

The Fulton County News.

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COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Of the Eighty-Two Teachers in the County, Every One Present at First Session.

ABLE INSTRUCTORS and ENTERTAINERS

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The annual County Teachers' Institute began its work Monday afternoon. While the light snow fall of Sunday night made the conditions of travel somewhat disagreeable, yet at the very first session every one of the eighty-two teachers was present. The following outline of the work has been furnished by Prof. Lewis Harris, of Burnt Cabins:

The Institute was opened by singing led by Prof. Yoder, after which Rev. Fassold of the Lutheran church, conducted the devotional exercise.

Singing—Prof. Yoder. Superintendent Lamberson made a brief address, and concluded by leaving the institute in the hands of the teachers and instructors.

W. W. Detrick of the Kutztown Normal, was then introduced by Supt. Lamberson. His subject, "I Have Made the Most of the Staff," was handled in such a masterly way that all could understand and be greatly benefited.

Singing—Prof. Yoder. Next period was occupied by Dr. Gordiner, of Shippensburg State Normal. His subject was "The First Lesson." Dr. Gordiner gave a very instructive and highly entertaining talk along the line of obedience.

Singing—Prof. Yoder.

MONDAY EVENING. An unusually large number of people assembled at the Court House Monday evening to hear the lecture, "Uncle Sam's People" by J. Wight Giddins, and everybody present felt well repaid for any effort they may have made to be there.

TUESDAY MORNING. The opening service was conducted by Rev. S. B. Houston, of the Associate Presbyterian church in the Cove.

A song drill conducted by Prof. Yoder was very interesting, and greatly enjoyed by everyone present.

The regular work of the session was now taken up by Dr. Detrick, who spoke on "Teaching to Read." It was full of practical suggestion and helpful thought, and most of necessity carried into the schools of the County by the teachers who listened so attentively.

After a short period of intermission for rest and recreation, Prof. Yoder conducted another exercise in vocal music, and was followed by Prof. F. F. Holsopple, of Huntingdon, who talked on "The Message of the Poet." The object in his remarks was to awaken interest in the reading and careful study of classic literature.

The last period of the morning session was occupied by Dr. Gordiner, and his subject was "The Art of Questioning." Dr. Gordiner is a forceful talker, and made it very plain that there is an art in asking questions, and that no one needs to be skillful in that art more than does the teacher herself.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

In his address to the teachers on the subject of Interpretation of Literature, Dr. Holsopple said:

"The question I should like to ask you this afternoon is: 'What is the special significance of tomorrow in the Literary World?' It is a significant fact that tomorrow is the 9th day of December—it is significant for the fact that three hundred years ago to-morrow John Milton was born—the beginning of the career of the second greatest English poet, displacing Shakespeare first; so I think it is a significant fact. I ask this fact for a special reason. I want to say a word at the out-

start this afternoon, I want you to answer very promptly and I shall be very careful to ask you questions in which the answer shall be before your eyes so you will be perfectly free. However, there are just one or two things supplementary to what I said this morning, that I think ought to be before your minds before we attempt any interpretation. I tried to make two questions above all others and that is this: That literature is worth while, and then I should like to call your attention to another thing. There are those whom the world will least willingly forget. The name of Plato was familiar because he was a great philosopher; the name of Caesar, because he was a great emperor and statesman, and, also, a great literary man. The Parthenon has crumbled in dust—that beautiful building of Greece. Athens, the great center of art and culture, has degenerated into a city of squalor and poverty. But the poems of Homer you still have, and they have lasted when Greek statesmanship and soldiery have been forgotten, and the world will not let them die.

Rome was the Imperial City of the seven hills. Someone has said, 'While the Coliseum stands, Rome will stand.' The songs of Virgil are uttered by the pupils who have upon them the stamp of any good school throughout civilization.

This is an age of cheap literature, cheap printing, and, sorry to say, cheap thinking. Now, I want to call your attention to the fact that a master piece of literature does not come in this way. It takes as much concentration of attention—as much good solid thinking to interpret the master mind in a master piece of literature, as it does to demonstrate a theory in Geometry. You must think it through, step by step, until the truth stands up before you.

A great many people want to study literature but they go at it in the wrong way. Don't flatter yourself you are reading an author when you are reading about an author. There is a difference between the history of literature and the literature itself. The history of literature is a good preparatory study. Would you not stop to explain words in a poem? Would you not stop to explain a difficult term? Yes, that is all right, but don't think it is studying the poem. Now, I think I may be rather paradoxical to some of you this afternoon. You may wonder what we shall do? The first thing is, that we must appreciate literature in the sense that it is imaginative. It is necessary for you to accept a few things in literature and to take a few things for granted. You cannot keep up to-date, you cannot read the latest book. I would rather wait until they have ripened a little—until they have lived a little to prove that they are worth reading.

If you carry nothing to a poem, you will not be able to carry anything away; but, remember, the comment is upon yourself and not upon the poem. You read Paradise Lost and get nothing from it. It is because your mind has not been prepared for it. While the first travelers in California did not reap the fruits of the gold, it was not because it was not there, but because they could not get it. There is the positive side of studying literature. You must enjoy the poem you are reading. No piece of literature can mean anything to you unless you enjoy it. He or she who will sit down thoughtfully, earnestly, to a great master piece of literature, waiting until the great master mind of the author shall inform you, will enjoy it.

The remainder of Dr. Holsopple's period was spent in the reading and explanation of "The Chambered Nautilus, and, Driving Home the Cows."

(Continued on page four.)

FREE OF DEBT.

Pennsylvania Does Not Owe a Cent That It Cannot Pay on Demand.

The State of Pennsylvania does not owe a cent that it cannot pay on demand. That condition of affairs was manifested at the beginning of the new fiscal year Tuesday of last week when the sinking fund accounts were gone over by State Treasurer Sheats.

There are now outstanding State bonds unredeemed amounting to \$2,669,617.02 and there is in the sinking fund to redeem these bonds the sum of \$2,742,531.11, which leaves the net debt of the State just \$47,085.91. Holders of the bonds, however, are not anxious to have them redeemed. The majority of them are of the issue of 1912 four per cents, and the holders, although offered a good price for them, prefer to hold on to them to the last minute, and will not give them up until interest ceases.

But the \$47,000 net debt could easily be canceled without going to the State's general fund. A long while ago—many years ago—a patriotic Philadelphian left \$2,000 as a legacy to the State to be applied to extinguishing its debt, the stipulation being that it should be placed at interest and kept in the Girard Trust bank in Philadelphia until it reached the sum of \$40,000, and when the State's debt was reduced to \$40,000, then the money was to be taken from the bank and handed over to the State that the last vestige of debt might be wiped out.

This the State may not be able to do until 1912 because of the fact that bondholders are unwilling to give up their bonds for redemption. It may be, too, that the \$40,000 from the patriotic Philadelphian may never be called for; in other words the books may never show that all of the debt but \$40,000 has been canceled, for the reason that from what can be learned by the treasury department many thousands of dollars' worth of State bonds have been lost, burned or otherwise destroyed and will not, consequently, be offered for redemption. In such case the debt will have to be carried on the books as if still existing. But at all events, the State does not owe a cent that it cannot pay to-day.

Proposed School Laws.

That the commission appointed to prepare a new school code to present to the Legislature next January for its enactment into a law will recommend a medical inspection of all the school children in the State was the statement made by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the York County Teachers' Institute. Dr. Schaeffer dwelt at length upon the recreation of pupils. Statistics were shown to the effect that many children are as much as four years over the normal school age. He said that courses were usually arranged for the average pupil, while the bright and dull pupils were not given the attention they should receive. He attributed the deficiency often to defects in hearing, sight and other faculties which the teachers fail to recognize. The proposed inspection or examination of pupils is expected to remove the deficiencies in a large degree.

The Wheat Weevil.

Farmers in this State will learn with apprehension that an insect in the form of a wheat weevil, but much more destructive, has made its appearance in southern Lancaster county and is spreading rapidly. What the new pest is the scientists have not told us. The attention of the state authorities has been called to it. Its ravages have been confined mainly to stacks and mows of wheat. The insect eats its way into a mow to the depth of several feet before it ceases its destructive journey.

FULTON COUNTIANS IN TEXAS.

Letter From Frank Spade, in Which He Tells of the Introduction of Himself, Howard Mellott, and O. W. Mellott in the Big State.

Brazoria, Texas, Nov. 30.—Before we left home, many of my Fulton county friends exacted a promise that I would write a letter for publication in a home newspaper, and tell about our trip, and about how we liked the new country—so, "here goes."

Our party left Everett Monday morning, October 19th over the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad, changed at Huntingdon for the Pennsy, and on we went "rumbling under arches, shooting over bridges," climbing lofty mountains, winding through valleys, and pitching ahead across long stretches of plain—day and night—until Friday, when we were glad to step down from our great steam wagon, and feel the touch of solid ground once more.

We all like our new homes first rate now. We came right into the brush. The first thing was to clear a place for a little dwelling house and now it begins to look more like home. I have seven acres cleared. O. W. Mellott has about eight cleared, and Howard L. Mellott has about six and a half cleared. The Wild Peach division is all right, but I want to give you a pointer right here: It is no place for a lazy man. The improvements, of course, are somewhat limited yet, but it must be remembered that the first settlers in this subdivision, came late February. There is a lot of hustlers arriving on the ground now every week.

The climate is just all right, and it does not take a mint of money to keep yourself in clothes, either. A light pair of overalls, and a gauze shirt is all the clothing you need—unless you choose to wear a necktie. And even with this light dress, you will sweat like a "nigger at a corn-buskin." One thing nice is, that we are getting a fresh gulf breeze all the time. We have had two fine rains since we are here. We planted the seed after we came here, and now have nice cabbage and tomato plants, lettuce, &c., and our neighbors have plenty in full bloom. Some of our Fulton county friends have written us that they hear that all the land around here is a swamp. I want to inform such, that the report is not true.

There is plenty of overflow land in Texas, and you can buy it if you want it; but the Stern Land Co., is honest enough to tell you where overflow land may be found. Lewis Mellott wrote to Fulton county that he sat on a stump and the water was two feet deep all around him. I think that was when he was sitting along the Brazos river fishing. I haven't seen any swamp land around here yet.

The county is going to grade the roads all through this subdivision, and this part of the country will be a garden before many years. We are all in a hurry to get orange, lemon, and fig trees planted. As soon as we get fifty acres of fig trees bearing, then we get a preserving plant; and as soon as it is settled up, they are going to put in a switch from the railroad. We are now five miles from the railroad.

When we came in here, four weeks ago, we could see nothing but brush, unless we looked toward the sky; now I can see four dwelling houses from my door, and do not see very far yet. Seventeen families arrived here last week from Napoleon, O. This settlement is represented by residents from many states. The woods is nice, and stock is grazing out the same as in May in Fulton county.

We live five miles from Brazoria, four miles from Columbia, forty-five miles from Houston, and forty-nine miles from Galveston. Angleton is only eight miles away, and there you can

MORE THAN HALF OHIO "DRY."

Prohibition Forces Have Won in 55 of 88 Counties.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 6.—Fifty-five of Ohio's eighty-eight counties are "dry." Seven are wet. This is the result of six months' work on the part of the Ohio Anti Saloon League since the Rose County option law went into effect. Of the fifty-five counties in which the saloons have been voted out, five went dry under an old law.

Voting will be held in practically all of the remaining twenty-three counties within the next few months. The counties remain dry or wet, according to the vote, for two years.

In point of population the State is nearly half dry now. In point of area it is two-thirds dry. Most of the dry counties do not contain large cities.

So far about 1730 saloons have been voted out, which is estimated to be about one-third of the total number that were in the State before the county option voting began.

The Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

Seattle, Dec. 6.—Pennsylvania women, now residents of Seattle, have formed an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Society for the purpose of aiding in the exploitation of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, and to provide means for the entertainment of the women who will come to Seattle during the fair from their native state.

The Pennsylvania State Society is very active in the interests of the exposition, and with the cooperation of the auxiliary organization, the members will make their friends in the old home state fully acquainted with the scope of the 1909 world's fair.

The organization is being extended over the entire State of Washington, and several thousand former residents of Pennsylvania are working to have their home state make an appropriation for the construction of a Pennsylvania building to house an exhibit from the Keystone state.

A register of Pennsylvania people living in the State of Washington will be kept in alphabetical order, giving their full names and addresses in order that old friends visiting the fair may be able to find them. In addition to this list, a register will also be kept showing the county in which they resided in the home state.

This register will be as complete as it is possible to make it through the channels of the State Society, and will be open to visitors to the exposition grounds at all times.

The Seattle alumni of the University of Pennsylvania have started a movement to have their alma mater make an exhibit separate from the state exhibit.

Will Pass Upon the Amendments.

The legislature will pass upon the new proposed constitutional amendments at the coming session and if then approved by the people they will become part of the organic law. The adoption of the amendments will reduce the number of elections by one half, thus saving the people a considerable sum of money annually and diminishing the wear and tear on the average editor's constitution and conscience. The proposition is to hold the municipal elections in the odd years and the state elections in the even years. That will prevent the mingling of national and local politics, an entanglement much to be deprecated.

see all kinds of oranges, lemons and figs bearing and looking nice. I will close, and write more later on, when I learn more about the country. We are going to the Gulf of Mexico which is only fifteen miles away, during the holidays, to gather oysters, fish, and shoot wild geese.

FRANK SPADE.

COURT WARNED NEWSPAPERS.

United States Judge Said They Must Not Interfere With Trials.

In charging the jury in the Charles W. Morse case at New York Judge Charles M. Hough of the United States district court condemned "newspaper trials" in the following words:

"It is the duty of the court to point out that one of the plainest duties of owners of public journals is to abstain, pending any trial, from statements or comments calculated to interfere with the due administration of justice and to leave those who are brought from their daily vocations to administer justice between the community and the individual to the law and the evidence given in the court and nothing else."

Sherman-Denick.

A most beautiful wedding was solemnized at the McKinley Hotel in Chambersburg yesterday afternoon when Miss Mary V. Denick, formerly of this place, and a lady highly esteemed by a host of friends, became the wife of Frank Sherman, of Auburn, N. Y.

The bride's two sisters, Mrs. George W. Cooper, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Mrs. E. D. Shimer, of this place, together with their husbands, and the bride's nephews Nathan Everts of Harrisburg, and Frank D. Shimer, McConnellsburg, were the only witnesses to the impressive ceremony by Rev. C. M. Smith a former pastor of the McConnellsburg, Reformed church. The party came to McConnellsburg last night, and after a short stay here Mr. and Mrs. Sherman will return to Auburn, their future home.—Fulton Republican, Dec. 3.

Oneita Blanche Kirk.

Oneita Blanche, aged ten years two months and twenty-four days, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Kirk in Hustontown, on Tuesday, December 1, 1908. Never a very vigorous child, Oneita contracted typhoid fever a few weeks ago and was making a brave fight against the ravages of that dread disease when other complications set in, her young life went out and her spirit in all its stainlessness and purity winged its flight to the Good Father who gave it.

Her remains were given sepulchre at Fairview M. E. cemetery Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, beside those of an older sister who was called home about four years ago.

The sincere sympathy of the whole community goes out to the members of this severely tried family as it is called upon to again pass under the rod of bereavement.—Fulton Democrat.

Crop Outlook.

Some uneasiness has been caused in financial circles during the week by reports of unsatisfactory prospects for the Winter wheat crop. The important bearing which next year's crops will have on the business situation is generally recognized. The first crop to be harvested will, of course, be Winter wheat and its progress will therefore be watched with unusual interest. There has been a prolonged drought over a large section of the country and some damage has already been done. Of course, it may be repaired, but as the seeding season has now passed there is still danger that the acreage may be reduced. As usual these stories of crop damage are exaggerated by the speculators in the wheat pit at Chicago.

Mrs. W. L. McHabbie and son-in-law Ed McKee, of Buck Valley, came up to McConnellsburg last Saturday evening and returned home Sunday. Mr. McKee has sold his store at Amaranth to Frank Diehl of Whips Cove, and will give his attention to his farm.

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

Mr. A. F. Baker, of Wells Valley, spent a few hours in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cooper, of Oklahoma City, Okla., are visiting friends in this place.

D. H. Mellott and Andrew Truax, of Sipes Mill, were among the business visitors to the County Seat last Friday.

Mr. George Fox, and family, of Williamson, came over last Sunday to make a little visit among relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Samuel Rotz, Jr., and children, of Williamson, Franklin county, are visiting among relatives and friends on this side of the mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sherman, of Auburn, N. Y., are guests in the home of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ed D. Shimer on Walnut street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mellott, of Whips Cove, spent a day or two in this neighborhood this week. Andy expects to move back to this community in January.

Miss Laidig, one of Taylor township's teachers, is spending part of this week in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Comerer while attending the County Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad J. Wink, of Thompson township, spent the time from Saturday until Monday in the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Ex Sheriff and Mrs. J. G. Alexander, in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Linn, of Harrisburg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Harris, from Saturday until yesterday. Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Linn are sisters—daughters of Geo. McKibbin, of Union township.

Mr. William Miller and daughter Miss Lillian, and Mr. John Hess and daughter Miss Ruth—all of Dublin Mills, came in Tuesday and attended the entertainment Tuesday evening and Institute Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Will E. Hoke, of Saxton, Pa., spent the time from last Thursday until Saturday among their relatives and friends in McConnellsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Hoke were formerly residents of this community, and have a host of warm friends here to extend the glad hand.

State Road Building.

It is only 297 miles from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, following the old and beaten trail through Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Ligonier, Greensburg, and Wilkinsburg, to the environs of our western metropolis, says the Philadelphia Record. The route is all the way enticing, whether for its scenery or history. It is just a fair day's travel in an automobile, breakfasting in one city and supping in the other. There is nothing to compare with it, taking it all in all, in any other part of the Atlantic states. And to top off inducement the making of the road has been in good part done for the last seventy years. It is only a question of buying up the toll roads for what they are worth and putting the necessary finish upon roadway and bridges, and providing for sure maintenance. There is good engineering authority for the statement that \$10,000 per mile is an outside estimate of the complete cost. The state could well afford to shoulder the whole burden. The thirteen counties along the route could well afford to pay one-fourth the cost for the sake of the profit it would bring to them. The whole line would be a midway for the exploitation of country lovers desiring summer homes.