

The Fulton County News.

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SERVED IN CIVIL WAR.

Fulton County Men Who Served in the One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Regiment.

SKETCH OF THEIR WAR EXPERIENCES.

The annual reunion of the survivors of the 158th regiment, was held a few days ago in Chambersburg, and in making a report of it, the Franklin Repository gave a sketch of their experiences during their term of service.

As will be noticed, several of those who went out, died in the service, and some were discharged on account of disability. Then, during the forty-three years since the mustering out of the men, one after another has answered his final roll call, until now just one—here and there—is seen to remind us of those trying days of civil strife.

In connection with the Repository's sketch, we give the names of the Fulton county men, who were mostly in Companies H., I. and K.

COMPANY H.

OFFICERS: Capt., Thomas Stipes; 1st Lt., Jas. T. Connelly; 2d Lt., John R. Fisher; sergeants, Wm. A. Speer; B. V. Campbell; David A. Gillis; Christopher Easley; Stephen F. Keppers; Corporals, Jacob Chisholm, Wm. C. Wilda, Richard W. Stipes, John D. Fisher, Samuel M. Jackson, George R. Moore, Thomas R. Palmer, Nicholas Ott.

PRIVATE: James H. Baker, James Harton, Elias Brockbill, Abel Brown, Geo. P. Barnhart, Robert Healey, Geo. Bishop, Morgan Bartoch, John Cleveger, Reily W. Coultter, John Correll, Joseph Conner, Baltzer Decker, Robert M. Dishop, David M. Dishop, Dan P. Dishop, Jacob P. Dishop, Andrew Daniels, Andrew J. Dunlap, Geo. W. Dishop, Geo. Dishop, Lewis Dishop, Peter Easley, Joseph Eichelberger, Geo. Eichelberger, John S. Ginn, Geo. Ginn, A. Hockensmith, Geo. H. Hill, John Hare, Aquilla Hison, John Irvin, Robert A. Kerns, Riley Lester, Wm. Mellon, Thos. C. Mellett, Henry T. Mellett, Geo. W. Mellett, Baltzer W. Mellett, Amos J. Mellett, Gasper Miller, Martin L. Moore, Robert W. McDonald, Stillwell Palmer, Oliver Peck, John W. Pittman, Abraham Piesinger, W. F. Richardson, John D. Richardson, John M. Reilly, Joseph Runyan, Jacob F. Salkold, Bernard Salkold, John V. Schooley, Dennis B. Sipes, Philip Smith, Josiah W. Speck, Jno. G. Stinson, Jno. W. Stevens, George Strickland, John C. Strickland, Benjamin F. Strickland, Wm. H. Shuster, Wm. Strat, Jona R. Stipes, Bartimeus Smith, Jacob Smith, George Trott, Adam V. Vallance, Lewis D. Wible, Benjamin F. Wible, Amos J. Wink, Alvah Wink, John A. Wink, Wm. H. Wink, Abner Wink, Isaac Winters, Jacob Wink, George S. Wilson, George Yonker.

RECORDED: On sergeant's certificate of discharge, Abel Brown, Andrew Daniels, Andrew J. Dunlap, Abraham Piesinger, Benjamin F. Stevens.

DEAD: Geo. P. Barnhart, Robert Beatty, John Correll, Geo. W. Dishop, A. Hockensmith, Martin L. Moore, Jacob M. Mellett, Wm. H. Shuster, Wm. Strat, George Trott, Isaac Winters, Jacob Wink.

COMPANY I.

THIRD SERGEANT: Philip H. Snyder.

FOURTH SERGEANT: Noah Kuhn.

CORPORAL: Jacob C. Hewett.

PRIVATE: Jacob Ambros, William Canaval, John Cauffman, Josiah Decker, Robert Diville, Peter Flint, Nicholas Flint, Jacob Fox, John Glenn, Jacob R. Ginn, David Lynch, Emanuel Keyser, Geo. H. Metzler, John Mausham, David L. Peck, Jacob Richards, Jonathan Richards, Robert N. Shimer, James Shimer, Samuel R. Unzer, James M. Witt, John H. Witt.

COMPANY K.

SECOND LIEUTENANT: Abner Hess.

CORPORAL: Benjamin F. Vaneleva.

PRIVATE: Ed Covatt, Henry Cleveger, J. R. Cooper, Peter Clark, Abraham Dishop, John R. Dishop, Henry R. Fieck, John B. Kime, Philip Miller, John A. Oiler, William Paylor, Lewis Peck, Nathan Peck, N. E. Zimmerman.

This regiment was from the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Fulton. The camp of general rendezvous was at Chambersburg, where it was organized in the early days of November, 1862, to serve for nine months, with the following named officers: David B. McKibbin, of the Regular Army, Colonel; Elias S. Troxel, of Franklin county, Lieutenant; Colonel; Martin G. Hale, of Cumberland county, Major. Towards the close of the month it was ordered to the front, and proceeded to Suffolk, Virginia, where it was assigned to Sigola's Brigade, Ferry's Division. It was here thoroughly instructed and drilled. On the 28th of December, the brigade was ordered to Newbern, North Carolina, where it went into winter quarters. In March, 1863, a corps of the rebel army was detached from the main body resting at Fredericksburg, and sent, under General H. D. Hill, into North Carolina, to operate against the command of General Foster. The garrison at Washington, on the Tar River, was surrounded, and the place closely invested. The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth under command of Lieutenant Colonel Troxel, was sent, with other troops, around

by water to its relief. While on the way, the vessel on which it was embarked ran aground, in the midst of a terrible storm, and lay for two days and nights at the mercy of the waves. It was finally rescued, with the loss of stores, and proceeded on its way up the Pamlico River. At Hill's and Rodman's Points, a short distance below the town, the enemy had placed obstructions in the channel, and was prepared, with heavy batteries, to dispute the passage. Colonel Troxel was ordered by General Prince, in command of the division, to embark his men upon gunboats, and be prepared to run the blockade.

The troops were placed on board the Phoenix and the Allison, in readiness to make the perilous attempt, and only awaited the coming of darkness to move. But before that time, Commodore M'Cann, unable to find a pilot, refused to send the boats, crowded with troops, to what he considered inevitable destruction. Subsequently, Prince's Division returned to Newbern, and the regiment was sent with an expedition, by direct route across the country, for the relief of the beleaguered garrison. At Swift Creek, the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, which had the advance, came upon the enemy, and a slight skirmish ensued, in which he was driven from a line of breast-works covering the village. The campaign was finally brought to a sudden conclusion. The enemy, seeing that it was about to be met in a fair field, abruptly raised the siege and retired to Goldsboro.

The regiment was then assigned by General Foster, to duty in garrisoning the town and fortifications surrounding it. Towards the close of June, it was ordered with other troops, to report to General Dix, at Fort Monroe, and after its arrival, took an active part in the expedition designed as a feint upon Richmond, via White House Landing, and Bottom's Bridge. The purpose of the expedition having been attained, it returned, and was sent with the brigade to Harper's Ferry, whence it marched to Boonsboro and reported on the 11th to General Meade, then engaged in following up the retreat of the rebel army from Gettysburg. Three days thereafter, Lee made good his escape across the Potomac, and the regiment, which had, in the meantime, been sent for duty to a position on the National Road, on the South Mountain, proceeded to Frederick. On the 8th of August, its term of service having already expired, it was ordered to Chambersburg, where, on the 12th, it was mustered out.

Mrs. Catherine Baker.

Catharine Baker, wife of Wm. Baker, of Clear Ridge, this county, died at the home of her son, Joseph H. Baker, May 7, 1906, of paralysis, aged 76 years, two months and 5 days. Deceased had a stroke in April, 1905, from which she gradually failed until the end came. In 1854 she was married to the late William Baker, who preceded her to the grave, July 13, 1895. To them were born six children, three of whom are living as follows: Joseph H. and Mrs. Mary A. Kerlin, of Clear Ridge, and Louise, wife of Rev. W. S. Stevens, of Lamar, Mo., also, two step-sons, Calvin Baker, of Clear Ridge, and B. F. Baker, of Mapleton Depot, Pa. Deceased was a life long member of the M. E. church, and always found engaged in the Master's work as long as her health permitted, but the end came and the Master says, "it is enough, come up high er; she hath done what she could." The remains were laid to rest May 9th, beside her husband in the beautiful cemetery at Clear Ridge. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

The county Sunday school convention will be held at Hustontown on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 7th and 8th.

THE WEATHER FOR JUNE

As Predicted by Rev. Iri R. Hicks, the St. Louis Forecaster. Severe and Dangerous Storms of

RAIN, HAIL, THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

A Regular Storm Period is central on June the 1st, extending to the 4th. The moon is on the celestial equator at the beginning of this period, the Mars perturbation is near its center, the Venus disturbances is at its entrance, and the summer solstice about at its beginning. All these disturbing elements may not extend to this opening period, but it is possible where so many factors are joined for their influence to reach beyond their ordinary bounds.

A Reactionary Storm Period, central on the 6th, 7th and 8th, will bring changes and storms of a much more decided type. The moon is full and in perigee on the 6th, and at greatest south declination on the 8th. Storms of rain, wind, lightning and thunder will become very general—many of them severe and dangerous—along the path of barometric depression. If the early stages of the Mars period shall have brought heavy precipitation, this period will bring very heavy and general rains. Otherwise, phenomenal extremes of temperature, with little storm or precipitation will be the order.

As the earth comes to an annual crisis of magnetic and electrical disturbances from about the 9th to the 15th of June, thunder storms and daily showers will continue through the intervals between the second and third storm periods of this month—that is to all sections which have rain and storms at the opening of the Mars period.

The Regular Storm Period extending from the 11th to the 15th, will be at the center of the Mars period, at the crisis of Earth's magnetic perturbation, and fully within the influence of the Venus equinox. At the approach of all storms of decided violence, from about the 11th to the 14th, a calm and prudent watch should be kept until the character of the storms is definitely defined. Hail storms will attend the electrical conditions from the 11th to the 14th, and a decided, phenomenal change to cooler will follow these storms.

The Reactionary Storm Period, extending from the 18th to the 21st, lies at the center of the summer solstice period, the New Moon falling on the 21st. The astro nomic causes bearing on this period, as well as on almost the entire month, are sufficient to suggest abnormal electrical perturbations. Phenomenal displays of lightning, not only in the form of thunder storms, but especially in vivid and general displays at nights, will characterize this, and most other periods in June. We will put down June the 21st, this year, as the central day of about three days, in which may reasonably be expected a phenomenal maximum of lightning and thunder.

The last storm period, covering the 23rd to the 27th, is at the center of the Venus period, near the center of both the earth and the Mars periods, and is linked on to the Mercury period, which in turn covers the reactionary period on the 29th and 30th, with moon at first quarter and on the celestial equator on the 29th. It would seem almost a natural physical impossibility to escape daily rain and thunder storms during the last six to eight days in June. If former periods prove rainy, this last series of storms will precipitate menacing and destructive floods.

Elder Hogan, of Indiana, will preach a series of sermons at Needmore as follows: Monday evening, June 4th; Tuesday, June 5th, 10:30 a. m., and evening; Wednesday, June 6th, in the evening. Evening services begin at 7:30.

FREE OF TAX.

Tax of \$2.08 Removed from Grain Alcohol Means Millions of Dollars to the Farmers of the United States.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT RESPECTED.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of the United States senators are millionaires and more or less mixed up with the trusts; that Nelson W. Aldrich, the father-in-law of young John D. Rockefeller is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the strong recommendation of President Roosevelt, together with the earnest petitions of thousands of farmers throughout the country, for the removal of the tax of \$2.08 on grain alcohol, led the Senate last Friday to concur with the House in the removal of the tax on grain alcohol, the same to go into effect on the first of next January.

The United States now collects a tax of \$2.08 per gallon on all the alcohol consumed in the country. This tax amounts to from fourteen to sixteen times the actual value of the substance, and has been justified heretofore by the necessity for revenue and the expediency of heavily taxing the spirits used for drinking purposes. The result has been that practically no alcohol is employed in this country for industrial purposes save that obtained from the destructive distillation of wood. The latter costs a great deal more than the grain alcohol, is a deadly poison and is unsuitable for many of the purposes to which ethyl alcohol is put. Hence the development of alcohol motors and lighting systems has been left to Germany and France, and many other lines of industrial progress have been closed to American enterprise and capital.

Now it is proposed in the bill which has just passed both branches of Congress to remove the tax on such alcohol as has been "denatured," or made undrinkable or unfit for use as a beverage prior to withdrawal from the bonded warehouse. This process of "denaturation" is a simple one, and consists of adding some suitable substance to the alcohol—from 2 to 5 per cent of wood alcohol would do the business.

The following report prepared for The North American by an expert on the character and uses of denatured alcohol is of prime interest at this time:

Denatured alcohol is alcohol to which has been added certain very repugnant ingredients which render its use as a beverage not only undesirable, but impossible. The most approved method in foreign countries, of which Germany is a leading exponent, is to add wood alcohol and some pyridine. The cost of alcohol for a period of ten years from the books of a large distillery in Peoria, Ill., shows it to be for 90 per cent strength, 34.10 cents per wine gallon over and above the cost of the grain. A bushel of corn makes nearly three gallons of such alcohol, and as the residue from distilling is used for cattle feed, the cost of such alcohol is practically figured directly from the price of such corn per bushel. Practically denatured alcohol would cost about 15 to 20 cents per gallon.

For lighting purposes tests have shown that one gallon of alcohol is equal to two gallons of kerosene. Alcohol, when burned in an incandescent mantle lamp gives a clear, brilliant, wholesome and efficient light at a cost of 4 cent for thirty candle power per hour. No wick is used, as the combustion of the vapor is regulated easily by a little valve, and the light may be turned down low for the sick room or burned at its utmost brilliancy. The burner of such a lamp will fit any ordinary kerosene lamp.

As alcohol mixes with water, a

(Continued on page five.)

DELIGHTFUL OUTING.

Writer Was With the C. V. State Normal Excursion to Washington.

VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH THE TRIP.

For several years past it has been the custom of the management of the C. V. State Normal School, to avail itself of the low price excursions given by the P. R. R., on its "personally conducted" tour to Washington, D. C., on behalf of the senior class and its personal friends. The date of this tour for the present year was May 3-5, inclusive, and was, as usual, under the care of Dr. Jos. F. Barton, Assistant Principal of the school, and Mr. T. L. Lipsitt, tourist agent of the P. R. R. These tours should be styled "traveling made easy—for those who are compelled to go it alone," to have the anxiety and attendant drudgery of the care of self and personal belongings removed, is a great factor in the enjoyment of the trip. For the benefit of those who have not, and who may wish to make one of these—or any other tour, I will explain that after the ticket (which is brought to your home) is purchased, which is the touching of the button, the R. R. or its agent "does the rest." Your baggage is cared for during the trip without any help of yours—no pushing through the crowd into some old baggage room for a check is required, which is always a most disagreeable ordeal for a lady—but the writing of your home address on one side of a tag attached to your baggage, and the address of your objective point on the other, insures the presence of your baggage in your room when you arrive, which, too, has also been secured, by the same agency.

The itinerary of the tour was a most profitable and comprehensive one and included those buildings and historic points made familiar to all students of our country's history and development. The train bearing one hundred and fifty-two excursionists left the school at 8 o'clock a. m., May 3rd, provided with luncheon for the noon hour; this was very necessary, as on its arrival at Washington at 12:45 special cabs were in waiting at the station to convey the party directly to the capitol. A special dispensation had been granted Dr. Barton in the charming weather for the success of an excursion like that of a campmeeting—or of a circus—depends largely on the weather.

The trip across country via of York and Baltimore was a most delightful one. A special train of vestibuled cars had been furnished and made the custom of visiting from one car to the rest a perfectly safe and frequent incident of the day.

Arriving at the capitol several authorized guides conducted the visitors to the Senate Chambers and House of Representatives, pointing out and explaining all objects of interest enroute.

During their short stay on the galleries they had gratifying snapshots of Fairbanks, Cannon, Williams, Baile, Tillman, and of many other celebrities with whom they had heretofore only a newspaper acquaintance. Leaving the legislative halls they proceeded to the U. S. Navy Yard—and witnessed five thousand grimy mechanics employed in all the processes of gun making, and saw in the museum of naval relics, the evolution of the gun and many trophies of naval victories. Here, too, they were shown a projectile used to demolish the walls of ancient cities by a battering ram. The immense twelve-inch caliber guns, weighing sixty tons, were forged at Bethlehem, Pa., and are intended for the equipment of our new navy. Very interesting was the evolution of the cartridge case from a disk of brass under terrible pressure given by a very intelligent guide, but all the while

the writer confesses to a feeling of inutterable sadness and disapproval of the whole business the entire output of which is intended solely for the destruction of human life and the earnings of years. The one of the party who believe in arbitration as a national policy, found greater pleasure in a visit to the "Mayflower," the yacht on which President Roosevelt takes his family on their little week-end outings and on which the peace commissioners of Russia and Japan were conveyed to Portsmouth on the mission that ended the ravages of "grim-visaged war" in the Orient. While on board the yacht, the visitors were entertained by a signal service conversation and a visit of a wireless telegraphy station. In the evening a visit was made to the Congressional Library. The largest, costliest and finest library building, and the most beautiful architectural work in the world. An idea of its immensity can be formed from the fact that it is supplied with forty-five miles of shelving and contains two thousand windows. No description of mine can do justice to the matchless beauty of this interior, it is a dream of beauty, a vision in polished stone, the conception, design and execution of American talent and workmanship.

On Friday the Corcoran Art Gallery, the White House and the U. S. Treasury were visited. The time given to the former was all too short in which to enjoy the beautiful paintings. Many local artists were busy copying from these old masters.

The East room or State parlor of the White House is the only room to which the public is admitted. This was entered through a corridor on whose walls hung portraits of past mistresses of the White House, and in which were cabinets of China of former administrations. The east room of magnificent proportions is used for public receptions, and has been the scene of four weddings and the funeral of three assassinated presidents. The decorations are in white and gold, and from the ceiling depend three massive crystal chandeliers. The only three articles of furniture are two royal blue Sevres vases, valued at \$10,000 each given to President McKim by the president of the French Republic, and a Stenway piano.

(Continued next week.)

NEW GRENADA.

H. H. Bridenstine and son Harvey, of Plumville, Pa., spent a week among friends in New Grenada and Wells Valley. He is still in the mercantile business. He bought three lots where he now resides, and has built a store and dwelling combined on one of them. He is right in the midst of coal fields, and a new railroad has been built through the town. Irwin Crider, wife and baby, near Shirelysburg, spent Sunday at the "Crider house."

J. A. McDonough's new dwelling is under roof and is about ready for the mud larks.

Verna Ripple (nee Shafer) left on Saturday for her new home at Mount Union.

Charlton Grissinger, wife of Broadtop City, visited his old home on Sunday.

W. F. Bluehart, of Broadtop City, visited friends in Coles Valley.

Morgan Watkin, who works at Robertsdale mines, while driving inside, met with an accident on Friday, by which part of his little finger was torn off. Dr. Smith of that place, amputated the injured member. Morgan stood the pressure without any anaesthetic, which showed much nerve. He, of course, will be compelled to take a vacation. After the accident and operation, he walked down the mountain to his home near New Grenada, a distance of 44 miles.

Jesse Bolinger moved his sawmill to the old Shore place in Shore Valley, to saw lumber for Samuel Gaster and others.

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

D. R. Mumma, of Hustontown, was in McConnellsburg last Thursday.

John Henry, of Taylor, spent a few hours at the county capital yesterday.

S. A. Nesbit spent Thursday and Friday in Chambersburg on business.

Dr. D. A. Hill, of Fort Littleton, was in McConnellsburg Saturday on business.

T. P. Garland, Esq., and wife, of Needmore, were at McConnellsburg last Thursday.

F. D. Skiles and mother, of Pleasant Ridge, were visitors at McConnellsburg last Thursday.

Samuel C. Kline and wife, of Belfast township, spent a few hours at the county capital last Thursday.

James E. Hollenshead, of Pleasant Ridge, called at the News office a few minutes while in town Monday.

Dr. W. F. Teeter and daughter Miss Leona drove over to this place from Chambersburg Monday.

Jerre Sprowl and G. E. Elias, of Wells, were among the out-of-town people at the County Seat last Thursday.

Joseph Melius, of Panxutawney, who is visiting relatives at Laidig, spent Saturday in this place on business.

Miss Daisy Wink of this place, and Mrs. Conrad Wink of Thompson, left Saturday morning for a visit among friends in Altoona.

Mrs. Frank Peck and little son, of Breezewood, are visiting Mrs. Peck's brother, Robert Downs, and other friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Nace, of Chambersburg, were guests in the home of their son Merrill in this place, several days last week.

Maria Dickson Alexander is visiting in the family of Rev. Dr. Rose, at Mercersburg, and attending the commencement.

Mrs. Matilda Akeis and Miss Margaret Daniels, of Sipes Mills, spent last Thursday and Friday among friends in McConnellsburg.

Miss Lyda Peck, Mrs. G. J. Meliott, and Miss May McEl-downey—all of Gem, were among the out-of-town shoppers last Friday.

Elijah Baldwin, of Fort Littleton, was in town a few hours yesterday. While Mr. Baldwin is not as young as he used to be, he is looking well and in good health.

Mrs. Heury Scott of this place, left last Saturday morning for Pittsburg and Homestead, Pa., where she will spend two weeks visiting relatives and friends.

John S. Harris, who had been out on the indisposed list last Monday by accidently injuring his left hand with a screw driver, is again busy in his harness shop.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Mosser and son Master George, are visiting the Doctor's father at Claysburg, Blair county. They expect to return during the early part of next week.

Mrs. D. B. Nace, of Chambersburg, has been spending the past week visiting in the home of her son Merrill W. Nace, of this place. Her daughter, Miss Nellie, came over Monday, and will be here for a few days.

Miss Minnie Reinsner, who has been one of Everett's successful teachers during the past winter, came home yesterday. She was accompanied by her sister Annie, who had been visiting her at Everett during the past week or two.