

FULTON COUNTY NEWS

Published Every Thursday.

B. W. PEGG, Editor and Proprietor.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

JULY 20, 1911

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ADVERTISING RATES.
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One-fourth column.....\$15.00 \$30.00 \$50.00
One-half column.....25.00 50.00 75.00
One column.....40.00 80.00 120.00

Church Notices.

Announcements for Sunday, July 23, 1911.

HUSTONTOWN, U. B. CHARGE, E. H. Swank, pastor.

Hustontown—Preaching 10:30 a. m., Sacramental service.

Bethel—Preaching 2:30, Sacramental service.

Knobsville—Preaching 8:00.

HUSTONTOWN, M. E. CHARGE, L. W. McGarvey, Pastor.

Center—Sunday school 9:30. Preaching 10:30.

Training Class 10:15.

Fairview Sunday school 2:00. Preaching, 3:00.

Hustontown—Sunday school 9:00. Epworth League, 7:30. Preaching 8:00.

Prayer meeting Thursday 8:00 p. m., All are cordially invited to the services in the grove at Hustontown, July 24—30th. Services every night and all day Sunday the 30th, also, Thursday and Saturday afternoon 2:30. Don't fail to hear Dr. A. S. Fasick our District Superintendent.

HARRISONVILLE M. E. CHARGE, W. M. Cline, Pastor.

Asbury—Preaching 10:30.

Ebenezer—Preaching 8 p. m., Saturday before.

If You Have No Ice.

The July Woman's Home Companion contains a great variety of practical housekeeping suggestions. Here is one for the housekeeper who gets along with out ice:

"Obtain a large, common flower-pot and seal the hole in the bottom with plaster of paris. Place in the pot the bottle containing milk, or a covered crock containing butter, and fill the pot with water to as great a depth as possible without the bottle or crock floating. Cover the pot with a board or a plate and set out in the open air, away from the direct sunlight, and preferably where there is a current of air. The evaporation of the water from the surface of the porous pot will keep the contents several degrees colder than the outside air, when there is the slightest amount of air stirring. The higher the wind, or the drier the air, the greater will be the cooling effect."

Population Center Moving West.

The center of population of the United States is four and one-quarter miles south of Unionville, Monroe county, Indiana, according to a Census Bureau announcement. Since 1900, when it was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., it has moved thirty-one miles westward and seven-tenths of a mile northward. The westward movement was more than twice that of the 1890-1900 decade. This acceleration of the westward movement is attributed by census officials principally to the growth of the Pacific and Southwestern States.

The geographical center of the United States is in northern Kansas, so that the center of population, therefore, is about 550 miles east of the geographical center of the country.

1,150 Postal Banks.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has approved the application of three hundred banks in various cities as postal savings depositories. The total number of banks thus far designated is 1,150.

THEY USE THE AUTO.

No Ready Market For Stationary Engines in West.

Stationary engines do not find a ready market in some parts of the American northwest since ranch owners have discovered the possibilities in the automobile as a motive power.

James Thompson of Pendleton, Ore., is one of a number who do most of their farm work with a motor car. He uses a Franklin, 1908, twenty eight horse power touring car which has run several thousand miles. The power of the automobile is applied to stationary uses by means of a frame and jack shaft bearing three wheels.

The main axle of the car is lifted from the ground to one end of the frame, and from each rear wheel of the automobile a belt is run to the wheels on each end of the jack-shaft. In the center of the shaft is a smaller wheel from which runs a belt to the machinery which is to be operated.

The arrangement has been found very satisfactory, and Mr. Thompson cuts hay, saws wood and runs all manner of farm machinery with his automobile. This fall he proposes to operate a threshing engine with a thirty-horse power Franklin.

His present car recently replaced fourteen mules which were furnishing power for a barley chopper. Rain made the ground so slippery that the mules were unable to get a foothold, whereupon Mr. Thompson rigged up his car and since then has dispensed with mule power.

The dismantling of the jack-shaft arrangement can be accomplished and the car placed on the road in fifteen seconds.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Honor Thy Father and Mother.

"Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee" is a commandment which recently was the subject of comment by Judge Steel, of Westmoreland county, in a case in which a claim was set up by a daughter for wages for services she rendered during the last illness of her mother. Judge Steel held that the estate was not bound to pay the claim. In rendering his opinion the Judge said: "A child is not entitled to recover wages for services rendered from the estate of a deceased parent unless upon a clear and unequivocal proof, leaving no doubt that the relation between the parties was not of the ordinary one of parent and child, but of master and servant. It is the duty," said the Judge, "of the parent to support his or her child and it is the duty of the child to support the parent. Filial duty and common humanity require a child to nurse, care for and help the parent." Judge Steel will hardly be subjected to "recall" for this clear statement of the difference between the relation of parent and child and that of master and servant.

FOREIGN TITLES IN AMERICA

Massachusetts Member Lost Seat in Congress Over Contest Back in 1795

SLAVERY QUESTION INTRODUCED

Law Permits Native Citizens to Accept Nobility from Potentates But Foreigners Must Renounce Distinctions Before Naturalization.

An inconsistency in American law lies in the fact that while native citizens may accept titles of nobility from foreign potentates, foreigners must renounce their hereditary titles before becoming naturalized citizens of the United States. That provision of the Federal naturalization laws goes back 115 years, and the subject led to a curious parliamentary fight in Congress. It also resulted in the temporary retirement of a conspicuous Massachusetts Federalist from public life and stirred up a lively discussion on the slavery question.

Immigration was exciting a good deal of talk in 1794, when French nobles were still fleeing from the reign of terror which ceased in the summer of that very year and when other French refugees had recently fled from the black terror of Hayti. So late in the year Congress began to revise the naturalization laws.

The residence period necessary for naturalization was raised from two years, at which it had been fixed in 1790, to five, where it has since remained, except for a short time in John Adams' administration, when it was made fourteen years. While the matter was under debate Giles of Virginia proposed that foreigners seeking naturalization should be required to give up any title of nobility that they might hold.

It was at this point that Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts, a Federalist, brought the slavery question into the matter. He made a speech ridiculing Giles' amendment as childish. He proposed an amendment requiring foreigners wishing to be naturalized to give up any slaves of which they might be possessed.

Dexter's amendment stirred the Southern members, for they were a bit uneasy in view of recent massacres of whites by the insurgent slaves of Hayti, and they protested that the Massachusetts Federalist was inciting Southern slaves to insurrection and endangering the social system of the South. Dexter, nevertheless, stuck by his amendment, though some of his fellow Federalists were a trifle uneasy at the storm he had raised, especially as they well knew that Giles' amendment would be popular in New England.

Giles on January 1, 1795, did a thing that scared Dexter's friends even more, for he called for the yeas and nays on both motions. Under this call Dexter's amendment was defeated, and that of Giles was carried. Dexter, although he knew he was doing what would be unpopular at home, voted against the amendment requiring naturalized foreigners to give up their titles of nobility, and he failed to return to the next Congress, though he lived to enter the Cabinet of John Adams.

The requirement was so popular that it was not repealed, when in 1798 the naturalization laws were materially amended, and it was left undisturbed when in Jefferson's first administration the residence period required of foreigners seeking naturalization was reduced from fourteen years to five years. The five year period had prevailed in Virginia in late colonial days. Oddly enough the first man known to have been naturalized in this country, Augustine Herrman, one of New York and later of Maryland, received from Lord Baltimore about 1666 the title of Lord of Bohemia Manor.

Some naturalized foreigners have been known socially in this country by the titles which they assumed on giving notice of their intention to seek naturalization, though in all public relations they have figured under simple surname and Christian name. Of the few native Americans who wear titles of nobility most perhaps owe them to the Pope.

American bankers after titles, which fell into general disrepute during the French Revolution, revived early in the nineteenth century, and it is said that one thing to attract some men to Burr's expedition was the hope held out that his Spanish-American State would have orders of nobility. Young men making ready to join him banded one another as to the titles that they should bear, and a clever woman in the confidence of Burr was said to have gone so far as to draw up rules for court ceremony and make sketches for ceremonial costumes.

Within a few years a young Virginian shocked some of his kinsfolk by expatriating himself in order to claim an English title long in abeyance in his family. It is said, on the other hand, that although the De Courseys of Maryland have an entirely clear and legitimate claim to an English title, the rightful heir declines to give up his American citizenship for the title.

Had a Sure Thing. An individual, well known on the Berlin Bourse for his wit, one morning mused wistfully that he would ask the same question of 50 different persons and receive the same answer from each. The wit went to first one and then another, until he had reached the number of 50. And this is how he won the bet: He whispered half audibly to each: "I say, have you heard that Meyer has failed?" "What Meyer?" queried the whole 50, one after another, and it was decided that the bet had been fairly won.

SLEEPING OUTDOORS.
Appeals to the Imagination, but Has Its Drawbacks.

Sleeping outdoors is a practice about which there is no such thing as a lukewarm opinion. Either a person thinks there is nothing like it or he couldn't be hired to do it. The author of "Lorna Doone" states that a horse sleeps best in a closed barn, and a good many people are like that. What with the croaking of frogs, and the chirping of wakeful birds and the rustling of the trees, and other sounds that nothing but a belief in ghosts can explain, night out in the open is not, in the opinion of such people, all it's cracked up to be.

All the same, there's something attractive in the notion of being oxidized while one sleeps, and nowadays there are so many stories going about of people who were cured of whatever ailed them by sleeping out of doors that it seems worth trying. One middle-aged woman who has just made a great hit with a novel—her first—attributes her success to inspiration gained by sleeping out of doors. She has a cot on an open porch at her home, up the Hudson, and there she sleeps in all weathers. The porch has a roof, and screens to be drawn when it rains, but save in hard storms she never draws them.

"When I slept indoors," she says, "I used so often to get up in the morning feeling heavy and logy—perfectly ideal. It never entered my head to write a book in those days. I always had my bedroom windows open, but anybody who has slept out of doors will tell you that no matter how wide your windows are opened it isn't the same thing at all.

"I hadn't been using my porch bed a month before my brain began to wake up, and I'm firmly convinced that the fresh night air wrote my book. As for physical health, from a bundle of bones I've become a creature bursting with riotous health."

But even a porch bedroom has its limitations. Some people can't feel that they are sleeping out of doors unless they have the sky above them. There is something inexpressibly beautiful and calming about it.

To secure this, along with adequate protection from the weather, a specially constructed outdoor room is necessary. In a certain yard near a certain American city, under some big sycamores, is an outdoor sleeping room which seems almost ideal. The floor is raised two feet above the ground, to guard against dampness, and there is a wainscoting three feet high. But the great feature is the roof, which, except for a cap of wood on either side of the ridge pole, is of glass—ordinary greenhouse sashes, so fitted that they slide up and down the rafters, being operated by sash cords and pulleys.

When the night is fair they are drawn up under the wood cap, and the sleepers' faces are open to the sky. Even when it storms the view is not interfered with, and the people who occupy that sleeping house say it is perfectly delightful to lie and watch the rain beating upon the glass and the trees tossing their arms above. The projecting eaves keep any ordinary rain from beating in at the sides, but to guard against emergencies there are heavy curtains of duck which may be drawn and fastened down at the bottom if the storm is very bad.

Get Weighed, First Thing.

"They keep the scales busy, I can tell you," said the platform man on an elevated station that receives passengers from a ferry line. "They all want to know how much they've gained while they've been away in the country." "The people that own the scales know their business, take it from me. You observe that on this platform, for instance, they put the scale where it can't be overlooked and they stand it, do you note, facing the incoming crowd, where the people can't fail to see its face with its suggestive pointer."

"And now you let a train boat come in and the crowd carrying suitcases and bags troops up the stairs and along the platform. They see that scale the first thing and down go the scales, the people group around the scale and in go the pennies into the slot and around spins the pointer and stop the smiling man. He's gained seven pounds or fifteen maybe, and unless he's a fat man he's well pleased."

"Why sometimes they stand around that scale coming back from the country waiting their turns to drop their pennies in the slot and step up; they all want to get weighed the first thing when they come back, excepting the fat ones. I'm thinking up a scale now that will give the true weight of the lean folks and make the fat people seem lighter than they are. I think there might be money in that if I could get it installed on platforms like this."

To Make German Easy.

A radical change in the study of German in the Chicago public schools which involves the elimination of Gothic type and German script was proposed by Mrs. Ella Flag Young, the school superintendent.

Two reasons are given by Mrs. Young for her desire to use Roman type and English script in place of the German characters. She says that Gothic type and German script are harder on the eyes than the type and script used by English speaking people, and that pupils who attempt to learn both the English and German script usually are poor penmen in both languages.—Boston Common.

I cannot see why women are so devious of imitating men. I could understand the wish to be a box constrictor, a lion, or an elephant, but a man! that surpasses my comprehension.—T. Gautier.

Jane Addams mentions, in passing, the fact that in the city of Chicago one Sunday evening last winter four hundred and sixty-six theatres were open.

The French Senator who has just denounced the American invasion of Europe did not refer to our helices.

GOLDEN CROP ON ABANDONED FARM

Scientifically Trained Agriculturist Growing Melons on Impoverished Soil in Md.

OLD MCCULLOCH FARM REDEEMED

Charles W. Heitmuller of Hyattsville, Grows Canteloupes in Rivalry with Famous Rock Ford, Col., Product—Wealth for Disheartened Farmers.

Charles W. Heitmuller, a farmer living near Hyattsville, Md., about five miles from Washington, seems to have solved the problem offered by the many abandoned farms in the southwestern part of Maryland. He is growing canteloupes where they have never grown before with a success that, by those who have tried other agricultural ventures in that section, is considered little short of phenomenal.

Because of the impoverished condition of the soil the land in Prince George County, where Heitmuller is located, has been for the past 40 years scarcely able to support the most economical of farmers. Heitmuller, who is a practical farmer with a scientific agricultural training, is setting a pace that promises a canteloupe raising section outrivalling Rocky Ford, Col.

On a 250-acre farm, formerly a part of the country estate of Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury in the Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur administrations, and which have been a dead weight on the heirs of the McCulloch estate until he took it, Heitmuller this year raised enough canteloupes to support an extensive agricultural establishment, including a graduate scientific farmer, who draws a salary of \$1,200 a year.

When he bought the property two years ago Heitmuller knew that other farmers had failed to draw a livelihood out of that soil. Scores of abandoned farms in that locality served as constant reminders of what others had been unable to do.

The first year he planted ten acres in canteloupes. The seed he used was the result of several years' experimenting in the laboratory of an agricultural college. The experiment was a great success. The melons thrive as mightily, without the irrigation that is supposed to be essential to their growth and sweetness, as the same fruit does in Rocky Ford, when shipped to New York, Philadelphia and Washington, beating the shipment of Western fruit to these markets by several days.

Last spring he planted thirty acres of the same fruit. A large force of men was engaged to pick and pack this crop. He shipped, he says, 10,000 crates.

If other agriculturists in that vicinity follow Heitmuller's example in the choice and treatment of crops, and attain anything resembling his degree of success, it will mean millions of dollars in the pockets of owners of farming land in that section of Prince George County. It will turn the vast idle estates into small, paying farms. Now that section resembles more the sections of the South through which the war passed than a section of a prosperous State. Formerly the entire country around there was called Cherrydale, because of the large cherry orchards that crowded the hills and surrounded the homesteads. Now the cherry trees have wasted away, the fences are down and the hills and valleys hardly offer opportunities for an interesting fox chase.

The historic Baltimore and Washington turnpike, famous in Revolutionary and early nineteenth century times, runs along one side of the Heitmuller farm. A few yards back from the road may be seen the wreck of an old half way tavern where Washington, Jefferson, Randolph and other Virginia gentlemen stopped for the night, en route to or from Baltimore. Adjoining on the west side is the land formerly included in a magnificent 10,000 acre estate of Count Deminve, a French exile, who lost his head by returning to Paris while the Revolution was on.

Putting Ants to Work.

In Burma and the Far East they have a curious fashion of setting ants to work. Sandalwood, as we know, is worth its weight in silver, but it is only the hard heart of the wood that is fragrant and valuable. This precious portion is overlaid by a soft and worthless layer, which forms two-thirds of the trunk of the tree. When a tree is felled and cut into suitable lengths, the loggers just let it lie. Then the ants, attracted by the sweetness of the wood, attack the chunks. Within a few weeks the little insects have finished their work, and the valuable heart of the wood is freed of its worthless sappy covering and becomes a valuable article of commerce.

Carving the Grand Canon.

The popular idea that earthquakes and volcanic explosions played a part in forming the Grand Canon of the Colorado River is thought by the best authorities to be without foundation.

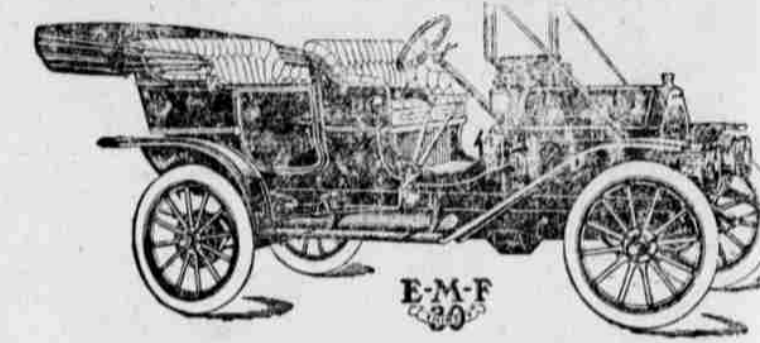
We are now told that the canon was cut out entirely by the water of the river, and that the most effective tool employed was the quartz sand brought down from the sources of the river in the mountains. This sand is harder than any of the constituents of the rock strata in which the canon has been carved. Hurling by the swift water against the sides and the bed of the stream, it cuts the rock as easily as a file cuts soft iron.

Big Haul of Catfish.

On one "trot" line at a single haul C. D. Rider caught 200 pounds of catfish in the Arkansas River near Muskogee. There were five fish, one weighing sixty-five pounds, another fifty-one pounds and the others ranging from thirty to thirty-five pounds each.—Kansas City Times.

IN BUYING An Automobile

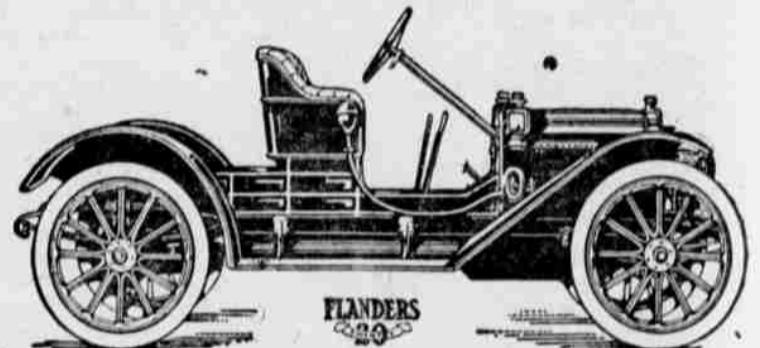
You want the best your money will get. No machine on the road to-day possesses so many attractions to the careful buyer as



THE E. M. F.

For size, speed, appearance, durability, ease of control, hill-climbing and sand ploughing, this

AT \$1000, is the greatest bargain on the market.



The Flanders at \$700,

is a smaller machine but none the less desirable. Don't tie yourself up until you have carefully examined these machines.

THE EVERETT CARRIAGE AND AUTO COMPANY, Agents for Fulton County. Everett, Pa.

A Strong Foundation

There is no question as to the safety of your money if deposited with the

FULTON COUNTY BANK

Our conservative and business like methods are known to all. Considerate treatment is assured all depositors. Start an account with us today and protect the wife and children.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. on time deposits if left six months.

A Customer of a Bank

looks for safety—liberal terms—courteous treatment and facilities for the proper handling of his business. All of these are found in this conservatively conducted bank, and judging from the new accounts opened daily, the fact is widely recognized and appreciated. If you are not already one of our customers you are invited to become one of the new ones.

The First National Bank

Operates under the strict Banking Laws of the United States Government. Pays 3 Per Cent. Compound Interest.

TWO CARLOADS.

Two Carloads of Buggies at one time, seems pretty strong for a Fulton county dealer, but that is just what

W. R. EVANS, Hustontown, Pa., has just received. In this lot are 5 different grades and styles, of Buggies and Runabouts including the Millburg. He has on hand a large stock of

Hand Made Buggy Harness.

The Prices? Don't mention it. If the prices were not below the lowest, he would not be selling by the carload.

FAMILY FAVORITE ILLUMINATING OIL

Burns white, clear and steady to the last drop. For the sake of everyone in the family insist upon having Family Favorite Lamp Oil

Smokeless—Sootless—Odorless—Costs no more than inferior tank-wagon kinds. Saves eyes—saves money. Your dealer has it in barrels direct from our refineries.

Waverly Oil Works Co.—Independent Refiners—Pittsburg, Pa. Also makers of Waverly Special Auto Oil and Waverly Gasolines.