

FULTON COUNTY NEWS

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Jerusalem Has Fallen

After 1300 Years Under Moslem Control the Holy City is Now in the Hands of Christians.

The great heart of the Christian world throbbed with joy when it learned that the Turkish armies, no longer able to retain possession of the "City of David" surrendered the sacred city to General Allenby of the British army on Monday, and it is now in the hands of the Christian Allies.

The campaign in Palestine resulted from an effort made by the Turks to get possession of the Suez Canal and Egypt, and it has taken three years of time and much hard fighting to dislodge the enemy and trench ourselves in Palestine. As early as last March the British had captured Hebron fifteen miles south of Jerusalem.

The campaign lapsed into stagnancy through the heated period, but was actively renewed with the setting in of cooler weather last fall.

Early in November the British activity resulted in the capture of Beerseba, forty mile south of Jerusalem. Simultaneously a coastal column became active. By November the 7th City of Gaza was in their hands, and the British were pushing the Turks northward, after having inflicted casualties estimated as in excess of 10,000.

Jerusalem, the Holy City, holy alike to Christian, Jew and Mohammedan, is first spoken of in Biblical literature in connection with the meeting between Abraham and his friend Melchisedech, King of Salem, nearly 3500 years ago.

Melchisedech appears to have been a Chaldean. Shortly after his reign U-rusalem fell into the hands of the Jebusites and although the Jews under Joshua and the Judges, conquered all the rest of Canaan, they were not able to wrest Jerusalem from the Jebusites for hundreds of years, until David became their king. Its vicissitudes since then have furnished history with many of its most interesting pages.

In point of spiritual importance to the human race it is easily chief of all cities of the world, for in it or its environs took place the passion, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ.

It is situated in hilly country, thirty-two miles east of the Mediterranean and thirteen miles west of the Dead Sea.

THE HILLS OF CALVARY

On the north is Mount Scopus, part of the chain to which belongs Calvary, on which Christ was crucified. On the east is Mount Olivet, where He often taught and spent in prayer the night before His death. On the south the city is protected by the Mount of Evil Counsel and on the west is also a hill, but the northwesterly part of Jerusalem is exposed, the hill which rise in that direction being a considerable distance from the city.

The parts of the city which are of most interest historically are Mount Moriah, on which stood the temple, and Mount Zion, called also City of David.

From north to south Zion is but 2600 feet long, by 2000 feet in width from east to west. It consists of two plateaus and constitutes the highest portion of the city.

Mount Moriah, from which it is separated by the Trypoean Val-

ley, was the private property of a Jebusite named Ornan. David bought the site for the temple from Ornan, the circumstances being unusual. After David had vanquished the Jebusites about 1055 before the Christian era, he built a castle and transferred to it the Ark of the Covenant and later began the temple which Solomon finished.

There were many buildings of great magnitude and magnificence in Jerusalem, but the most wonderful of all was the Temple of Solomon. It is said that 150,000 men were engaged seven and a half years in its construction, and the palace which Solomon erected for himself and his somewhat numerous family required thirteen years in the building.

Solomon taxed the people so heavily that ten of the tribes revolted and established an independent kingdom north of Judea, and remained loyal to Rehoboam.

Things went along smoothly until Jeroboam, the King of the new federation invited Pharaoh Sesac of Egypt to invade Judea. The King in 976 B. C., took Jerusalem, plundered the Temple and the palaces.

The next disturbance of the peace of Jerusalem came in 893 B. C., when the Philistines, in alliance with the Arabs, pillaged the Temple.

The next couple of hundred years appear to have been reasonably quiet ones for Jerusalem, until about 740 B. C., when King Achaz substituted the worship of Baal Moloch instead of that of Jehovah. Thirteen years later Ezechias abolished the baal worship, restoring that of God, and erected a wall around the Temple and Mount Zion.

After a series of more or less unfortunate happenings Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon in 601 B. C., took Jerusalem and transported an army of its most notable citizens, including the young prophet Daniel, to Babylon. The remaining population revolted against Nebuchadnezzar who thereupon took 10,000 more to Babylon, including King Joachim. In 507 B. C., another revolt was put down with awful rigor. Nebuchadnezzar this time venting his rage in brutal manner. Sixty-one years later Cyrus, the benign enlightened ruler of Persia, allowed the Jews to return to Palestine and rebuild the Temple.

It was not until 614 B. C., in the sixth year of King Darius of the Persians that the new house of God was completed. Again nearly two hundred years pass, and now King Alexander the Great marches against Jerusalem, which had remained loyal to Darius III, in opposing the young Macedonian conqueror. He spared the city. After his death Jerusalem suffered frightfully in the long struggles for supremacy between his successors, the kings of Syria and those of Egypt, the Seleucide and Ptolemies, respectively.

In 305 B. C. Ptolemy Soter's army carried many inhabitants into Egypt. A hundred years later Antiochus the Great, of Syria, took Jerusalem from Egypt, but it again fell into the hands of the Ptolemies three years later. The Jews, however, aided Antiochus in the ensuing battle and drove the Egyptians forever out of Palestine.

Antiochus Epiphaneus entered the Holy City, massacred 40,000 inhabitants and carried off many other thousands into bondage.

WARS OF THE MACCABEES

A priest of noble character, Matathias Hasmon, who had five sons, organized resistance against the despot. When Matathias died, in 166 B. C., his son, Judas Maccabeus, succeeded him and gained four victories against the Syrians, but it was not until 139 B. C., that the Syrians were finally driven out of the fortress which commanded the Temple. This was accomplished by one of the sons of Judas Maccabeus.

Freed from foreign foes, the people of Jerusalem renewed their civil strife. Judas Maccabeus had made an alliance with Rome, and on the strength of this Pompey the Great, in 65 B. C., went to Jerusalem to quell the embroilments.

After three months' siege, Pompey seized the Temple and massacred 12,000 of the people. In 40 B. C., Herod, Governor of Galilee, had a dispute with

Antigonus, the last of the Maccabees, and was compelled to flee to Rome. There he ingratiated himself so well into the good graces of the Emperor that the Senate proclaimed him King of the Jews.

He reigned forty-one years, and acquired the title of Great. Toward the end of his reign Jesus was born at Bethlehem. In A. D. 14 Judea was reduced to the rank of a Roman province.

The first trouble with Rome occurred in the year 35, when Pontius Pilate, the Governor, who had ordered Jesus crucified, appropriated for the building of an aqueduct money which had been intended for religious purposes. There was an uprising, and Pilate was summoned to Rome for trial. Caligula, the Emperor, banished him.

In 37, Herod Agrippa, a grandson of Herod the Great was made tetrarch of the countries beyond the Jordan, by Caligula, who was his friend. He was afterward raised to the dignity of King of Judea by Claudius.

Disorder in Jerusalem broke out anew after Agrippa's death and under his son, Agrippa II, the Roman garrison was destroyed. Nero, next on the throne, sent Vespasian and Titus with 60,000 men to the front.

On March 31, 70, Titus took position on the Mount of Olives and Mount Scopus. The attack on the city reduced to the point of starvation beyond parallel, was entered. The temple held, but was burned on August 1, and the city, after a siege of 143 days, was in the possession of the Romans.

Hay Fever Pollens.

The development of hay fever in any locality depends upon the atmospheric hay fever pollens increasing to a point which overcomes the resistance of the patient," says Doctor Scheppegrell. "It was ascertained that most of the spring and summer cases of hay fever are caused by the pollen of the grasses, although the pollen of other plants, such as the yellow dock, amaranth, goose foot, etc., may cause the attack or help to maintain it when set up by the grass pollens."

Good for Insomniacs.

A noted speaker recently addressed an audience of 25,000 people in the Crystal Palace, and was clearly heard by all. The physical effort involved, however, had a curious effect upon the speaker. "I was not conscious at the close of the service of any extraordinary exhaustion," he wrote, "yet I must have been very weary, for after I went to sleep on the Wednesday night I did not awaken until the Friday morning, sleeping all through Thursday."—Exchange.

Face the Truth.

There are times when we should be thankful for the frankness that stings. We do not know ourselves any too well. If others lend us their eyes for a little, the revelation may be startling, but such unpleasant surprises are of real service to us. Let us be brave enough to face the truth about ourselves fearlessly. The friend who is frank is the friend who really helps.—Exchange.

Perforation of Stamps.

The perforation of stamps was first commenced in England in 1853, for receipt and draft stamps, and for postage stamps in 1854. Prior to that period stamps were separated by means of scissors or a knife or similar means, and in some cases those who required many resorted to the use of a roulette, a kind of cogwheel furnished with small cutters, making a series of cuts between the stamps.

Scheme to Raise Money.

Pitt had just as difficult a task in raising money as we have today, and in sheer despair about finding anything fresh to tax he wrote to a friend in Somerset for a suggestion. Back came the reply: "Tax umbrellas; and order the bishops to have prayer for rain in all the churches till the end of the war." If that would not work, what would?—Tit Bits.

Not Divisible.

Tunkingham met Bulky in the street, an Bulky said, "I'm a little short, and should like to ask you a conundrum in mental arithmetic." "Proceed," said Tunkingham. "Well," said Bulky, "suppose you had ten dollars in your pocket, and I should ask you for five, how much would remain?" "Ten" was the prompt answer.

Fresh Pen for Each Head.

At the prison of St. Paul's at Lyons there is a curious collection of pens. They are the pens with which the executioners have signed the regulation receipts for the prisoners handed over to them to be guillotined. At each execution a fresh pen is used for the purpose, and the ink is left to dry upon it.

Barnacle-Covered Lobsters.

"Lobsters shed their shells annually, but none of us knows how long they keep on doing it," said an old Penobscot lobsterman. "I am sure they do not shed all their lives, for I have caught many big lobsters on whose backs was a heavy incrustation of barnacles that must have taken several years to grow."

How to Cut a Bottle.

A simple method of accurately cutting a bottle is to place it upon some level foundation and fill it with linseed oil to the point at which you desire the line of separation to occur. Then take an iron rod of as great a diameter as will pass into the bottle, make it almost white hot, and dip it into the oil. After the lapse of a few moments a sharp crack is heard, and the bottle is found to be neatly cut as if with a diamond. If the bottle be very thick and the crackling sound not heard in a few moments, a little cold water thrown on the outside will accomplish it.

Home Produced Platinum.

The United States produces refined platinum from crude placer platinum imported mostly from the Colombian republic. There is a small home production—in California as a by-product in gold dredging, in Oregon from beach workings and hydraulic workings, in Nevada from the platinum bearing gold ore of the Boss mine and also from the Rambler mine in Wyoming. There is a considerable production of platinum in the United States by refiners of copper matte and gold bullion, both imported and of home production.

Keep Moving.

Keep moving! That is life's secret all the way. When progress ceases, you begin to lose ground. When growth is at an end, decay begins. Do not let yourself think you know enough, even though your diploma is hanging framed upon the wall. Do not imagine you are good enough even though your acquaintances unite in speaking well of you. Keep moving! The day that shows no gain to your credit means loss.—Exchange.

Ancient Marine Homes.

The most interesting of the earlier habitations of man are the curious lake dwellings of the age of bronze. These were usually built on piles sunk into the bottom of lakes, some distance from the shore. Large trees were felled, the trunks of which were sharpened on one end and driven into the mud by mallets used in the hands of the builders, who worked from a raft.

Unframed Pictures.

To fasten unframed pictures on the wall so that the wind cannot tear them loose, take a narrow ribbon and brass tacks and, beginning at one corner, fasten the picture, then stretch the ribbon to the next corner of the picture, then another tack, and so on clear around the picture. Use ribbon to harmonize with the color in your picture and the effect will be pretty.

Great Little Men.

Size is no criterion of valor and ability. Napoleon was no giant. The duke of Luxembourg, the most famous captain of his time, was a dwarf. Mahone, the leader whom, during the closing scenes of the Confederacy, Lee most relied upon, except Gordon, was described as "a spry midget, full of Irish fire."—Buffalo Times.

Knots Not Interesting.

In one educational museum of Japan is a great frame of the most beautiful knots, tied in silken and golden thread. This had formed a part of Japan's exhibit at a certain world's fair. For six months this wonderful collection had hung upon the wall, and only two visitors had noticed and inquired about it.

Water Covers 80,000,000 Acres.

According to the scientists of the geological survey, there are in the neighborhood of 80,000,000 acres of good land in the United States which is more or less covered with water. This, at the lowest calculation, represents a country bigger than Great Britain and Ireland.

Stevenson's Memoirs Valuable.

One of the 45 copies printed for private distribution of Robert Louis Stevenson's memoirs of himself, was sold recently in London for £12. It is a quarto printed from the original manuscript. A first edition of the "New Arabian Nights" also changed hands for four times that sum.

Avoiding Trouble.

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbor says, or does or thinks, but only to what he does himself, that it may be just and pure.—Marcus Aurelius.

Belief in Fate.

A strict belief in fate is the worst of slavery, imposing upon our needs an everlasting lord or tyrant, of whom we are to stand in awe, night and day.—Exchange.

The True American.

Of the whole sum of human life no small part is that which consists of a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it.—Gladstone.

Open to All.

About the only opportunity open to the man who doesn't know much about anything is the field of criticism.—Toledo Blade.

The Sensitive Heart.

The heart that is soonest awake to the flowers is always first to be touched by the thorns.—Moore.

Describes Trouble.

"Trouble," said Uncle Eben, "in a lot of cases is only jes' a lazy man's name for hard work."

Worth While Quotation.

He surely is most in want of another's patience who has none of his own.—Lavater.

Always a Way.

"There is always a way of doing every worth-while thing."

ART "PATRON" FAIRLY CAUGHT

English Painter Laid New Trap for Friend Who Was Always Too Late to Get Pictures He Admired.

It is said that Peter de Wint, the English landscape painter, was accustomed each year to have a semi-private show of his pictures before sending them to the Water Color society's exhibition. On such occasions his friends frequently bought pictures, which, of course, appeared at the public exhibition marked "Sold."

Among the painter's friends was a wealthy man who wanted to appear a patron of art and at the same time to keep his money. He managed this by loudly admiring the paintings already sold. He was always a bit too late to buy the pictures that pleased him most, and having seen them, as he was wont to declare, he could never content himself with less beautiful works.

De Wint at last suspected the man's sincerity, and when the next show day came round he concluded to test him. After plenty of time had been allowed for De Wint's friends to make their purchases, the rich man arrived. As usual, his eye soon fell on two "perfect gems," marked "Sold." Turning to the artist, he said, "Now, De Wint, those are exactly the things I should like to possess; what a pity they are not to be had."

"My dear sir," said the painter, slapping him on the back, "I knew you would like them, so I put the tickets on them to keep them for you."

BETWEEN NEIGHBORS



"Say, Blinks, why don't you weed out your dandelions? They're all going to seed, and are sure to scatter terribly."

"Why, I'm simply waiting for you to return the weed-picker you borrowed of me last summer."

"NOT WORTH HIS SALT."

A subscriber wants to know the origin of the expression, "He is not worth his salt." He says he ran upon the expression in a book printed many years ago, and he desires to know if it is an ancient expression. It is, and, like many of our expressions, it comes from military sources. At one time in the history of the world soldiers were paid in salt for fighting. Salt was a very precious commodity, and to induce men to fight an allowance of salt was given to them. The pay was known as "salarium"—from the Latin "sal," meaning salt. That is the origin of our word "salary"—it means "pertaining to salt." So if a soldier was not worth his salary he was not worth his "salt." And to this day we use the expression at times to describe a worthless fellow.—Columbus Dispatch.

TEST OF A POET.

Nan—I wonder if Mr. Longlocks is really a true poet. I know he says the odor of violets draws him irresistibly, but—

Fan—But what? Nan—But I notice that it takes the bouquet of a boiled dinner to make him come running.—Judge.

MUSIC.

Diana (out of step)—Isn't the time of this music awful? Apollo (archly)—Have you ever heard the beat of it?—Harvard Lampoon.

ALWAYS AROUND.

"Opportunity calls once at every man's door." "Hard luck is a whole lot more sociable."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AT THE RECEPTION.

She—I've just left Mr. Brayne, and it's quite a relief to meet you. He is so intellectual, you know."—Boston Transcript.

STATUS QUO.

"Does she love him well enough to marry him?" "Oh, yes; but he believes in letting well enough alone."

HER ATTRACTION.

"They say that Miss Plainleigh is in love with herself." "Heavens! She must have a pile of money."

DOGS ARE TRUFFLE HUNTERS

Queer Little Canines in England Earn Living for Themselves and Masters in Peculiar Way.

In England there are some queer little dogs which earn their own living in a most unique fashion. These are the truffle-hunting canines, whose work it is to dig the truffles out of the ground wherein they are buried. Truffles are fungi of the nature of mushrooms, and in some places they flourish beneath the soil, so that it is necessary to seek them out by scent. Since human scent is not sufficiently strong for this purpose, the dog has been requisitioned in this relation. The keen sense of smell of these dogs determines the whereabouts of truffles without fail.

These truffle-hunting canines are of Spanish descent and resemble poodles. They are a special breed and few in number. By their exertions their masters are enabled to make a good living. Thomas Yeates, one of the famous truffle men of England, is descended from a long line of truffle hunters, and his dogs are also descended from a long line of truffle-hunting animals.

Truffles generally grow near beech trees, and when they are ripe there emanates from them a very delicate odor. The truffle-hunting dog detects this odor at once and begins to dig away at the earth until he brings up his truffle. He is so adept that he never makes a mistake.

FANCY PRICE FOR GOULASH

Danish Merchant Plays Joke on German Government and Makes Fat Profit Out of Deal.

A Danish merchant with a sense of humor as well as an eye for war profits played a practical joke on the German government, which gave rise to the term "goulasher," as applied to a person who has made vast sums trading with the central powers. This shrewd merchant entered into a written agreement to deliver a consignment of canned goulash to the German government. But he got an especially fat profit because he made an oral contract to fill the cans with rubber instead of the beef stew.

No one knows how hard he tried to carry out his agreement. If he tried at all, his efforts were vain. At least, after much delay, he shipped the goulash cans across the Danish border, and they reached their destination in safety. But, much to the chagrin of the chemists to whom they were directed, each can contained just what it was labeled—goulash. The German government had to pay the price for rubber.

SMALLEST OF KINGDOMS.

Smallest in population among the kingdoms of the world, "Hedjaz" carries to the Arabic brain the idea of "separation." The newly made king rules indeed over a desolate land, but his "kingdom" is nevertheless the richest in the world, from the Moslem point of view, since it holds the cities of Mecca and Medina. Lately a shereef, the ruler not only controls the holy places, but being a direct descendant of Mohammed, his position as the new caliph, if he could reach it, should become unchallengeable.

MISREPRESENTED.

The energetic automobile salesman had just delivered the fair customer her new car and everything was lovely. He had scarcely entered the office, however, when he received a telephone call. Said she: "I thought you told me that this car was a self-starter." "So it is," replied the salesman. "Nothing of the sort. I have to push a button to make it go."

GOOD MAN TO DODGE.

"Here comes Flubbub in his auto." "I always get punctiliously out of his way."

"Why so?" "Having heard him say in a blase way that he has gotten quite used to running over chickens, I figure he may be working up to higher game."

NEVER AGAIN.

Young Lady (to army surgeon)—"I suppose you will marry after the war, doctor?" Doctor—"No, my dear young lady. After the war I want peace."—Squib.

HINT TO THE MARRIED.

In furnishing your new house furnish every room on the place but the room for suspicion.

POSSIBLY THE REASON.

"Mr. Jones has such a dainty appetite." "Yes, and such acute indigestion."—Lampoon.

HER STATE.

"What's the matter, aunty? You seem flurried." "Yas, honey; I is some decomposed."

A Popular Feed for Poultry.

The high prices of grain the last year have caused many poor people to try different feeds and feeding from what might be called standard feeding.

From reports reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the observations of the poultry experts in its employ these experiments in new or abbreviated feeding have mostly been a failure and have resulted in much poultry having made unprofitable growth and being puny and stunted.

A notable exception is the feeding of boiled oats which, as previously used by only a few poultry keepers, has become very popular, practically among all large poultry keepers having much feeding to do.

Boiled oats are greedily eaten by chickens of all ages; make good growing and a good laying feed and in results obtained noticeable are proven to be the cheapest food that has been available the last six months.

Boiled oats have largely superseded the sprouted oats which are exploited a few years ago; they are safer, a better and less tussy feed.

To prepare, soak good, best twelve hours or more in weather or a warm room a tub should be soaked daily, dissolve one table-spoonful of salt in each bucket of water used; stir; boil two or three hours so gauge the amount of water used for soaking that at the end the water is boiled away. Feed warm but not hot. When Leghorn pullets can have the boiled oats twice daily, say at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., and all will eat up clean. For old or heavy weight pullets, one feeding is enough and not too much at that, lest they become too fat in this much liked feed.

Rev. Yearick's Sale.

Rev. J. Leidy Yearick has accepted a call to another pastorate, will sell at the Reform parsonage, McConnellsburg, Saturday, December 15, 1917, 1 o'clock in the afternoon, following:

Oak bedroom suite, mahogany bedroom suite, 2 mattresses, 2 bedsprings, 6 oak dining chairs, glass-top sideboard, leather couch, rocking chair, parlor lamp, hanging lamp, or stand, range, coal heater, and wood stove, linoleum, rug, carpet, rugs, cooking stove, tiled, framed pictures, 3-burner blue-flame oil stove and washbasins, wringer, for scythes, shovels, etc. Also: Overland Roadster, Model 8, good condition, Emerson writer. All this furniture in A-1 condition. Terms known on day of sale. A. Wible, auctioneer.

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Western Maryland Railway

In Effect November 25, 1917. Subject to change without notice. Trains leave Hancock as follows: No. 1—8:25 a. m. (daily except Sunday, holidays and intermediate stops). No. 2—9:07 a. m. (daily except Sunday, holidays and intermediate stops). No. 3—1:55 p. m. (daily). No. 4—2:37 p. m. (daily). Express to town, Waynesboro, Baltimore, York, Philadelphia and New York.

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