B. W. PECK, Editor and Proprietor.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

DECEMBER 17, 1908

Published Weekly. \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

3	Per square of 8 lines 3 times
	3 mos. 6 mos. 1 yr.
- 4	Due-fourth-column

TRUE MARRIAGE IS CONSECRATED COMRADESHIP

It Means Harmony, Not Sacrifice.

True marriage is the consecrated comradeship of two people, made permanent by love and mutual respect, says William George Jordan, in the January Designer. It is the harmonizing of two individualities in a common interest; not the sacrifice of one to the other. The suppression of the individuality of either endangers the happiness of both. With the insistence of either to be first, matrimony ceases to be a team and becomes a tandem.

When a husband constantly plays barometer to his wife's weather; when she is the voice end he the echo; when she is the Choice. These are all hardy in New England, centered around Bossubstance and he the shadow, it is not a true copartnership. He is merely a junior member of the firm, with the post of treasurer, but no voice in the management. He is really suffering from anemia of the individuality. He needs to develop a few red corpuscles of self respect and protest; he should rebel against the phonographic instinct of speaking only what has been talked into him.

They tell us that husband and wife are one, but it is a parody on unity if either wants to be that one. It would be as foolish as if the hour-hand or the mining time.

If the wife be afraid to give expression to her thoughts, her from the north. views or her opinions merely because she never knows just how the next period with a talk on other scourge of cattle. cause she never knows just how he will take them, there is some thing wrong with both. If she the will take them, there is some thing wrong with both. If she the next period with a tan All other scourge of take.

In 1871, about 700,000 cattle were attacked by foot and mouth disease in ing the soil, applied twenty-five England. The average loss on each automatically looks up at her loads of manure per acre, and al. bovine animal attacked was £3, or husband, like an engineer with so a smart application of lime, about \$10,000,000. An outbreak of his eye on the steamgauge, to see and with frequent harrowing unif her tentative words meet a nod of approval or a frown of pro her individuality, nor the self respect that compels its recognithat is beneath the dignity of

wifehood. with conscious tact; if she has to look out ever for storm signals of a change in his mood, if she lives in fear of offending him at any Lighty found that there was vast loss tries of continental Europe, excepting moment by touching inadvertently the sore thumb of a prejudice, yard, and constructed a roof over his constant, difficult and expensive warand has to go round constantly with an oil cau to lubricate his self-approval, she should waken to the realization that she is un F. Johnston on "Corn Culture and disease is eradicated, a state of unrest true to her own individuality. Husband and wife should bear all for each other, but they should not have to bear from each other.

spect of individuality, but it is single season. not fed by it. It is a mortgage on love, which, if not removed, may finally be foreclosed and love be lost forever.

PLEASANT RIDGE.

There was a large crowd at Ebenezer last Sunday night at preaching.

Roland Sharp, wife and chirdren, were pleasant callers at E. W. Swope's.

last Saturday night in the home that are destructive were mentioned, of the former's brother at Laurel the robin, English sparrow, mocking

to their homes, and report a good time at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Harr are going to move into the Hayes Deshong

Ed Swope and Howard and Harry Mellott spent last Sunday in the home of S. H. Mellott. The revival services began at

Siloam Monday night and will continue all week

(Continued from first page.)

thorough.

The next period was occupied by S. W. Lighty in discussing the Culture and Feeding of the prepare a circular of some length, setcorn crop. The early cultivation ting forth the character of the infecof this crop by the Indian and tion, so that the people might underfirst English settlers was pleasantly referred to by the speaker take caution, cultivation frequent.

Saturday afternoon, Dr. Funk peach grower is not always deaths. smooth. As a first essential this individual must himself be cultivated and trained for the business. The type of peach which best withstands the rigors of the varieties in the order of ripening are the Sneed, the Victor, the Waddell, the Carmine, the Early Belle (a true free stone), the highly flavored and beautiful peach in the market), the Captain Ead (a yello v free stone), the Elberta (a profitable, somewhat acid peach), the Matthew Beauty, the Fox's Seedling, and Chair's peaches. For soil, a light sandy soil is preferable; although not an essential to the raising of peach-

es. The location should be on an elevation, plowed to a depth of twelve inches; if possible, prepar potatoes. The trees need to be planted in rows twenty feet apart in deep furrows. The trees need to be thrifty yearlings, root and top pruned to secure a low and raising potatoes, after which frequent cultivation with the spring tooth or smoothing harrow. The fruit should be thinned out, when nte-hand were to claim supreme it is the size of ripe peach stones, importance in the matter of tell at the rate of one-half to threefourths of the crop as first set. The Doctor buys his nursery stock from the south instead of

Mr. George Comerer occupied til July, when twenty pounds of Alfalfa seed was applied, and his was repressed but a reinfection began success was so great that he is in 1893 and continued to increase and test, she has not the courage of encouraged to sow a larger plot. spread until 1900, after which it was Value, Cure and Application of Barntion. Her attitude reveals a fear yard Manures." After speaking of ing twelve years, up to 1905, 16,000, the relative value of Commercial Fer- | 000 animals were attacked by foot-andtilizers and Manure, the value of the If she has to meet him ever vegetable homus, as well as micro organisms, is above calculation; aland potash per ton is \$3.00. Mr. manure pile, and thereby saved the most valuable ingredients, which are soluble in water.

The next period was taken up by J Corn Breeding." The speaker thinks that the corn should be thoroughly cultivated both before and after planting to as late a date as possible. In Corn Breeding the speaker showed by Love may survive this disre- samples how corn can be bred up in a

> Saturday evening session opened with music, after which Mr. Harry Comerer gave a recitation, entitled

"The Sheriff's Sale." Dr. Funk delivered an interesting lecture on Birds and Insects as loss that result under such circum-Friends and Foes. By Illustration stances destroy all security and profit and story the speaker showed in a and lead to a great restriction in catpleasing manner how often we mistake the trade and cattle keeping. Instances when we destroy indiscriminately birds and animals that may be of great use to the agriculturist Prominent among these are, the skunk, the mole, the crow, lark, kildeer, woodpecker. flicker, sap-sucker, cuckoo, blue bird, Edward Mellott and wife spent dove, wren and quail. Among those

bird and others. The last period was taken up by E. The teachers have all returned D. Phillips discussing "Some Things the last trace of disease has been erad- a case wherein the virus persisted in a Worth Having." This talk dealt icated. These restrictions result from manure pile for six months and caused largely with conveniences and luxur- the fear of English farmers that their a new outbreak when cows came in les such as the water supply, the type writer, the telephone, musical instru-

ments, games &c., rendering farm lite more desirable and happy.

The speakers all expressed their appreciation of all that had been done to render their stay in McConnells-burg a pleasant one. On motion the audience by sunanimous vote thanked the speakers, the musicians, and all who had in any way helped to make the institute a success.

The Poot And Month Disease.

The foot and mouth disease which vation should be frequent and has recently infected several of the counties in our state has reached alarming proportions, and it has been found necessary on the part of the State Livestock Sanitary Board to stand and at the same time be able to

The name of this disease is Aphth to illustrate the the best condi ous fever and it is an acute, infectious tions for the production of the and a highly contagious disease afcorn crop. As a first essential to feeting cloven-footed animals. It ocgood corn a heavy sod was re- curs most frequently among cattle commended, which should be sheep, goats and swine It has also, turned down at the time it is the in some rare instances, occurred in borses and some observations denote most vigorous. The plowing that dogs, cats and even poultry may should be deep and well done to be affected by it. The large herbivsecure the best results and the oris, as found in zoological gardenscamels, giraffes, deer of all kinds and elephants-are susceptible. The disease is also transmissible to man; such occupied the first period with his transmission results most frequently lecture on "The Peach and How in children and from the use of the to Raise 1t." After a eulogy on raw milk of diseased cows. Aphthous this excellent fruit, the Doctor fever in man is usually not a dangerexplained that the way of the ous malady but it is recorded that in

The disease is an old one but its most extensive and destructive outbreaks have occurred during the past two hundred years. The several in vasions of European herds and flocks by foot-and-mouth disease have come Pennsylvania climate, is known from the East toward the West, have as the North China type. The been very extensive, covering great regions, involving several countries, and have sometimes persisted many years. The invasion of England which began at about the beginning of the second third of the past century con-Champion (the best, most prolific, tinued nearly fifty years. The German invasion which began in 1888 continued seventeen years. In 1897-1899 more than 1,000,000 animals were attacked in Holland. There was a small outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Western Massachusetts, and in Eastern New York in 1870, and an outbreak ton, in 1902-3. The latter outbreak involved 244 herds in four states and necessitated the destruction of 4,712

The rate of mortality from foot and mouth disease is low but the destruction of values and the losses resulting from it are high. It was estimated in ed as though for the planting of 1875 by Fleming, the great English authority, that the losses to the farmers of England from foot-and-mouth disease then amounting, upon a very conservative basis of appraisal, to 13,-000,000 pounds sterling (\$65,000,000). The loss upon each herd attacked by open head. The first two years this disease amounts to from 20 per the trees should be cultivated by cent. to 50 per cent, of its value. The consideration of this fact in connection with the knowledge that foot and mouth disease spreads with such remarkable facility that, if uncontrolled by public measures, it may attack from 25 to 75 per cent, of the herds of a district will give an idea as to the potentialities for harm that accompany outbreaks of this disease and will explain why farmers in countries that have passed through visitations of this plague dread it more than any

acked by foot and mouth disease in about the same dimensions occurred Mr. L. W. Lighty next spoke of "The fought back until 1906 when there was again a considerable increase. Durmouth disease in Germany. The losslatter as a mulch and as a source of es to German farmers from this cause amounted to well above \$100,000,000 and the cost to the government of though the average value of barnyard measures applied to control the dismanure in Nitrogen Phosphoric acid ease was about \$30,000,000. During the past few years, most of the counfrom leaching in the ordinary barn- Scandinavis, have had to keep up a fare against foot and mouth disease.

In a district or a country where foot and mouth disease exists there prevails, and raust continue, until the and uncertainty with relation to all operations affecting livestock. one can foresee when his herd will be attacked, every animal brought to premises where the disease has existed is liable to develop the disease; any purchase, not only of animals or susceptible species, but of hay, straw, manure or even of grain, if in bags that may have been on infected premises, may introduce the contagion. The combined unrest, annoyance and are numerous, in other countries, in which owners of pure bred herds bave discontinued breeding, and have sold their cattle, as a result of loss and

discouragement from this disease. prevails in this country, the permanence of our export trade in live cattle and sheep is in jeopardy. Experience shows that English restrictions on such shipments will be continued until

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go from farm to farm and from herd lence in a stable or a manure pile for as long as six months, that it will withstand freezing, and that it may be destroyed by disinfectants; dark, damp places are most suitable for the prolongation of its life. The virus appears, also, to live upon or in the bodies of recovering animals for several months, so that such animals are a source of danger if they are permitted to come into direct or even indirect contact with susceptible animals. Fleming reports a case wherein the virus of aphthous fever retained its virulence for four month in a feeding trough exposed all of this time to the weather. He cites another instance wherein the virus persisted five months in a hay rack that had been used by diseased cattle, and the infection was carried in this hay rack to cattle on another farm to which the rack was

The virus of Aphthous Fever spreads more easily than that of any other known disease of cattle; it is carried most readily and most surely by affected animals, or by animals that have come from infected herds or premises. It may also be carried, and in numerous authenticated instances has been shown to have been carried, in hay, straw, grain, manure, stable utensils, blankets, bags, etc., from premises where diseased animals have een. It is also carried upon the hands, boots or clothing of persons who have been on infected premises. Small animals may transport the contagion just in the way it is carried by inanimate objects, and so it is neces sary to guard against the spread of infection by dogs, cats, poultry and pigeons. There are numerous exam ples of the carriage of infection long distances wherein all means of communication excepting by birds have been excluded. Bolz reported in 1904 country may become reinfected and contact with the scattered manure. In that the memorable and terrible losses the present outbreak in Pennsylvania some cows became infected while walking across a railroad unloading plat form over which some exposed cattle that later developed foot and mouth disease had passed some hours before; these cows were later placed among other cattle and have infected

presumably upon their boots or clothing. Such persons may unknowingly come in contact with the disease in its earlier stages or in its later stages and may fail to recognize that the animal is sick and that they are exposed, and they may carry the seeds of disease to other premises. During outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, visits of perambulating cattle dealers, of castrators and of careless cow doctors are particularly dangerous. There is, however, no danger from the visits of veterinarians who observe certain well-known precautions. Cattle hides, calf and sheep skins, wool, milk and the carcasses of slaughtered diseased or exposed animals may also convey contagion.

to herd have often carried infection,

The virus may be taken up by ex-posed animals through the digestive or respiratory tract, or infection may result from inoculation upon the skin or into the blood stream.

The period of incubation, or the interval between exposure and the occurrence of the first symptoms, is usually from two to five days. This time may, in exceptional cases, be as short as twenty-four hours and it may be as long as twelve days.

Continued Next Week.

Hands Age Rapidly.

A horrible revelation is made in a publication devoted to scientific matters. It is that hands age even more rapidly than faces. So whereas women make every effort to preserve the youthful aspect of their faces, they foolishly allow their hands to give them away. It is extremely disconcerting to think that the observant eye is not fixed on the face, or even on the telltale chin, but on the hands. There are ways, fortunately, by which their treachery can be circumvented, but precautions are more likely to be neglected in their case than in that of the face.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

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together for one year for \$1.75. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

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tyshurg. York and intermediate.

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No. 1-8 57s. m. (week days) Cumberland, and intermediate.

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buffet car.

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TERMS OF COURT.

The first term of the Courts of Ful-ton county in the year shall commence on the Tuesday following the second Monday of January, at 10 o'clock a. m. The second term commences on the third Monday of March, at 2 o'clock

p. m.
The third term on the Tuesday next following the second Monday of June, at 10 o'clock a. m.
The fourth term on the first Monday October, at 2 o'clock p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. W. A. West, D. D., Pastor. Preaching services each alternate Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and every Sunday evening at 7:00. Services at Green Hill on alternate Sabbaths at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:15. Junior br istism Endeavor at 2:00. Christian Endeavor at 6:00. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL-Rev. C W. Bryner, Pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every other Sunday morning at 10:30 and every Sunday evening at 7:00. Epworth League at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. L. Grove, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and every other Sunday evening at 7:00. The alternate Sabbath evenings are used by the Young People's Christian Union at 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00.

EVANGELICAL LUTBERAN-Rev. Cal vinFassoidPastor. Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Preaching every other Sunday morning at 10:30 and every other Sun day evening at 7:00. hristian En-deavor at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:00.

REFORMED- -REFORMED—
tor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching on alternate Sabbaths at
10:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Christian
Endeavor at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday évening at 7:00.

SOCIETIES

OddFeilows—M'ConnellsburgLodge No. 744 meets every Friday evening in the Clevenger's Hall in McConnells-

Fort Littleton Lodge No. 484 meets every Saturday evening in the New Hall at Fort Littleton. Wells Valley Lodge No. 607 meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fel-lows' Hall at Wells Tannery.

Harrisonville Lodge No. 710 meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fel lows' Hall at Harrisonville.

Waterfall Lodge No. 773 meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall at New Grenada. Warfordsburg odge No. 601 meets n Warfordsburg every Saturday

King Post G. A. P. No. 365 meets McConnellsburg in Clevenger's Hail the first Saturday in every month at 2

Washington Camp, No. 450, P. O. S. of A. meets every first and third Saturday evening at their hall at Need-

Tuscarora Council, Royal Arcanum meets every first and third Monday evening in Clevenger's Hall, McCon-

Washington Camp No. 497, P. O. S. A., of New Grenada, meets every Saturday evening in P. O. S. of A. Hall. Washington Camp, No. 554, P. O.S. of A., Hustontown, meets every Satururday evening in P. O. S. of A. Hall. John Q. Taylor Post G. A. R., No. 589, meets every Saturday, on or just preceding full moon in Lashley half at 2 p. m., at Buck Valley.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 8 meets at same date and place at 4 p.m. Gen. D. B. McKibbin Post dNo.401 G. A. S., meets the second an fourth Saturdays in each month at Pleasant

Clear Ridge Council, No. 940, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets in their Hall at Clear Ridge every Saturday evening.

The Aspasia Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Harrisonville, meets the 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month, in the I. O. O. F. Hall at Harrisonville.

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