

The Fulton County News.

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THE GRIM REAPER.

Short Sketches of the Lives of Persons Who Have Recently Passed Away.

SIMON L. MELLOTT.

Pneumonia, from which he had been suffering since the 5th of February, caused the death of Simon L. Mellott at his home in Johnstown, Pa., on Wednesday night of last week. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon, the services being conducted by his pastor, Rev. William McCullum, of the Second Christian Church, of which Mr. Mellott was a member.

Simon L. Mellott was a son of Dentist Job B. and Savannah Layton Mellott, and was born in this county in December, 1870; hence he was in his 45th year. He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Andrew Truax, of Belfast township. To this union two children were born both of whom died. After the death of the mother, he was again married and about 14 years ago, went to Johnstown, and went to work for the Lorain Steel Company. Being industrious and frugal, he accumulated property, and was getting along well. He is survived by his widow, Daisy Rhodes Mellott, to whom he was married in 1903, and five children—Margaret Paul Ethel, Lawrence, and Meade. The deceased was a brother of H. W. Mellott, Hamilton, O.; Rachel, wife of Joseph Wyles, Everett, Pa.; Jennie, wife of Walker Mellott, near Needmore, Ella, wife of Charlie Deshong, Wells Valley, and Bertha, wife of Ross Bard, Sipes Mill.

MARGARET FIGARD.

Mrs. Margaret Figard—nee Margaret Ensley—died at the home of her nephew, Mr. Levi Johnson, at the Club House on top of Siding Hill, Friday night March 12, 1915, aged almost 80 years. Funeral was held on the following Monday, interment being made at Brezewood.

Mrs. Figard had been living on the Lewis Ensley place, near Salvia, and had gone to visit her friends at the Club House but a few days previously to her death which was due to old age.

Charlie Lynch Badly Injured.

Charlie, aged 15 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Lynch, was seriously injured Thursday evening of last week when he stepped from the running board of a moving automobile. J. W. Mellott, lumberman, was going east on Lincoln Way, and Charlie, to save a walk out to his brother Watson's store, was riding with him. When near the store Charlie stepped from the moving machine and in some manner, tripped and fell before he could overcome the momentum gained from the speed of the machine. Result was a very hard fall. He fell on his stomach and injured the lower bowels, shoulder, and side. He was taken home and Dr. Mosser was called. By Saturday, bad symptoms developed and Doctors Palmer and Skinner, of Chambersburg, were called in consultation. Water collected in his side and the lower bowels failed to perform their function after treatment, and, for a time, it was feared that an operation would be necessary. But he is better, and if no further complications develop, his physician thinks it will be only a matter of time until he will be well again.

Our "Trolley."

For the benefit of the city papers that smile when they speak of "Fulton county's trolley," we wish to say that regular steam road cars will be drawn over Cove mountain by a 90-ton electric motor, thank you. We do not propose to use out-of-date steam locomotives. We expect to have city people come out here to see something not common everywhere.

Recent Weddings.

LAIDIG—McCLAIN.

At the M. E. parsonage, Huntingdon, Pa., on Wednesday, March 10th, Rev. George S. Worner united in marriage Mr. Jesse Daniel Laidig and Miss Bertha Nevada McClain. The groom is a son of David Laidig, and the bride a daughter of Isaac McClain, both well known families of Taylor township. They will begin housekeeping on the farm of the groom's father at Laidig. A reception was given at the home of the bride's parents at 4 o'clock on the following afternoon, at which were present Daniel Rinehart and wife, Wm. C. McClain, wife and daughter Byrd of Robertsdale; S. T. McClain, Three Springs; George Heefner, wife, and daughter Lydia; Charles Black, wife, and children—Hazel and Harry; William Heefner and wife, W. F. Berkstresser and wife; Jere Heefner, wife and children—Cora, Eunice, and Willis; Jesse Keefner, wife, and daughter Olive. I. C. McClain, wife, and family—Viola, William Jesse, Russell, George, Lydia, and Marshall. The bridal couple were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. The finishing touches to the happy event were placed by the calthumpians who turned out in full force in the evening.

HANN—KUHN.

On Thursday, March 11, 1915, Mr. David Rush Hann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Hann, of Webster Mills, and Miss Adaline Kuhn, daughter of William Kuhn, of Tod township, were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage in McConnellsburg, by Rev. J. V. Royer. Mr. and Mrs. Hann will reside near Webster Mills.

Buildings Burned.

The barn, hogpen, and adjacent out-buildings together with four nice shotes, were destroyed by fire on the farm on which resides Gayle Remsburg, on Wednesday night of last week. This farm lies along the mountain road leading from Deneen's Gap southward and is known to the older people as the Perry Hughes place. Mr. and Mrs. Remsburg had been away during the afternoon. Returning in the evening they did the work at the barn, went to the house, and about 9 o'clock were surprised to see a light shine in through the window, and looking out they saw that the barn was afire. Not only was the barn, and adjacent buildings destroyed, but they lost about 3 tons of hay, a threshing machine, harness, fodder, and other property. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Beautiful the Lincoln Highway.

Much interest is being taken in several localities for the improvement of the Lincoln Highway by planting trees and shrubbery where they will give best effect. What could be more beautiful, and what could induce more tourists to come in and spend a little money with us than a shady lane leading from one end of this beautiful state to the other? Many city tourists, glad to get away from the heat, dust, and odors of the town, love to stop along the way at inviting spots and pay well for entertainment for a few hours or for several days. Then too, civic pride is a good thing to teach young people. By teaching them to make home surroundings as beautiful as possible, they make better citizens. It awakens interest in public affairs and helps to keep them on the farm. Young people like to be noticed, and if a neighborhood undertakes to do something to attract attention, it affords just the opportunity for them to carry on friendly contests that cultivate love of home.

Subscriber for the "News" only \$1.00 a year.

"AULD ACQUAINTANCE."

Bits of News and Gossip Extracted from the Letters from Our Distant Subscribers.

Mrs. Anna R. McClellan:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 to renew my subscription to the Fulton County News. I am leaving to-day [March 12] for Fostoria, Ohio where I expect to make my future home, and feel that I cannot do without the "News." I was born and raised in Fulton County and it comes to me as letters from home. My address will be 151 E. Summit St., Fostoria, O.

James G. Kline, Alpha, N. J.:—Enclosed I am sending one dollar to renew my subscription to the NEWS. There have been many sales postponed in Bucks and Northampton counties in Pennsylvania on account of Foot and Mouth disease, and these counties are just across the Delaware river from Warren and Hunterdon counties in New Jersey; but up this time, there have not been any cases of that disease in New Jersey. On Saturday March 6th, we had the greatest fall of snow, we have had this winter, twelve inches; but, the next day the sun came out and soon the snow had disappeared. The truckers are getting ready for their spring and summer work. Some of them have their early peas, and other early vegetables, planted.

Harry E. Sipes, Chadwick, Ill.:—The label on my paper tells me that I will soon be in arrears, so here goes a check for two dollars to push my subscription into 1917. We are all well, and times are good—everything taken into consideration—for our farmers have not been able to ship any stock out of here for two months and, of course, that has its effect of business. We are having nice March weather.

Mrs. E. B. Crosby, Lowville, N. Y.:—Enclosed you will find the usual "dirty dollar" for another year's subscription to a "clean" newsy paper. We could not well do without it, as it keeps us in touch with the good old home town and our many friends there.

I did not notice the subscription had so nearly expired. Hope you have not suffered the pangs of hunger, on account of it.

Wm. King, Cando, N. Dak.:—I see by the label on my paper that if I don't pay up, I shall soon be missing the weekly visits of the Fulton County News, and I am sure I wouldn't want that to happen; so I send herewith a money order for two dollars which will pay up arrears and put me a year to the good. We have had a very nice winter—only two or three very cold snaps—and they were of short duration, and I think we have had less than six inches of snow—all told—this winter. Not enough to make good sleighing. At this writing (March 8) the weather is nice and balmy, and the ploughed fields are all dried off; no snow, except here and there, and that is fast disappearing. Spring is almost here, and we have been so busy with our every-day chores that we do not have our seed grain cleaned; and that is no small job, as we shall sow between sixteen and seventeen hundred bushels. We shall begin seeding anywhere between the 1st and the 15th of April—just according to the season opens up.

I very much enjoy reading in the NEWS letters from the Fulton County people who have gone out to stake their fortune in other parts. Let us hear from more of them. Let the Fulton County News be the official medium by which the distant Fulton County people shall keep in touch with each other. Any of my friends who want to know more about North Dakota, and will take the pains to write me I shall be glad to give and information within my knowledge.

LET THE STATE HELP.

Hon. Geo. B. Mellott Introduces Bill Providing for the Construction of County Bridges.

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That upon petition the court of quarter session shall direct the county commissioners to build at least one county bridge annually until all streams which it is impossible to ford at times by reason of floods ice gorges or washouts are crossed by bridges.

Section 2 The petition shall not be considered unless (a) it is signed by at least three hundred qualified electors of the county who are realty owners of the county and (b) it prays the court to order the erection of a bridge at a place stated in the petition and (c) it gives approximately as nearly as may be the location desired for the bridge and (d) it sets forth the name or termini of the public highway which is to cross the stream by means of the bridge.

Section 3 Upon presentation of the petition the court shall appoint three members of the board of viewers of the county who together with the county surveyor shall form a board of view to select a site for the proposed bridge.

Section 4 The viewers shall in person visit the proposed site and shall select a site that in their judgement will be best from the point of economy and accommodation to the traveling public. They shall cause a plan of the site to be made which shall be filed with their report.

Section 5 The viewers shall complete their labors and file with the court a written report of their selection within thirty days from the date of their appointment.

Section 6 When the report is filed the court may enter a decree directing the county commissioners to erect the bridge on the site selected by the viewers.

Section 7 Immediately following the decree of the court the county commissioners shall cause plans and specifications for the proposed bridge to be made and publicly exhibited in the office of the commissioners. They shall then by advertisement as directed by the court invite sealed bids for erecting the bridge. The advertisement shall fix a time at least two calendar months from the date of the first advertisement when the bids shall be opened publicly in the office of the commissioners. Each bid shall be accompanied by a bond to the county in double the amount of the bid conditioned for the faithful performance or the contract according to the plans and specifications.

Section 8 At the time and place stated in the advertisement the bids shall be publicly opened and a contract awarded to the lowest and best bidder. If the sureties on the bond of the successful bidder are not satisfactory to the commissioners the bidder shall furnish a satisfactory bond.

Section 9 A copy of the plans and specifications and of the contract and bond verified by the affidavit of the commissioners shall be filed in the office of the Auditor General. When the bridge is completed and accepted by the county commissioners on behalf of the county the Auditor General shall be notified thereof in writing under the seal of the commissioners.

Section 10 When the Auditor General is notified that the bridge has been completed and has been accepted by the county he shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the commissioners in a sum equal to one-half of the amount of the contract. Upon receipt of the warrant the State Treasurer shall pay to the county treasurer the amount thereof out of the special fund to

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

The Men of Pennsylvania Will Answer That Question at the Election Next November.

Whether the women of Pennsylvania shall vote will be decided by the people next November. The Senate at Harrisburg on Monday night by a surprisingly large margin of 37 to 11 passed finally the suffrage resolution which passed the house nearly a month ago.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War, the white men of the United States felt that they needed the judgment of the colored men of the country in the guidance of the old Ship of State, and gave to them the right of suffrage. Notwithstanding the fact that a large percentage of them had just emerged from slavery and could not read nor write, nearly a half century's experience has shown that the country has not suffered on account of the granting of that prerogative.

Pennsylvania has been slow to take advanced steps in progressive movements, and it was not until the wave of public sentiment sweeping from the west struck us, that we awakened to the fact that woman suffrage was a question that had to be met. Every state from the Pacific Coast sweeping eastward and including Kansas has already conferred that right upon women, and with most satisfactory results, and there can be no doubt that Pennsylvania will set the pace for eastern states next November.

Ten Dry Counties.

Perry County joined the "dry" counties last Friday when Judge W. N. Seibert refused all of the sixteen applicants for licenses to sell liquor. The Judge made his announcement soon after court opened Friday morning, stating that he had refused renewals because the applications did not conform to the requirements of the High License Act and for cause. A decree will be filed later.

With the decision by Judge William N. Seibert, refusing all the license applications in Perry county, ten counties of Pennsylvania are now dry. This, and the refusal of forty-three old licenses and 103 new ones in Luzerne County were the big developments of Friday in the anti-liquor fight in the State.

Towanda, in Bradford County, felt the hand of the law on Thursday, when Judge Maxwell refused to renew licenses of six hotels and two restaurants in the town, which with refused applications earlier in the week, cut the number of licenses in the county from sixty-five to fifty-two.

In Erie County, Judges Walling and Benson issued an order closing all saloons outside Erie City at 10 p. m. instead of at midnight.

In Montgomery County, where the non-license campaign has filed a general remonstrance to the 250 licenses applied for, on the grounds that the advertisements of the applications were not in accordance with law, the real fight will be begun on Monday.

The following counties in Pennsylvania which are now "dry" follow: Green, Lawrence, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Venango, Forest, Tioga, and Perry.

In Union there are only two saloons and in Indiana County there is only one.

be appropriated by the General Assembly from time to time to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 11 To carry out the purpose of this act the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated as a special fund upon which warrants may be drawn from time to time in accordance with this act.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this is hereby repealed.

To Change School Laws.

The State School Directors Association has taken steps to have some new ideas incorporated in the school laws of the State. According to information direct from the Association, the School Directors' bills were, or will be, introduced in the Legislature some time this week. There seems to be a sentiment in some places in favor of taking the control of schools farther away from the people. This will be seriously objected to by the Association. The Association will endeavor to have politics eliminated, and put the election of school directors on the non-partisan plan. Another feature of the school code for which a remedy will be sought is the selection of instructors in schools where instruction in manual training, domestic science, and agriculture is taught. The code sets forth that instructors must hold certificates in these professions, and it has been found that the average young graduate has nothing to recommend him or her but a certificate, having had no actual experience. Hence the local school board is barred from employing instructors, who in some instances, would volunteer their services, or at least be far more capable of giving the desired instruction along these lines. The Association claims that, in many localities, there are local men and women of undoubted capabilities, but whose services are barred because they are not "graduates."

Other features of the bills to be introduced provide for the payment of tuition of children from public homes by the state; wider privileges of local boards to provide transportation to and from high schools; the regulation of normal school graduate's certificates; to permit the establishment and maintenance of teachers' training schools in districts of the second class; to provide for a more efficient and less costly system of teachers' institutes; to remove high schools from state supervision entirely; change in the issuance of bonds in case of immediate need—such as after a fire. The central idea of the Association is to oppose all further efforts tending to remove the schools farther from the control of the people; either in matters of administration or taxation. It stands opposed particularly to the "County Unit" system as recommended by the State Educational Association.

Harrowing Wheat.

If indications prove anything, there will be a lot of wheat harrowed this spring. We have heard many say that they are thinking of trying it. Without giving any names, we will quote some of the expressions we have heard that prove that harrowing pays. "I tried breaking the spring crust with a drill set to run between the rows, but I covered but an acre or two because I was afraid I was tearing too much wheat out of root." Another said "I tried it with a spring tooth harrow, but lost my nerve and quit." Another man "harrowed a part of a field with a slant-tooth harrow." Still another man said "I left the harrow out all winter and on the following spring I hitched to it and drove diagonally across the field to the gate." In each and every instance our informant added that where the drill, the harrow, or the thorn bush, was passed over the wheat, "there was the best wheat in the field." Does any man want better proof that it will pay to break the first crust that forms on the wheatfield this spring? Not even the men who used a spring harrow, or the one who used a hoe drill, would acknowledge that he had in any manner injured his wheat. On the other hand, all agreed that the rough treatment had greatly increased the yield. In parts of Europe where peasants have the use of but small plats of ground, they cultivate the wheat and raise at the rate of sixty bushels to the acre.

BOILING WATER AS A DISINFECTANT

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health.

Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and various other communicable diseases are perhaps most readily transmitted by the discharges from the nose and mouth of the patient. When the patient is cared for in the home and some member of the family must act as nurse, it is necessary, for the protection of whoever acts in this capacity and for those who come in contact with the patient, that the utmost care should be exercised in handling them.

Instead of the handkerchiefs commonly used for this purpose, the patient should be supplied with cheese cloth or paper napkins, and in a sufficient quantity so that they can be handled with comfort. Those which have been used and discarded should be handled only by the nurse and immediately burned. After handling such materials the hands should be thoroughly disinfected in a bichloride of mercury or other good antiseptic solution.

The dishes and eating utensils which are used for the sufferer should in no instance be washed with those used in the household but should be placed in a receptacle kept just outside the sick room door containing a disinfecting solution of cresole or formaldehyde and then placed in boiling water and allowed to boil for ten or fifteen minutes.

The sheets and bed clothes which will invariably be covered with fine particles of sputum when the patient coughs or sneezes, should be placed in a tub containing one of the three disinfecting solutions and allowed to soak for three hours, after which they should be boiled for one hour.

When there is a sufferer from tuberculosis in a household they should not use the dishes and eating utensils which the other members of the family do, but should be supplied with individual utensils. These should always be first boiled and then washed separately.

These are fundamental precautions in the handling of communicable disease which can only be disregarded at the peril of the nurse and the entire household. Unquestionably the transmission of disease from one member of a family to another in many cases is due to the failure to follow out this method of procedure consistently.

Because Farmers Are "It."

Why don't the city papers urge the shoemakers, the clothing manufacturers, the iron mongers and the manufacturers of other necessities to make their business pay better? Why are the farmers singled out as the only class for which the State maintains costly experimental farms and schools, and spends thousands of dollars annually for free literature, while some little, obscure bureau of mines, or a commission of several men to gather statistics in this or that field of commerce attracts little attention? It is because the production of food is uppermost in the minds of the leaders in all nations. It is from the farm that comes the best of everything, including citizenship, for it is said that for every one hundred positions of responsibility in New York City positions where character counts for as much as ability—sixty of them are filled by men who received their earliest moral training in the country. The effect of a campaign of education is resulting in the reversal of the old order which condemned the brightest youths to study profession, while the weaker member was kept at home where Pa and Ma could protect him. Science has developed farming into a profession, and to-day an educated and trained mind must guide the affairs on the farm if full returns are expected.