MONTOUR AMERICAN

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

Danville, Pa., Mar. 7 1901

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications sent to the AMERICAN for publication must be signed by the writer, and communications not so signed will be rejected.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New System Developed by the Weather Bureau.

RECEIVER OF SOUNDER TYPE USED

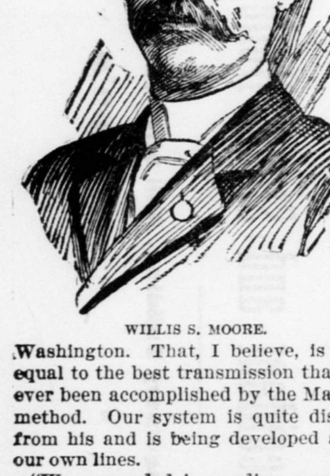
Chief Moore Says Marconi's Records Have Already Been Surpassed—Apparatus Completed That Is Expected to Enable Operators to Signal Ships Five Hundred Miles Out at Sea.

A new system of wireless telegraphy has been developed by the weather bureau.

"It is a success," said Willis S. Moore, chief of the bureau, recently to a Washington representative of the New York World. "We have been experimenting for a year at Cobbs island, in the Potomac river, 70 miles below Washington.

"We have completed an apparatus that we expect will enable us to signal ships 500 miles or more out at sea. We shall soon send out ships equipped with receiving instruments. We have just completed a station at Roanoke, N. C., and will soon have stations at Hatteras and Cape Henry.

"We have succeeded in telegraphing perfectly with our wireless system for 60 miles over a rough country around



WILLIS S. MOORE.

Washington. That, I believe, is fully equal to the best transmission that has ever been accomplished by the Marconi method. Our system is quite distinct from his and is being developed along our own lines.

"We succeeded in sending messages for some distance from a staff only three feet high. We established regular communication between the laboratory and Washington, 60 miles. One of our men has a farm near Fort Myer, Va., just across from Washington. A staff 100 feet high was on the place, and at the top we placed our instruments. We were able to communicate with the island as regularly and as freely as though we were working over a wire. The speed of the waves was practically that of light.

"We used a system of dots and dashes, and our receiver was of the 'sounder' type. We read messages by sound. We expect, however, to develop a receiver that will record messages. Notwithstanding our success it does not seem that wireless telegraphy is developed yet to the point where it can be used for ordinary commercial purposes on land. The earth disturbances and the conditions that surround cities would prove obstacles."

THE SPEAKER'S GAVEL.

Mr. Joy Presented With One Sent by a St. Louis Minister.

A gavel was presented to Speaker Henderson of the house by Mr. Joy of St. Louis and forwarded to Washington by Rev. T. H. Hagerty of St. Louis. The gavel was accompanied by a letter from Rev. Hagerty, which was turned over to the speaker after the presentation by Mr. Joy.

The gavel is one of the neatest in the collection which the speaker has, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The head is of oak taken from the house in St. Louis which was presented to General Sherman by the city. The handle is of hickory taken from the log cabin which was built by General Grant on the Dent farm, near St. Louis. The speaker will make use of the gavel at times, and when not in use he will keep it with the 67 other gavels which have been given him since his election as speaker. One which he values as much as any other is made from a tree in the grounds of Upper Iowa university, where the speaker was educated. It is the plainest of his gavels. The most ornate is one presented by the people of Iowa upon his selection as speaker and is heavily bound in gold. It is valued at $150.

I ever grew on the lawn is Spiræa van houttei. When in full bloom, it looks very much like a great bank of snow. The flowers are small and borne in great clusters, so great in fact that they bend the long, slender stems almost to the ground. It truly is a beautiful thing, hardy as an oak and does not sucker. If I could have only one shrub on the lawn, it would be Spiræa van houttei, says a writer in an exchange.

Value of Dress.

Of course when one comes in from the day's work a meal is necessary. The only thing to guard against is taking it when one is too fatigued to digest it. If, instead of sitting down as soon as possible after entering the house to dinner or supper, the weary worker were first to take a cup of beef tea, or even of weak tea, with a little piece of bread and butter, which would act as a stimulant, she would by the time she had made her toilet for the evening be sufficiently rested and refreshed to eat a hearty meal with benefit.

And right here comes a word as to the importance of dressing for the evening. It is not merely a habit of refinement, but it helps one to overcome fatigue to get rid of the dust of the day and to put on fresh, cool garments instead of those one has worn since morning. The donning of some sort of evening dress—be it only a well worn blouse—has a tonic effect on both mind and body and should by no means be omitted, even by the weary business woman living alone in a boarding house.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"THE GHOST OF THE CAGE."

An Explanation of Otherwise Inexplicable Elevator Accidents.

A Scimitar man ran across a party of Memphis men in the office of the Arlington, and they were talking about elevator accidents. In the party was a member of the city engineer's corps, who said:

"Every year there are hundreds of elevator accidents, and very few of them are from the breaking of cables or brakes. The majority of the cases on record can be traced to this one fact: The victim stepped into the shaft. Now, why on earth would a sane man do such a thing? Why, he simply thought he saw the elevator car in its accustomed place, and when he stepped on what he thought was solid floor he went to his death. The first of these remarkable elevator accidents that was ever noticed came to light in the mining regions of Colorado. Years ago I was out in that section of the country engineering for different companies, and in regard to these accidents I speak from what I actually saw. The first accident of this kind I ever heard of was in one of the deep silver mines of Leadville.

"One of the oldest men in the employ of the company, a man who had been following mining for half his life and knew this mine as he knew the streets of Leadville, ran a car of ore over the edge of the shaft on the third level and was dragged down to the bottom with it. He was mortally injured, but before he died he told the doctor that he saw the 'cage' at the shaft.

"Since that time there have been any number of accidents of a like nature in the mines out west. Sometimes the victims were all killed at once, but those who survived always swore that they saw the cage. I have talked to old miners, and they say they dread nothing more than the 'ghost of the cage.' They say that it comes to men who have worked all their lives in the mines. In fact, the longer a man has worked in a deep mine the more apt is he to see the 'ghost of the cage.'

"So, taking it all together, I firmly believe that those who lose their lives by stepping into open elevator shafts really see the elevator car. It is one of the most fatal optical illusions in the world, but such it must be. The victim has become accustomed to seeing the cage at the shaft when he needs it, and the picture of it is fixed on his brain. When the fatal step is taken that sends him to death, he really sees it—the ghost of the cage."—Memphis Scimitar.

The reception tendered to Lord Roberts upon his return to London was a very sincere expression of the admiration in which he is held by his countrymen, but it was decidedly lacking in enthusiasm and exultation. According to the dispatches the crowds were "much subdued by the news of Boer activity." It seems to have had a decidedly sobering effect.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, "amended and approved," has been placed in the hands of the British secretary of state for foreign affairs by Embassador Choate. Now the question comes up, What will the Marquis of Lansdowne do with it?

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How to Prepare Eggs a la Tripe.

Boil eight eggs hard, chill in cold water, then remove shells and separate yolks and whites, keeping yolks entire. Shred the whites. Make a pint of bechemel sauce. Place the yolks of eggs in the middle of a heated dish and the shredded whites around them. Pour the boiling sauce over them and sprinkle a little minced parsley over the top. Garnish with fried croutons of toast points.

Stack Hay.

Feed stack hay before that stored in the barn to avoid loss. While the hay will dry out nearly as much in one place as in another, there is a far greater loss in feeding value in that put up in stacks due to spoiling on top by the weather and on the bottom by dampness from the ground. The Colorado experiment station found the loss to be 12.4 per cent in feeding value in stacked hay and but 2.5 per cent in that stored in barns, a difference of 10 per cent. Thus nine tons of hay put in the barn will feed as much stock as 10 tons put in stack. When this test was made, the conditions were more favorable than the average season for feeding stack hay.—American Agriculturist.

IN DANVILLE

Every claim is backed by local testimony.

If the reader wants anything stronger than the opinions and experiences of his neighbors, what can it be?

Mr. Josiah Williams of 30 Ash street barber says:—"I did not have to use a whole box of Doan's Kidney Pills before they cured my back of depressing aching and removed the lameness which had made every movement painful. The lameness centered right over my kidneys, and stooping or lifting sent a sharp twinges through me. When on my feet a dull gnawing pain took all the vim out of me. I gave some to Mr. C. H. Stoes of 217 East Mahoning St., and as I had no further use for them and he was as pleased as with the positive results obtained."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cent a box. Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

M. R. Hutchison gave an exhibition the other afternoon in New York of his instrument to make the deaf hear. Among the physicians present were Dr. E. Gruening, Dr. Gorham Bacon and Dr. Frederick Whiting. Several deaf mutes from the New York Institute For Deaf and Dumb were also present, and the test was generally successful, says the New York Sun. All the mutes except one, who was totally deaf, were made to distinguish various sounds. The machine intensifies the articulation of sounds, but does not increase the volume. A whisper through the machine is heard more distinctly than a shout. The machines are easily portable, being attached to a small dry battery so formed that it can be worn inside the coat. It has a transmitter and receiver somewhat similar to those parts of the telephone.

Announcement.

To accomodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for *catarrhal troubles*, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

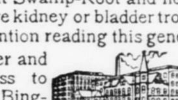
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Would Let Women Vote.

Representative Henry C. Smith of Michigan has introduced the following amendment to the federal constitution:

The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications hereafter prescribed by act of congress, which qualifications shall be uniform in all the states.

The member from Michigan has overlooked a decision of the United States supreme court, delivered by Chief Justice Waite in 1875, which declared: "The United States has no voters of its own creation. * * * The franchise must be regulated by the states." The qualifications of electors therefore cannot be "prescribed by act of congress." This decision was made for the purpose of preventing women from voting under the fourteenth amendment. To be sure, it reversed one of its own decisions thereby, but it stopped the leak in the dike which would have inundated the country.—New York Sun.

"Every Inch a Duchess."

Here is a description of the gown worn by the Duchess of Devonshire, one of England's enormously wealthy and handsomest duchesses, at the private theatricals which were a feature of the house party recently invited for the Prince of Wales (now Edward VII) by the duke and duchess at their splendid residence, Chatsworth:

A veritable duchess looked her grace of Devonshire, robed in pale blue of the richest fabric veiled in jewel embroidered chiffon, the skirt and decolletage studded with diamonds and a small coronet of the same gem worn over a wreath of green leaves. One shoulder was massed with lovely pink blooms, and many rows of pearls, with clasps of sapphires and diamonds, were worn round her grace's throat.

The queen of Spain when at St. Sebastian gave sittings for a bust to the well known sculptor Lucien Pallez. The bust, which is larger than life, represents the queen in court dress, with the crown upon her head and the royal mantle draped over her shoulders. M. Pallez is said to have succeeded in making an admirable likeness.

A grain of sand in the eye can cause excruciating agony. A grain of pepper in place of the grain of sand intensifies the torment. The pain is not confined to the organs affected. The whole body feels the shock of that little irritating particle. It is so when there is any derangement or disorder of the delicate womanly organs. The disorder may seem trivial but the whole body feels it. The nervous system is disordered. There are fretfulness, irritability, sullenness and depression of spirits. The general health of woman depends on the local health on the organs peculiarly feminine. Remove the drains, ulcerations, bearing down pains, and other afflictions of women, and the whole body feels the benefit. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for the diseases that undermine the strength of women. It is free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics, poisons which enter into many other preparations for woman's use. It makes weak women strong and sick women well

The Wife of "Bobs."

Lady Roberts is a buxom matron who looks in the pink of health. Her expression is much more severe and determined than that of her husband, so that it is easy to guess that she is the dominant partner—a fact known to every Anglo-Indian. She is idolized by her devoted and most amiable spouse.

Lord Roberts married under very interesting circumstances. He had come back from India a handsome young officer with a newly won Victoria cross. At a garrison dance in Waterford he met the good looking daughter of Captain Bews, late of the Seventy-third foot. He fell in love with her and, despite the opposition of his family, was married to her within three months.

New Gym For Princeton.

At a recent meeting of the committee in charge of securing funds for the erection of a new gymnasium at Princeton ways and means of obtaining the required amount, $200,000, were discussed, and the announcement of several handsome sums of money was made. Professor William Libbey, secretary of the committee, said he was very confident the entire $200,000, and possibly $250,000, for the new structure will be at the disposal of the committee within the next two years. He also remarked that it would be one of the finest gymnasiums in the eastern states. As soon as the subscriptions will warrant it work on the building will be begun. It will be erected on the south campus and will adjoin the Brokaw building. The plans are now in the hands of the committee.

THE TRUSTS AND THE WAGE EARNERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Important news of interest to every employe and employer of labor will be published in The Philadelphia North American, beginning with Monday, March 4, and continuing daily for several days. These articles deal with matters which affect every man's pocketbook, and will be of vital interest to a liberty-loving public. Everyone will be discussing these news articles. Every one should read them.

Notice.

The first and final account of W. Fred. Jacobs committee, of Harmon A. Freisch a lunatic, has been filed in my office and will be presented at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of Montour County for confirmation ni si, and if no exceptions are filed, will be confirmed absolutely within four days thereafter.

J. C. Miller, Prothonotary.

Silverware That Wears

Cheap, thinly plated Silverware, is costly at any price. Good reliable ware costs more at first but the wearing qualities are so good it is much cheaper in the end.

Our plated Knives, Forks, Spoons &c. include such makes as 1847 Rogers, Rogers & Bro. star brand, Wm. Rogers and Pairpoint, all good but none costs more than others.

Solid or Sterling Silver Spoons, Forks, &c in many new styles.

HENRY REMPE.

VENTILATING PROBLEM.

Fresh Air In the Poultry House During the Winter Season.

Ventilation of the poultry house is a matter which needs little or no attention in warm weather when the doors and windows are left wide open day and night, but with the advent of cold weather and the closing of doors and windows to keep out the cold ventilation becomes a matter of considerable importance. The fowls must have pure fresh air to breathe or they will become victims of disease. If the poultry house is not properly aired, it will be damp as well as full of foul air. In cold weather the moisture exhaled from the lungs of the fowls condenses on the walls of the poultry house in the form of frost. A thaw melts this frost, and it drips from the roof and walls, making the house damp and unwholesome. Where the houses are well aired daily and are not overcrowded the amount of frost on the walls or dampness ("sweating," as it is commonly called) is not enough to do harm. Where a house "sweats" enough to be troublesome, even when well aired daily, it is pretty certain that there are too many fowls in the house.

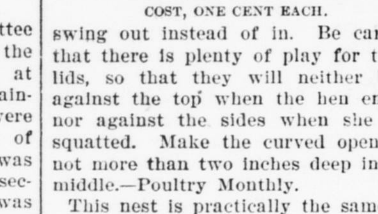
I am opposed to the common and "patent" ventilators, because they do not ventilate. If the fowls were blessed with the power to operate the ventilators themselves and had sense enough to do so, then patent ventilators might give good results. As it is the poultryman has to set the ventilators according to his judgment, and if sudden weather changes come during his absence the fowls have to take the consequences.

Nearly all ventilators create drafts, and drafts in the poultry house mean colds and roup sure. The difficulty of managing ventilators can be readily understood if you will stop to consider that a small, thin current of air from a small opening is a draft and is dangerous. It does not purify the air any more than a small thin stream of clear water flowing into a muddy pond purifies the pond. It simply makes a little current of purity and then is lost in the foulness. This little thin current is what causes mischief. On the other hand, a large volume of pure air does purify and is not dangerous to health. Again, a ventilator which on a warm, still day admits little or no appreciable amount of air becomes the source of a strong cold draft the moment the weather changes to cold and windy.

My advice has always been to open the doors and windows of the poultry house to air it out with a good volume of fresh air daily all winter, the windows to be opened while the fowls are exercising in the litter, the length of time that they are to be kept open to depend on the state of the weather. On bright, sunny, warm days the windows should be open as long as the sun shines in the house. On cold or stormy days keep the windows open only long enough thoroughly to renovate the air in the house. Remember that on warm or still days it takes some time to air the house thoroughly, and when weather is very cold and windy a few minutes will often be sufficient to change the air. Do not make a mistake in cold weather and keep the house wide open sufficiently long thoroughly to chill it. Airing the house well requires judgment on the part of the poultry keeper.—Dr. Woods in Poultry Monthly.

Cheap Trap Nests.

These nests will not cost more than 1 cent each, as any grocer will give away the old egg crates. Make hinges of pieces cut from old shoes. The exit should be exactly like the front shown herewith, except that the trap should



COST, ONE CENT EACH.

swing out instead of in. Be careful that there is plenty of play for these lids, so that they will neither bind against the top when the hen enters nor against the sides when she has squatted. Make the curved openings not more than two inches deep in the middle.—Poultry Monthly.

This nest is practically the same as the Eureka nest, invented some years ago by Mr. A. J. Silberstein.

Things That a Hen Should Have.

In order for a hen of a certain weight to produce an egg of a certain size or weight she must have just enough wholesome food. Her system must not be overtaxed by too much or starved by too little. In fact, everything must be conducive to the comfort of the hen if a continuous yield of eggs is expected. The quarters must be dry, warm and clean; the hen must not be allowed to remain in idleness, for this will surely lead to bad habits. Besides, it is contrary to nature for a hen to have nothing to do, and nothing tends to produce good health and to keep a hen in a laying condition like exercise. It brightens her up, makes her thrifty and vigorous, and in severe cold weather lively exercise helps to keep her warm. The egg contains a variety of substance, and so the food of the hen must be varied accordingly—grain of different kinds, bone and meat, vegetables, lime and one other article which should never be overlooked, and that is grit. If you wish hens to do their best in producing eggs all winter, see that the flocks are not too large or too many crowded in the house. Fifty good hens well cared for will give better satisfaction and greater returns than 100 half kept. As a general thing, it is not the large flock that is making the clear profit for the poultry raiser, but the small lots that are well kept.—V. M. Couch.

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.

The Peru (Ind.) Steel Castings company employs only men who do not drink.

Lancashire is the next richest county to London. It is rated at £24,000,000 against London's £43,500,000.

In the German empire there are 2,918 public establishments for hot baths—one to every 18,000 inhabitants.

Among the thousands of bodies buried in the potter's field of New York there is not one of a Chinaman.

A California paper says that the men who live on the ranges are notable for their remarkably retentive memories.

It has been suggested lately that the wireless telegraph might find a useful application in the fire alarm signaling.

The British claim to control the goldfish market of the world. The fish are getting scarce and the price has doubled.

The next census round up will find 100,000,000 in the United States. So says the superintendent of the census bureau.

The scheme to divide Texas has been revived. If it should ever come to anything, El Paso would be made the capital of the new state.

A wide awake American has erected steam pumps on the Jordan and is supplying churches all over Europe with genuine Jordan water.

The salmon output in the northwest exceeds that of all former years. "Not wanting any more" was the only limit to the catch this season.

Anticosti island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, though owned by a Frenchman is under the British flag and subject to the Canadian laws.

The diamond tooth craze seems to be increasing, and a New York dentist declares he simply piled up orders during his stay in the French capital.

A conduit line to cost $500,000 is projected in Folkestone, Kent, England, in down town sections, with an overhead trolley system in the suburbs.

An eminent Italian doctor has been experimenting with the inhalation of petroleum fumes in cases of whooping cough and has obtained good results.

Houses which are damp because of proximity to undrained land may be rendered more habitable by planting the laurel and the sunflower near them.

A report from Monterey, Mexico, declares that the miners in Mexico substantiate the claim that the Chinese discovered this continent long before the days of Columbus.

An improved mail service has been installed in Frankfort, Germany, the tramway company having recently added seven automobile cars and seven trailer cars to the street railway mail service.

A hotel landlord in St. Louis has established curfew regulations in his house. Promptly at 10 o'clock at night the curfew rings, and guests at that time are expected to turn out the lights and go to bed.

In New Zealand there exists a brass band whose members are wholly mounted on bicycles. This band, which is located at Christchurch, consists of ten players, and these not merely ride their bicycles to practice, but fulfill their engagements on the wheel.

The Cunard company has decided on building several steamships which will be expected to wrest from German built vessels the speed championship now held by the latter. Other English lines will probably follow suit in the attempt to outdo the Deutschland.

The London Daily Mail says that the days of the banjo are numbered in England and that that instrument will soon be included in the same category with the mouth organ and the accordion. The zither will probably be the favorite instrument the coming season.

The Boston park board has extended the time within which horseless carriages can be driven in the park system. Automobiles can now be run from 8:30 until 11:30 in the evening. The vehicles must not travel at a higher speed than ten miles an hour in the park.

Professor Lewin of Berlin has found among 300 laborers who constantly handle copper eight men whose hair had in consequence obtained a greenish tinge, which no washing would remove. The phenomenon has been known, he says, 250 years, but it takes several years to produce it.

Half size pianos are being made in Germany for the use of children who are learning to play. Doctors declare that much permanent injury is done to the muscles of the fingers by endeavoring to stretch an octave or more, so the new pianos are made with keys half the usual width in order to prevent such injury.

Photographing objects solely by the light from the planet Venus has been successfully accomplished. The experiments were conducted within the dome of the Smith observatory at Geneva, N. Y., so that all outside light was excluded except that which came from Venus through the open shutter of the dome.

Japan will shortly be the strongest naval power in the far east. Three new warships have lately arrived from England, France and Germany, and the Hatsuse is expected from England. In mere tonnage alone the four new vessels surpass the total tonnage of the 11 Japanese or the 12 Chinese ships that were present at the great sea fight in the Yellow sea.

Germany is rapidly becoming a nation of whisky drinkers, according to the report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson. More distilled spirits are exported from this country to Germany than to any other foreign country. The Germans, apparently, are partial to Bourbon whisky in preference to rye. For the year ending June 30, 1900, 411,489 gallons of Bourbon and 137,578 gallons of rye whisky were sent.

WORRY IN THE HAIR.

A SUBJECT THAT IS EARNESTLY CONSIDERED BY MANY WOMEN.

Some of the Things Used to Keep Hair From Falling Out or Turning Gray—Our Grandmothers Were Bald Despite Their Many Remedies.

If it is fair to judge by the way the women talk, this question of what to do for the hair is the greatest rival that the servant girl question has. Those who talk about it are frankly worried, while those who say nothing are quietly experimenting with washes and lotions recommended by specialists or by sympathetic friends. If your hair is "falling out by handfuls," there is some comfort in the thought that your neighbor's is doing the very same thing, and if you find nearly everything you try a blank failure so far as remedying the evil is concerned rest content that she is having the same experience. After all, though, the person who declares that baldness is on the increase is a good deal of an alarmist. Look at the woman of 50 years of age. It is only in rare instances that she is narrowed down to a thin wisp of hair, while the woman of the generation before her was often the victim of a bald pate and of a cap to cover it long before she had reached the half century mark. Most persons talk as if this evil of falling hair were something entirely new. If it is, why did our grandmothers feel it necessary to anoint their heads with tea or with sage tea, and why were all the pomades and washes and lotions concocted?

Considering the advice and hair invigorators which used to be generally accepted, it is no wonder that the cap was only a matter of time. The usual plan was to brush the scalp until redness and a warm glow were obtained and then to dab among the roots of the hair with some one of the hair lotions. If this lotion produced a smarting sensation, all right and good; if not, the brushing was resumed. The basis of most of the invigorators was either the tincture or the vinegar of cantharides, and cantharides is really another name for Spanish flies, the chief ingredient in very hot plasters. It stands to reason that the process of pummeling an already sensitive scalp with a stiff hairbrush, then adding a blistering compound of fire and cologne and perhaps a little rosewater was enough to set up an answering irritation. Sometimes tea was mixed in, and an old fashioned hair tonic was made by scalding two ounces of black tea with one gallon of boiling water, straining off the liquid and adding to it glycerine, cantharides and bay rum in generous proportions. This of course made a large supply of the wash, but since it was to be applied twice a day it was well to have plenty on hand.

Pomatums for the growth of the hair have always been considered inferior to the lotions in efficacy. Pomatums or pomades were often used merely as a dressing for the hair without any idea of renewing its growth. The pomades were often delicately colored and delicately scented, but nevertheless the fact remains that the basis was in most cases nothing more or less than a mixture of lard and suet. The combination might be of two parts lard and one part beef suet or of five parts lard and two parts mutton suet, the latter mixture used chiefly in white pomades. In either case the suet was subjected to a purifying process. For a long time the fat of the bear was held in high esteem for promoting the growth of the hair, perhaps because its rankness made it seem powerful. As a matter of fact little of the so called bear's grease which eager searchers after something to improve their hair used to try had ever been in sight of a bear. The dealers readily concocted a mixture of pure lard and palm oil with a few other ingredients and passed it off on the satisfied and unsuspecting public.

All of these and many more tonics have had their firm admirers, those who were ready to say that they were the best things in the world for the hair, and that proves very conclusively that every scalp has its own peculiar little traits, and what will make one person's hair cease from falling and crop out in a luxury of new sprouts will bring the next person down with her locks to despair.

It is as nonsensical trying to lay down a course of treatment for all heads as trying to devise a treatment for all complexions. In both cases the health must be taken into account. One person with a most beautiful skin may declare that it is the result of never using soap on her face, while if another blindly followed her example the result would be far from charming. It is a bad plan to try anything just because some one else has found it good. For instance, one woman whose hair by right of age should be thin has a heavy mass of soft, pretty hair. Her chosen hair tonic has been a patented remedy in which sugar of lead, sulphur, ammonia, glycerin and water appear in varying proportions. A person of nervous temperament, with a highly irritable skin, would be very unwise to follow her example. Furthermore, what is good for an oily scalp would be the height of foily for a dry scalp. Even with the same individual the treatment frequently needs changing. The scalp, in the first place, might be covered with dandruff. To cure this there is nothing better than some mixture containing corrosive sublimate. After the symptoms of dandruff have disappeared there is no longer need of the corrosive sublimate, and something to merely nourish the roots of the hair should be substituted. The only unvarying rules are: Give your hair as much freedom as possible by never knotting it at night for one thing. Do not brush and mangle your scalp as you would scrub a floor, but rather treat it gently and favor it as you would a sick child. Avoid close and heavy hats. Have your sleeping room cool, and look out for your general health. If you are obliged to do much nerve or brain work, you may expect your hair to grow thin, but if you can keep a good digestion there is hope. —New York Sun.

The Woman's Hotel.

It really looks as though the woman's hotel were going to be built. Of course there is still a little doubt about it—that seems as inseparable a part as its front door—but matters are shaping themselves rapidly. There is scarce a woman who is not interested in this project. Those who live in town see the enormous need of such a hostelry, and those who live elsewhere look on it as a possible haven for themselves. But it seems like one of those things which are too good to be true. The housing of women—that is the odious but correct term, I believe—is a problem only second to the housing of the poor, and one which the women have been ingeniously settling for themselves. Some fly to the boarding house and loath it; some keep house co-operatively in a flat and weary of the lack of privacy; some "prig in the studio" and are but half nourished; others take rooms and depend on the cheap tables d'hote.

But all these are a weariness to the flesh, besides having deplorable effects on the spirits. Therefore the woman worker in New York, whether student or wage earner, looks eagerly to the woman's hotel as a happy haven where she may anchor safely and where expenses shall not be too high. The enormous numbers of girls and women who live outside of our city and who find it necessary to come here are equally excited over the prospect of a definite refuge. In the opinion of many wise women, they would far better not come, for New York is more than overcrowded with women workers, but apparently the sagest advice is powerless to prevent the influx.—New York Mail and Express.

AN UNQUIET FOLK.

VENEZUELA AGAIN INDULGES IN A REVOLUTION.

Why Our South American Neighbors Have Become Dissatisfied With Their President—American Interests to Be Protected.

Venezuela, the fiery South American republic that lies on the southerly coast of the Caribbean sea, is having its periodical disturbance. Judging from its past history, Venezuela would not be happy without trouble of some kind, for the land has been in an almost constant state of disturbance since its freeing from Spanish domination. There have been countless unsuccessful rebellions and successful revolutions.

During the revolt preceding the present one in 1899 President Andrade was deposed and forced to flee from the country by the insurgents under General Cipriano Castro. The latter has been president of Venezuela ever since, but he has made himself unpopular by his arrogance and assumption of unconstitutional power. The malcontents have therefore decided to oust Castro and restore Andrade. They have thus far met with decided success and under General Rolando control the entire state of Bermudez, in the eastern part of Venezuela. The malcontents have also gained successes in the west and are closing in on Caracas.

In Bermudez, by the way, are situated the famous asphalt deposits about which there is so much dispute among Americans. This Yankee trouble is, however, only a side issue and has little or nothing to do with the impending revolution. Our government will see through Francis B. Loomis, our minister at Caracas, and by the presence of warships that American interests do not suffer by the revolution.

President Castro has prepared for himself a refuge in case, as seems probable, he is compelled to flee the

From a recent photo.

VENEZUELAN COAST, NEAR BERMUDEZ.

country by buying a fast American steam yacht. It is said that, like most South American politicians, he has feathered his own nest well while in office and need have little fear as to his financial future. General Castro is about 40 years of age and is hard-working and well educated. He has been a Liberal and has long been prominent in Venezuelan politics.

General Andrade, who will probably reoccupy in the near future the Casa Amarilla, or "Yellow House," as the executive mansion of Venezuela is called, is well known in Washington. He served as Venezuelan minister to this country during the administration of President Cleveland and was very popular in the diplomatic corps. Senor Andrade has had much experience as a diplomat and speaks English fluently.

Although Venezuela has an area of 566,159 square miles and is a country very rich in soil and in minerals, its population is less than 2,500,000, and of this only about 1 per cent is white. The rest are Indians, negroes or of mixed race. Some parts of the country have never been thoroughly explored and remain exactly as they were 400 years ago. Naturally, as the country lies between 1 and 12 degrees north of the equator, it is in parts very hot, but the heat is tempered by the mountainous nature of much of the surface. Caracas, the capital, near the northern coast, has a climate that ranges between 48 and 84 degrees F. It is a pleasant city and the pride of Venezuela.

The state religion of Venezuela is Roman Catholic, but the freest toleration is extended toward all other faiths. There are three distinct classes in Venezuela, the ruling class, the commercial class and the lower class. To the first belong the real rulers of the country, the politicians and soldiers, although the bulk of the army of the republic is recruited from the third or lower class.

To the second class belong the business men, the merchants of the towns, the cattle raisers of the interior and others.

The remainder of the population comprises the third class, the lower orders of the towns, the workers on the farms and plantations and those of the Indian population who are subject to the republic. Professional and educated men usually turn their attention to politics and run the country, so that there is really in the so called republic little semblance to our form of government.

The chief products of Venezuela are coffee and sugar. About one-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1898 the exports of Venezuela amounted to $8,159,624 and the imports to $14,378,115.

Most Modest of Women.

"What most impressed you at Oberammergau?" was asked of a returned tourist recently.

"It was the conduct of Anna Flunger, the young woman who waited on our table where we lodged. She took the part of Mary, the mother of Jesus. The only remarkable thing about it was that she was just as simple and unaffected as we might have expected any young woman of the village to be, though hers was the part which the young women of Oberammergau count worthy a life's ambition and the greatest honor that can come to one of them in ten years and but once to one.

"Saturday night she served us at table, and Sunday morning she served our simple breakfast, all as if unconscious that in an hour she would be the heroine in that sublime drama.

"The best thing I got at Oberammergau was not anything that I saw on the stage. It was that simple exhibition of unaffected Christian service, and it helped me toward a truer interpretation of the true Christian spirit."—Youth's Companion.

Mule Beats Drum Beat.

The bray of Missouri's indispensable product, the mule, is now heard around the world from Cape Town to Iloilo and frequently drowns, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the drum beat as it circles the globe.

LIST OF JURORS FOR MARCH TERM

GRAND JURORS.

Anthony Township.—Wm. S. Ellis, Jacob Wilson, John F. Diehl, Jacob Kreamer. Danville 1st. Ward.—Ellis Seidle. Danville 3rd. Ward.—James Dailey, John C. Patterson. Danville 4th Ward.—John Hock, John Morrall, Robert Goodall, Henry Kneibler, Thomas Jenkens. Derry Township.—William Springer. Liberty Township.—Caleb Auten, Daniel Acor, Albert Fenstermaker. Limestone Township.—Jas. Shell. Mayberry Township.—John Vastine. Mahoning Township.—John Lehman. Valley Township.—John Fry, Thomas Crossley, Horace Sidler. West Hemlock.—Jacob Blohn, Jasper Stetler.

TRAVERS JURORS.

Anthony Township.—Samuel Snyder, Geo. Watson, Harry Plotts. Danville 1st. Ward.—Robert Cathcart, J. O. Reed, Clarence Seidel, Harry Bausch, Jonathan Sweisfort, Wm. W. Davis. Danville 2nd. Ward.—David E. Herring, Sam Vankirk, Frank Startzel, F. R. Harner. Danville 3rd, Ward.—John C. Patton, Horace Bennett, Geo. E. Ricketts, Curtis Cook, Jacob Fischer. Danville 4th, Ward.—Andy Magill, Jr., John Sherwood, John J. Hughes, Adolph Beottinger, John B. Kinn Jr., John Henrie. Derry Township.—Charles E. Shires Sr. Liberty Township.—Theodore Cromley, Wm. Blue, A. J. Billmeyer, Thomas Cromley, Charles C. Boyer Thomas C. Bitler, Henry Roat, John Boudman. Mayberry Township.—Isaac Adams. Valley Township.—Joseph Churm, Wm Richardson.

TRIAL LIST FOR MARCH TERM 1901.

Mary J. Misho, v.s. Robert McClellan.

J. B. Gearhart v.s. Deborah Vincent.

Peter Weaver, v.s. The Reading Railway Co.

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Washingtonville, v.s. The County of Montour.

Franklin B. Maus and Chas M. Maus, v.s. The Township of Mahoning.

Certified from the records at Danville Pa., this 12th, day of Feb. 1901.

J. C. MILLER Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

TO ALL CREDITORS, LEGATEES AND OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED—Notice is hereby given, that the following named persons did on the date affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration to the estate of those persons, deceased, and Guardian Accounts, &c. whose names are hereinafter mentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting of Letters of Administration, in and for the County of Montour, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Monday, the 18th day of March, A. D., 1901,** at the meeting of the Court in the afternoon.

Jany. 5.—First and Final account of Charles V. Ammerman, Administrator of the estate of Jesse C. Ammerman, late of Cooper Township, Montour County deceased.

Feby. 6.—First and Final account of William L. Sidler, Guardian of Maud S. Yoder, a minor child of Cecelia Yoder, late of the Borough of Danville, Montour County, deceased.

Feby. 16.—First and Final account of Ellen C. Smith, Administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Dieffenbacher, late of Derry Township, Montour County, deceased.

Wm. L. Sidler, Register.

Register's Office,
Danville, Pa. Feby 16, 1901.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following appraisement of personal property set apart to the widow of decedent, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Montour County, and the same will be presented to said Court for Confirmation ni si, at Danville on **Monday, March 18th, 1901,** and will be confirmed finally within four days thereafter, unless exceptions are previously filed:—

Sarah M. Crossley widow of Wm. H. Crossley late of West Hemlock township, dec'd, $300. personal.

Jennie Marshall widow of John Marshall late of Limestone Township deceased, for $300.

J. C. MILLER,

Danville Feby. 9, 1901. Clerk O. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Marshall late of the Limestone Township, County of Montour State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letter of Administration upon the above State have granted to the undersigned, All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate, will make known the same without delay to

CHARLES A. WAGNER,
Administrator,
P. O., Address, Ottawa, Pa.

or DANIEL W. RANK, Att'y,
Limestoneville, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Forney late of the Borough of Danville, in the County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate, will make known the same, without, delay, to

WILLIA G. FORNEY,
Administrator of Sarah Forney deceased, P. O. address, Riverside, Pa.

EDWARD SAYRE GEARHART, Counsel.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John S. Mottern, late of Mahoning Township, Montour County, Pa., deceasdd.

Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims against the said estate will present them without delay to

LLOYD CASHNER, Executor.

R. S. AMMERMAN, Attorney.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF MONTOUR COUNTY.

In re the First and Final Account of Peter A. Rishel and James C. Rishel, Administrators of George Washington Rishel, late of the township of Mahoning, County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, deceased. Appointed by an order of the Orphans' Court of said county to make sale of the real estate of the said decedent, under proceedings in partition.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Montour County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Peter A. Rishel and James C. Rishel, accountants as aforesaid, in the above case, will meet all parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment on **Tuesday March 12, 1901,** at his office No. 350 Mill street, Danville Pa., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day. All persons having any claim on the said fund will present the same at that time, or be hereafter barred from coming in upon the same.

H. M. HINCKLEY, Auditor.

Danville, Pa., Feb. 19th, 1901.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF MONTOUR COUNTY.

In the matter of the First and Final account of William K. Holloway, Administrator of the estate of Clarence H. Frick, late of the Borough of Danville, in the County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

The undersigned appointed auditor by the aforesaid court to distribute the balance in the hands of the said Accountant will sit for the purpose of discharging the duties of his appointment at the Register and Recorder's Office in the Court House in the Borough of Danville, Penna., on **Friday, March 1st, 1901,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all persons having claims on the said fund are required to present and prove the same, or be debarred from thereafter coming in for a share of the said fund.

WM. L. SIDLER, Auditor.

Danville, Pa., Feby 7th, 1901.