MONTOUR AMERICAN

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

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

CHEAP STATUETTES.

HOW THEY ARE MADE, HARDENED, FINISHED AND COLORED.

Italians From Tuscany Excel the World in Their Production—The Demand For These Casts That Comes From Our Schools.

While it is not difficult to secure good American workmen for carrying out schemes of interior decorations, it is impossible yet to get native born men capable of modeling statuettes and busts such as are sold on the street corners and in many of the art shops. All the workmen employed in factories that produce these are Italians, chiefly from Tuscany. This is equally true of those who follow this trade in Germany and France. The Tuscans appear to have a natural ability for that sort of work that has given them the monopoly of it.

The great majority of these busts and statuettes are copied directly from the originals wherever they happen to be, and then the molds are made from that copy and sent to all parts of the world, the statues being cast in the place where they are to be sold. In the larger shops in New York city, however, a certain amount of original work is done in order to keep pace with the popular demand for representations of the hero of the hour. A great many of our most distinguished poets, authors and statesmen whose busts are exposed for sale on the street corners never sat for these portraits. Some workman modeled the head after a photograph and occasionally has produced such good work that it is almost a pity the sculptor's name should remain unknown.

The chief purchasers of these casts from the larger makers are the high schools all over the country. They demand, of course, not only classical subjects and copies of ancient bas-reliefs and architectural details, but also busts of famous men and women from every period of the world's history. Such a wide range of subjects is covered by this demand that seven and eight thousand titles are included in some of the catalogues issued. The factories where these figures are turned out exhibit in their showrooms an assortment and confusion of time, place and nature bewildering to look at.

The process of casting these statuettes is a comparatively simple one when the mold is once completed. The material used, plaster of paris, is cheap, and a very excellent quality is produced in this country. When the statuette comes out, it is pure white and covered with ridges made by the different sections of the mold. These ridges are carefully removed, and then the cast is placed in an oven heated at about 180 degrees. After it has been baked for a certin length of time it is plunged into a solution of stearic acid and kept there until thoroughly saturated. Then, when it has dried, the yellow color is gained by applying to the surface a solution of beeswax, turpentine and coloring matter. This color will not wash off, and, of course, any shade can be produced at will.

"The demand for nude statues in the art schools is growing less every year," said one of the largest makers of these casts. "That is because people are realizing more and more that artists must draw from the human figure itself if they wish to understand the human form. We get more orders now for draped figures in the art schools and for busts in the high schools. Until very recently the busts of most of the celebrated Americans which we sell had been made in Italy from photographs sent over from this country, and many mistakes occurred in matters of detail, like the cut of the coats and collars. We are trying to do these now in a more modern and characteristic way and occasionally have been furnished with photographs by their families."

The statuettes which are carried about the streets wrapped in harmonious yellow tissue paper or are displayed on the sidewalks or on the steps of unoccupied houses are made by quite a different set of manufacturers. The larger dealers do not sell to these street peddlers at all. The peddlers have their own little workrooms, which furnish them with their stock at a much lower rate than the regular dealers charge. No originals are made in these ateliers, and most of the molds are gained by taking them from a cast bought from some other firm. The stearic acid bath is left out of the process, and consequently the color of these cheaper works washes off.

The peddlers of these statuettes stand in about the same relation to sculptors and sculpture that the hand organ players do to music and musicians. They reflect fairly accurately the popular taste, and, according to their testimony, it is the Tanagra figurines that in the long run sell the best of all their stock. From time to time there is a market for the bust of some particular man, and those sales are always temporary. Grotesque figures are always in demand and copies of the various models of Venus with which the public are familiar. Rows of Cupids and of monks' heads, winged Victories and busts of Wagner come and go as popular favorites, but the Tanagra figurines have a steady sale that insures their presence in the stock of nearly every street peddler.—New York Post.

Increasing Resemblance.

"What you chillun been doin'?"

"We ain't been doin' nothin'."

"Deah me! You grow moah like youah pa every day!" —Indianapolis News.

Give a boy a dime, and he immediately begins to look around for his hat. —Atchison Globe.

The vast majority of Hindoos do not drink intoxicants.

Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is an old friend in a new form. It is prepared for the particular benefit of sufferers from nasal catarrh who are used to an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the healing and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new perparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At your druggist's or Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York, will mail it.

Semi-monthly meeting of the Borough Council will be held on Friday night.

Books and Life.

Reading and writing are placed in your hands and with them you must build your life. So it appears that books alone do not suffice for such an undertaking; you must know also how to make use of them. And that knowledge will be precisely the thing which will be more clever than all the books, and in the books not a word is written concerning it. That is something you must learn from life itself, Foma. A book is a dead thing; grasp it as you will; tear it, break it—it will not shriek. But life! As soon as you walk unsteadily, or take up an irregular place in it, it will yell at you with a thousand voices and will smite you to boot, and knock you off your feet.

A man sits and sins, simply because he's bored with nothing to do; a machine does everything for him. And without labor a man is ruined. He has fitted himself out with machines and thinks it's all right. But machinery is the devil's trap for you! He catches you with it. Toil leaves no time for sin, but with a machine you're free. Through freedom man perishes, as the worm.—Maxim Gorky, in "Foma Gordyeeff."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Lunch Prices and Dinner Prices.

Any one who will take the trouble to compare the lunch and dinner menu cards of some of the leading restaurants of New York will make a rather surprising discovery. He will ascertain that the prices on many dishes are cut on the dinner card from 10 cents to 20 cents.

A gentleman whose curiosity was aroused by this singular practice to the extent that he went to the head waiter for a more satisfactory reason than the table waiter could advance was given this explanation:

"You see," said the waiter, "the generality of men don't care for a heavy lunch. One dish and a glass of milk or a cup of coffee, with bread and butter, are sufficient for them; consequently to prevent them from getting off too cheap we have to put up the price of single dishes. At dinner time it is different. A man wants a number of dishes for dinner, and so we can afford to make our meats and fish cheaper."

"But do you think that is exactly"—

"Honest? Why not? It is always honest to take what people are willing to pay you for what you have to sell, is it not?"—New York Times.

The police authorities always look for an epidemic of crime as soon as the hot weather sets in. Statistics prove that the taking of human life either by murder or suicide is nearly 50 per cent higher in summer than in winter.

Don't Sneeze.

Sneezing, snuffling, excessive blowing of nose, congested air passages, watering of eyes and all the other disagreeable symptoms attendant upon colds in the head, influenza, catarrh, hay fever and similiar diseases are instantly banished by the use of Clark's Anti-septic Cream. One application gives relief in the worst cases in ten seconds and permanently cures in a very short time. The greatest discovery ever made. Sold under a guarantee. Large tube postpaid for 25c.

Agents wanted everywhere to introduce this remedy. Big inducements offered. Write today for a sample (stamps taken) and terms.

CLARK CHEMICAL CO.
Butler, Pa.

Loaded With Fat.

In the good old days when we were greatly pestered by a neighbor's sow, or mule, or bull, or dog, invading our premises and taking unwarranted liberties we loaded the old shotgun with powder and fat meat and, after serving due notice upon said neighbor and said notice being ignored, set out to uphold the first law of nature, self defense.

The amount of execution that can be done by a wad of fat meat on top of a good charge of powder is amazing. Wherever it strikes hair and hide disappear. It seldom if ever kills, but leaves scars that time does not obliterate. The fat being salty, causes excruciating pain, which lingers long in memory, and the stricken animal does not offend again.

A tallow candle can be shot through a two inch oak board without injury to the candle. In like manner a tallow bullet if driven by a sufficient charge of powder would penetrate a man's body and grease him so well internally that he would not care to go dueling again. A glancing shot would plow ugly furrows in the skin.—New York Press.

Scotch Economy.

A Scottish noble lord, famed among his friends for his saving, or, as he would have put it himself, his careful propensities, went out one day shooting in his broad moors, accompanied only by his keeper. After an afternoon's hard work he sat down to rest and, ruefully contemplating his bag, observed thoughtfully, "And to think that each brace has cost me, first and last, at least 15 shillings, Donald!"

"Eh, eh!" answered Donald consolingly. "Then it's a maircy yere lairdship missed the many ye did today, for it's a nice bit ye've saved, I'm thinking."—London Sketch.

The Vassar Student association is making an effort to raise $20,000 for the erection and endowment of a building to be used as a clubhouse by the maids. There are nearly 200 chambermaids, waitresses and dining room girls employed at Vassar, and it is thought that their social condition will be improved if they are provided with a place where they can meet, converse and look over the periodicals and books of the day.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—MRS. MARY R. MELENDY, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. This remedy is for sale by Paules & Co.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

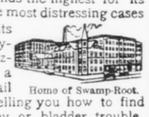
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Why Hindoos Don't Go Mad.

Why are there so few lunatic asylums and so small a proportion of insane persons in India? That is a question which many a traveler has wonderingly asked.

The Hindoos regulate their lives entirely in accordance with their religion—that is, their working, eating, sleeping, as well as what we usually regard as our "life" in the religious sense of the word. Everything is arranged for them, and they follow the rules now just as they did 2,000 years ago. This constant observance of the same rules for twenty centuries has molded the brains of the race into one shape, as it were, and although their rites are queer enough, yet there is but an occasional example of that striking deviation from the common which is called insanity in countries inhabited by the white race.

They are fatalists too. With them it is a case of "what is to be will be" carried to the extreme. This has in time given them the power to take all things calmly and so freed them from the anxiety that drives so many white men into the lunatic asylums.

Women's Clubs This Fall.

Most clubs reassembling in the autumn devote their first meeting to an informal recital by the members of their summer adventures. Last fall a second meeting in many of these organizations was given to Paris exposition notes, and this year the Pan-American will be similarly treated. Clubwomen journeying anywhere have cultivated the habit of observation and to the maxim applied to any interesting experience, "When found, make a note of it," is added another phrase, "Report it at the club."

An Economical Queen.

Much beloved by her people as Queen Wilhelmina is, it is with some hesitancy that the Dutch admit her to be "stingy," as spendthrifty Americans would consider it. It is related of her that on the occasion of her official visit to Amsterdam, the capital of the country, it was her habit to borrow for the court dinners the table service necessary for the occasion in order to avoid the cost of purchasing the china.

Every year sees an increase in the work done by women in the direction of household art, and demonstrate their peculiar fitness for it. An interesting exhibit of work by English women now in a studio in New York contains some highly original pieces of furniture, which is the latest field to be entered by woman.

Miss Ida May Jackson of Milwaukee has been appointed woman factory inspector under a new law of Wisconsin and will be the first woman in the state to take up official work of this kind. Her grandfather was an editor and she has been doing newspaper work for a dozen years past.

ONE CERTAINTY.

Some Danville People Fully Realize it Now.

When the back aches from kidney ills,
When urinary troubles annoy you,
There's a certain way to find relief,
A sure way to be cured.
Doan's Kidney Pills will do it,
Danville people endorse this claim.

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 move painful. The lameness centered right over my kidneys, and stooping or lifting sent a sharp twinge 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 E. Mahoning St., as I had no further use for them, and he was as well pleased as I with the results obtained."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

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

A Unique Memorial.

The village clubroom erected in Deerfield, Mass., in honor of Miss Martha Goulding Pratt is an altogether unique memorial. Miss Pratt won the affections of the townspeople while acting as postmistress and librarian, and after her death her friends wished to raise a monument most typical of her years of helpful service. Funds were soon raised for a building which might answer as a general clubhouse for the village. The room is now attractively fitted up with a small free library, cozy corners, cloakrooms and a kitchen. Until a sufficient fund is obtained to cover the cost of heating and lights a charge is made of 30 cents for an evening's use of the room. The room affords excellent accommodation also for the annual exhibition of the famous Deerfield art works.

A Good Cough Medicine.

[*From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia*]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has affected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. WOCKNER. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefitted as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by Paules & Co.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

direct from manufacturer several gross of first quality Flint Glass Shell Tumblers. These Tumblers sell everywhere for 60 and 75 cents per dozen. To move this lot quickly we offer the plain Tumblers at the low price of 17 cents per half dozen, and the etched at 22 cents per half dozen.

Come early for when this lot is gone we will have no more at that price. See display in window.

HENRY REMPE
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company' Personally-Conducted Tour to Mexico and California will leave New York on February 11, visiting St. Louis, San Antonio, Monterey, Tampico, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Irapuato, Guadalajara, Queretaro, City of Mexico, Aguas-Calientes, and El Paso.

At El Paso tourists for California only, who will leave New York February 25 will join the party, and the Mexico tourists who do not care to go to the Pacific Coast will return to New York. The California party will visit Los Angeles and the Southern California coast resorts, San Francisco, and on the return trip, the Grand Canon of the Colorado in Arizona. Tourists will have thirteen days in Mexico and nineteen days on the Pacific Coast, the California tour returning to New York on March 27, the whole tour covering forty-five days. The rate, covering all necessary expenses during the entire trip, will be $575 from points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg. For Mexico only the rate will be $350, and for California only $375. The party will travel over the entire route in a special train of Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, compartment, dining, smoking and observation cars. California-only tourists will use special cars to El Paso, and Mexico-only passengers will use special cars returning from El Paso. For detailed itineraries and full information address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

SEASON OF 1901-1902.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the season of 1901-1902:—

Mexico and California.—A forty-five day tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg February 11. The party will travel over the entire route by the "*Mexico and California Special*" the finest train that crosses the continent.

Florida.—Three tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia February 4 and 18, and March 4. The first two of these admits of a sojourn of two weeks in the "Flowery State." Tickets for the third tour will be good to return by regular trains until May 31, 1902.

Tickets for the above tours will be sold from principal points on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For detailed itineraries, giving rates and full information address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent, Baltimore District, Baltimore; C. Studds, Passenger Agent South-eastern District, Washington; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says, "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by Paules & Co.

Jury List For December Term.

GRAND JURORS.

Anthony township—Daniel W. Deihl, Judiah Schooley, John Wertman. Cooper township—Barton Foust, David Krum. Danville, 1st. Ward—Solomon C. Books, Joseph D. Hahn, Emanuel Sidler, Joseph Ulmer. Danville 2nd Ward—George Cardiskey, John Morrison, Amos Wolfort. Danville 3rd. Ward—Jacob Byerly, J. L. Evans, Elias Maiers, W. J. Ritter, Harry Salmon, Charles E. Voris. Danville 4th. Ward—August Brandt, Calvin Eggert. Liberty township—W. E. Patterson, Daniel Shade. Mahoning township—Joseph Uelhofen. Valley township—V. F. Bennett.

TRAVERS JURORS.

Anthony township—S. J. Dennen, William Shetler. Cooper township—Clarence Peifer, Walter Rishel. Derry township—John Blee, P. M. Corner, I. A. Gresh. Danville 1st. Ward—Thomas Curry, Sr., D. B. Heddens, J. Tyler Oberdorf, Edward H. Wertman. Danville 2nd. Ward—Thomas Black, Abram LaRue, George Myerly, G. W. Shetler. Danville 3rd. Ward—Josiah Jobbern, D. A. Montgomery, Harry Peyton, Herman Sechler, James Sherwood. Danville 4th. Ward—David Guest, Samuel Lerner, Elmer Mowery, Edward Purpur. Liberty township—Andrew Kelly. Limestone township—F. W. Betz, Charles Shultz, Cyrus Coleman. Mahonin township—Hurley Baylor, James Heckendorn, James Hickey, Jr. Mayberry township—William Bird. Valley township—William Cope, J. A. Merrill, George Ortman. West Hemlock township—H. E. Cromley.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH AND LIVER TABLETS.

Try them

When you feel dull after eating.
When you have no appetite.
When you have a bad taste in the mouth.
When your liver is torpid.
When your bowels are constipated.
When you have a headache.
When you feel bilious.

They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and regulate your liver and bowels. For sale by Paules & Co.

H. T. McIntyre, St. Paul, Minn., who has been troubled with a disordered stomach, says, "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do me more good than anything I have ever taken." For sale by Paules & Co.

MATTER AND FORCE.

ENERGY CANNOT BE CREATED NOR CAN IT BE DESTROYED.

If Puny Man Could Accomplish Either of These Impossible Things, He Could Cause "the Wreck of Matter and the Crash of Worlds."

If you could imagine an earthworm trying to run the Niagara Electric Lighting and Power Transmission works, you would have some faint idea of the capacity of the greatest human genius that ever lived to run the visible universe. That is probably why the wisest of us is not permitted to understand the final secrets of nature.

Here is a good example. Take a rifle into a place sufficiently far from the habitations of men; put the butt on the ground and support it so that the barrel points straight up and pull the trigger. The bullet will leave the muzzle with a velocity of, say, 3,000 feet a second. It will rise to an enormous height, come to a standstill for an infinitesimal fraction of a second and begin to fall back again. It will strike the earth with very nearly but not quite the same velocity as it left the muzzle of the gun. It would be exactly the same but for the resistance of the air.

What has happened is this: The explosion of the powder has changed a solid into a gas, and the expansive energy of this has driven the bullet upward. In other words, it has for the time overcome that mysterious force by which the earth draws everything toward its own center.

But when the energy of the exploded powder is exactly balanced by the pull of gravitation the bullet falls back. In the first second after its turn it falls 16 feet, in the next 32, in the next 64, in the next 128, and so on till it returns with ever increasing velocity whence it started.

Nothing has been lost, nothing gained. The gases set free by the explosion of the powder weigh exactly as much as the solid. Some of the energy has been used as heat, some in propelling the bullet. Gravitation, overcome for awhile, has reasserted itself. The sum of matter and force in the universe is absolutely unchanged.

This is as true of the quickened beat of a girl's heart when she meets her lover as it is of the march of the planets and suns through the fields of space. Every atom of matter, every unit of force, throughout the universe is constant, external and exactly balanced, and the whole strength and genius of humanity could not increase or diminish them by the slightest fraction.

Now, let us imagine what would happen if man could make that bullet strike the earth with greater or less force than it left the muzzle of the gun. He would either have increased or decreased the total of universal energy, and in either case he would have thrown first the solar system and then the whole universe out of gear.

The earth and all the other planets would begin to revolve in different orbits. The sun, with its family of worlds, would alter its path round the unknown center about which it revolves. Then world would be hurled against world and sun against sun, and stars and planets would be reduced to the flaming gases from which they cooled into solids and liquids before time began to be.

Just the same catastrophe would happen if man could either create or entirely destroy a grain of sand on the seashore. The balance of the universe, in which swing stars and planets, whose weight is inexpressible in human figures (this tiny world of ours weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons), is infinitely more delicate than that which the chemist has to keep in an airtight case and at an even temperature lest a breath of air should throw it out of gear.

Thus the destruction or creation of a grain of sand would change the orbit of the earth round the sun. In the one case it would be drawn closer and closer to the sun, perhaps after thousands of revolutions to be swallowed up in fiery ruin. In the other case it would gradually leave the sun and year by year wander farther away into regions of space where human life would be impossible.

The result of the dislocation of such a stupendous system, which has worked with unfailing exactitude for countless ages, is, of course, utterly beyond the scope of human imagination, and yet such a seeming trifle as the creation or destruction of a single grain of sand might, and probably would, plunge it into utter chaos and ruin.—Pearson's.

The Mississippi.

Before the coming of the whites to America the Mississippi river was known by a different name every few miles of its course. Each tribe that dwelt along its banks gave it a name, and more than thirty of these local designations are preserved in the narratives of the early travelers.

The profit of a gold mine depends, not on the amount of rock crushed under the stamps but upon the amount of gold which can be extracted from the rock. In a similar way the value of the food which is eaten does not depend on the quantity which is taken into the stomach but upon the amount of nourishment extracted from it by the organs of nutrition and digestion. When these organs are diseased they fail to extract the nourishment in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the several organs of the body, and these organs cannot work without nourishment. The result is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," and many another ailment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting on every organ of the digestive and nutritive system, restores it to health and vigor. It cures diseases remote from the stomach through the stomach in which they originated. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

STANDARDS OF MEASURE.

Various Lengths of the Cubit, Foot and Inch.

So far as we know at present, the standard measuring instrument for linear measure in Egypt, Persia, Babylonia, Greece and, in fact, all the eastern countries, was the cubit, which was divided in various ways, that of the Talmud being divided into digits, or finger breadths, palms and spans, four digits being equal to one palm or hand breadth, three palms to one span and two spans to one cubit.

A great deal of valuable research has been made by eminent metrologists to ascertain the length of the cubit as used by the various nations who made it their standard. We would naturally imagine that all cubits were of one length, but when we consider that our own foot measure has varied so much (nine and one-quarter inches) from its present recognized value we should not be surprised to find that the cubit varied from 18.23 to 25.1 inches in Egypt. The cubit of the fourth dynasty varied from 20.62 to 20.51 inches—only about one-tenth of an inch. The divided plotting scales lying on the drawing board of the statue of Gudea equaled 20.89 inches. The Babylonian cubit was almost exactly of the same length as the Egyptian cubit of the fourth dynasty, viz, 20.6 and 20.5 inches. The Persian cubit seems to have been rather short, measuring 19.2 inches; but, according to a recent writer, there is good evidence of another cubit, measuring about 25.25 inches.

The cubit of the Hebrew nation, according to a number of investigators, seems to have been 21.6 inches, although Lieutenant Totten insists, and seems to have proved, that the value of the Jewish as well as the Egyptian sacred cubit was exactly 25 inches.

There is considerable difficulty in connecting the links between ancient and mediæval metrology, for no sharp lines can be drawn, and there is a period of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is very uncertain. The Belgic foot was probably carried over to Great Britain in the tenth century. Its value, as the foot now measures, was 13.22 inches; but it had to come in contact with the legal foot, which was enforced by the law as early as the year 950. Had the Belgic foot of 13.22 inches been adopted instead of the legal foot of 12 inches only a very small change would have to be made to make it one-third of a meter, the meter being about 39.37 inches, and three times the value of the Belgic foot would be only .29 of an inch longer than the meter. But the edict of King Henry I. had placed the value of the foot at 12 inches, or one-third of the legal yard, which, in turn, was supposed to be one-half the distance between the tips of the fingers of the outstretched arms of King Henry. In the year 1324 A. D., in the reign of Edward II., a statute was enacted that made the standard inch equal to "three barleycorns round and dry," and twelve such inches made one foot. Who of us that have lived out our half century do not remember the old long measure table which begins with "Three barleycorns make one inch?" I believe the long measure tables no more contain this familiar sentence.

There were several values of the yard in the interval between King Henry's time and that of the final value which was established just five hundred years after what may be called the "barleycorn" statute. There was the yard and handful, or 40 inch ell, which was abolished in 1439; the yard and inch, or 37 inch ell, which was abolished in 1553; the cloth ell of 45 inches, which was used until 1600, and the yard of Henry VII., which had a value of 39.963 inches, within thirty-seven-thousandths of the value of the yard and handful.

But the mechanic arts cried out for a better standard, one that was not so variable as the barleycorn, or the length of a man's arm, and so early as the beginning of the seventeenth century most accurate standards of the yard, foot and inch had been graduated upon metal bars by Abraham Sharp, Rowley, Sissons, Smeaton, Graham and others, all of whom contributed by their various methods to a very high development of the adopted standard.

Just five hundred years after the statue of Edward II. which made the barleycorn the basis of the inch, it was, by an act of George IV. in 1824 that a legal definition of the yard was made. This declared that the yard bar, made by Bird in 1760, should be the standard beyond question of doubt.—Cassier's Magazine.

The Mushroom.

It is commonly believed that the mushroom literally grows in a night, so that it has come to be emblematic of sudden development; but the truth is quite otherwise. It is very likely to require several weeks for its formation, and up to the time of its appearance in the light of day it remains beneath the surface, very much compressed and held in small compass. Then comes a moist night, and the cells of which the fungus is composed are greatly expanded, so that it thrusts itself out above ground. But it is no heavier, though so much bigger, than days before, perhaps, when it lay hidden in small compass under the top layer of soil, a perfect mushroom.

Poison In Mackerel.

Of all food that rapidly begins to decompose mackerel is perhaps one of the most common. Being cheap and usually plentiful when in season, it is largely consumed. Putrefaction sets in very rapidly, especially about the gills of this fish, sometimes almost as soon as it is taken out of the water. The poisonous principle that has been extracted from mackerel is called hydrocollidine, a very violent poison, so powerful that the seven-thousandth part of a grain will cause death in a bird.

HEADACHE CHARMED.

It is the Experience of Danville People That the Magical Effect of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills With Sick and Nervous Headaches.

It has never come to any other medicines—never to all medicines—the abundance of Danville testimony showing the unequaled merit established by Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. There is probably no case of nervous sick headaches they will not cure.

Mrs. J. E. Daniels of No. 403 W. Mahoning street, Danville Pa., says:—"My little girl Leah 12 years old has been very poorly and nervous for a long time and last winter was so bad that I had to keep her out of school—she complained so much of headaches and did not rest well at night. I got some of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve pills at Gosh's Drug Store and gave her some of them. They strengthened her wonderfully—relieved the headaches and she rested so much better."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicine Co., Buffalo N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package.

Old 1901 is now on his last lap, and it has been an eventful year.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Father Pansy.

There is a funny old story about the pansy which many children know, but many, again, do not. The pansy has five petals and five sepals. In all pansies two of the petals are of plain color, and three are gay with stripes and spots of bright color. The two plain petals have but one sepal between them, while the two smallest, or the gay petals, have a sepal each, and the one large petal has two sepals.

As the story goes, the pansy represents a family—a mother, two daughters and two stepdaughters. The mother is very cross and cruel to her stepdaughters, obliging them both to sit on one chair and wear homely dresses, while her daughters have a chair each and very gay dresses indeed.

But why doesn't the father object to such treatment of his daughters? The question is, can you find the father? He is at home. Oh, yes. And you will have to tear the house down, taking out the wife and children, to find him. He is a little bit of a man, with a white wrapper on and a nightcap. But, poor man, he is sick, and if you will look closely you will see that he sits with his hands on his knees, a look of despair on his face and his feet in a tub of hot water.

Two Battles.

Porfirio Diaz gained national prominence and won his spurs at the battle of Puebla, where the Liberal forces made a gallant but ineffectual stand against the French who had invaded Mexico for the purpose of erecting a throne for Maximilian. Notwithstanding the fact that the Mexican forces were defeated, their defense against superior numbers was so gallant that the anniversary of the battle of the 5th of May became a national holiday in Mexico.

A brusque American once asked the president, "Why do you Mexicans celebrate a defeat when you know that the French finally took Puebla?"

President Diaz, with a twinkle in his eye, replied, "Perhaps we have imitated the Americans even to the extent of celebrating our defeats, for I have been told that the British defeated the colonists at Bunker Hill, and yet you built a monument to commemorate the event."

He Knew Wall Street.

Upson Downes—There's a man over there who owes all his wealth to his deep knowledge of the ways of Wall street.

Winan Luce—Went in and won his pile, eh?

Upson Downes—No; stayed out and kept what he had.—New York Times.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and a half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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SUBSCRIBE NOW.

The Oldest Bagpipe.

The oldest authentic specimen of the bagpipe now in existence is believed to be that now in possession of a man in Edinburgh, which bears the date 1409. It is very much the same as the highland bagpipe of the present day except that it wants the large drone.

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 23rd day of Dec., A. D., 1901**, at the meeting of the Court in the afternoon.

1901.

Oct. 22. First and Final account of Henry J. Carr, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Ida Carr, late of West Hemlock Township, Montour County, deceased.

Nov. 14. First and Final account of H. C. Munro, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Warner, late of Anthony Township, Montour County, deceased.

Nov. 18. First and Final account of Simon Moser, Guardian of Sallie Irene Moser, now Johnson, a minor child of Lydia Jane Moser, late of Derry Township, Montour County, deceased, said minor having arrived at the full age of twenty-one years.

Nov. 20. First and Final account of Lloyd Cashner, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Mottern, late of Mahoning Township, Montour County, deceased.

Nov. 23. First and Final Account of Christian Morgan and Hester Jane Cromley, Executrixes of the last Will and Testament of William B. Robinson, late of Valley Township, Montour County, deceased.

Nov. 23. First and Final Account of David Krum, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Fanny Cromley, late of Cooper Township, Montour County, deceased.

Nov. 23. First and Final Account of Curtis O. McWilliams, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah E. McWilliams, late of the Borough of Danville, Montour County, deceased.

WM. L. SIDLER, Register.

Register's Office, Danville, Pa., Nov. 23, 1901.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Montour County and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Montour County Court House in the Borough of Danville, in the County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, on

Monday, Dec. 23rd, 1901.

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain part of a town lot of land situated in the Borough of Danville, County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, bounded, numbered and described as follows: bounded, and fronting Eastward twenty-five feet on Upper Mulberry street on the Northward adjoining lot No. 39 formerly owned by Thomas Williams, on the Westward to an alley and on the Southward by other half of the same lot. Said lot, being twenty-five feet in width, one hundred and forty-three feet in length, it being the northern half of lot No. 41 as marked in the plan of Yorks' addition to the Borough of Danville. Whereupon are erected

A Two-Story Frame Dwelling House

and other buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Alexander Wands with notice to S. A. Yorks, administrator of Alexander Wands, deceased.

M. BRECKBILL, Sheriff.

H. M. HINCKLEY, Attorney.

Sheriff's Office, Danville Pa., Dec. 4 1901.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF MONTOUR COUNTY NO 2 JUNE TERM 1901. IN PARTITION.

THEODORE DOSTER ET AL
VS.
ISAIAH HILKERT ET AL.

RULE OF HEIRS.

To Theodore Doster and Agnes V. Doster, his wife, in right of said wife, Harry Latimere and Elizabeth Latimere, his wife, in right of said wife, Sarah C. Johnston, Mary A. Johnston, and Samuel Johnston, Isaiah Hilkert, William Hilkert, John Hilkert, Eleanor Hilkert (now Eleanor Craig) and Richard Craig, her husband, in right of his wife, Mary Hilkert, Richard Moser and Eveline Moser, his wife, in right of said wife, and William Cleveland. Plaintiffs and Defendants, and all of the parties in interest in the above stated Proceedings, respectively:

You and each of you are hereby duly notified that upon the petition of Samuel Johnston one of the above-named Plaintiffs, in such behalf presented before the aforesaid Court setting forth, inter alia, that the real estate described in the Inquisition held on the above-stated case, could not be divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole th