

### RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENN. A. R.		
EAST.	WEST.	WEST.
7:11 A. M.	9:14 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
10:17 "	12:15 P. M.	3:31 "
5:50 "	7:31 "	8:37 "
10:17 A. M.	SUNDAYS.	4:51 P. M.
D. L. & W. R.		
EAST.	WEST.	WEST.
6:57 A. M.	9:06 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
10:17 "	12:15 P. M.	3:31 "
5:43 "	7:31 "	8:37 "
SUNDAYS		
6:57 A. M.	9:06 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
10:17 "	12:15 P. M.	3:31 "
5:43 "	7:31 "	8:37 "

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### TWELFTH IS SECOND IN STATE GUARD

The Twelfth Regiment, Third Brigade, N. O. P., stands second in the reports, with a general average of 96.11. The Ninth Regiment leads the entire guard with a general average of 96.30, but slightly higher than Colonel Clement's gallant Twelfth. The eighth is third with a general average of 96.03, and the Thirteenth holds fourth place with a mark of 95.79. These four regiments are all in the Third Brigade.

Company Order No. 8.  
Pursuant to the regimental order, No. 12, c. 2, this company will encamp at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 12 to 19, 1902, and will meet at the armory at 6.30 p. m., Friday, July 11, with duck blouse, two pairs duck trousers, campaign hat with cord and keystone, leggings, blue flannel shirt, and cartridge belt. No other form of uniform will be worn during this tour of duty.

### J. BEAVER GEARHART, Captain Commanding.

Colonel Clement, of the Twelfth Regiment, has issued his order for loading and moving of troops to the Gettysburg encampment. The consolidated troop train, with the Look Haven, Williamsport, Milton, Lewisburg, Danville and Sunbury companies, will leave Sunbury at 10 p. m., on Friday evening, arriving at Gettysburg about 1 o'clock Saturday morning.

### Poison Stops Ball Game.

The base ball game at Montgomery between the "Old Timers" and Montgomery has been canceled because six of the players of the latter team are laid up from the effects of poison contracted on their field.

### Don't Fail to Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given to Electric Bitters for any trouble it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It's a wonderful tonic for run-down systems. Electric Bitters positively cures Kidney and Liver Troubles, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and exerts Malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by Paries & Co. Only 50 cents.

### Blue Springs Defeated Tigers.

The Blue Springs base ball club, of Washingtonville, won a close game on their home ground, Saturday afternoon, from the Tigers of this city. The score was 5 to 4 and it was a well played contest.

### GAME WAS WON BY BOTH TEAMS

An even break was the result of the base ball games on the Fourth at DeWitt's Park. Milton won in the morning and the "Old Timers" batted out a victory in the last inning of the afternoon contest. Both morning pitchers were left handed, but Milton managed to hit Johnson at the right time for run getting. Maley held Milton down to four hits in the afternoon game, while the "Old Timers" touched Moran for nine hits. Ammerman's two-hagger in the ninth brought in the winning runs. These are the scores in detail:

#### MORNING GAME.

DANVILLE.		MILTON.	
AB.	R. H. O. A. E.	AB.	R. H. O. A. E.
Gosh, ss.	4 0 0 0 1 2	Hertz, 2b.	5 2 1 3 2 0
Hoffner, 1b.	3 1 0 2 0 0	Teufel, c.	4 1 2 12 1 0
Yerrick, 2b.	3 1 1 3 2 1	Watts, ss.	4 1 0 0 2 0
Ammerman, rf.	4 0 1 2 0 0	Logan, ss.	4 0 2 3 1 0
Ross, 3b.	3 1 2 1 0 0	Breon, lf.	4 0 0 0 0 0
W. Hoffa, c.	4 0 0 5 0 0	DeVere, p.	4 0 2 2 0 0
Shannon, cf.	4 0 1 0 0 1	Wagner, rf.	3 0 0 0 0 0
Hoffman, lb.	4 0 0 1 1 0	Spotts, cf.	4 0 0 0 0 0
Johnson, p.	4 0 0 0 4 1	Louth, lb.	3 1 1 7 0 0
33 3 5 24 7 6		35 5 6 27 6 2	

#### AFTERNOON GAME.

DANVILLE.		MILTON.	
AB.	R. H. O. A. E.	AB.	R. H. O. A. E.
Gosh, ss.	5 1 1 2 1 1	Hertz, 2b.	4 0 1 4 1 0
Hoffner, 1b.	3 1 1 0 0 0	Teufel, c.	4 0 3 1 0 0
Yerrick, 2b.	5 1 2 3 3 0	Logan, ss.	4 0 0 2 0 0
Ammerman, rf.	5 0 2 1 0 0	Breon, lf.	4 0 0 1 0 0
Ross, 3b.	4 1 1 0 0 0	DeVere, p.	4 0 2 3 1 0
Shannon, cf.	4 0 0 0 0 0	Wagner, rf.	3 0 2 0 0 0
Hoffman, lb.	3 0 1 13 0 0	Spotts, cf.	4 0 0 0 0 0
Hummer, c.	4 0 0 8 0 1	Louth, lb.	4 0 0 15 0 1
Maley, p.	4 0 1 0 9 1	Moran, p.	3 1 0 0 4 0
37 4 9 27 13 3		34 1 4 27 18 3	

### SAVES A WOMAN'S LIFE.

To have given up would have meant death for Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble, and obstinate cough. "Often," she writes, "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak. All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Trouble need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by Paries & Co. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

### Children's Day Services.

Children's Day was observed Sunday morning by the Sunday School of the Grove Presbyterian church and the exercises were very interesting. The title of the service was "Rescue The Perishing" and it was under the direction of Robert J. Pegg, superintendent of the Sunday School. The program rendered was as follows: Opening hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers"; invocation, by R. H. Wilson; Scripture lesson, hymn, "The Child's Desire"; Scripture lesson, hymn, "Hark the Voice of Jesus Calling"; Scripture lesson, hymn, "Look from the Sphere of Endless Day"; address, by R. H. Wilson; hymn, "Hail to the Brightness of Zion's Glad Morning"; recitation by Harold McClure; offering for the spread of Christ's kingdom; closing hymn, "Fling Out the Banner"; benediction.

### Visiting his old Home.

Captain C. W. Forrester, of Chicago, is spending some time in this city and is a guest at the Montour House. He was at one time a resident of Danville, but has been located in the west for a number of years. He is the general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Chicago and has charge of all its freight business in the great west.

### Four Generations Together.

The visit of Elias George of Harrisburg, in this city brings together four generations of the family. He is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah McCann of Grand street. With Mrs. McCann also are her daughter, Mrs. George Gibbons and son Russell.

### ALL WRONG.

The mistake made by many Danville citizens. Don't mistake the cause of backache. To be cured you must know the cause. It is wrong to imagine relief is cure. Backache is kidney ache. You must cure the kidneys. A Danville resident tells you how this can be done. Mr. John Lewis, publisher of Mill street, says: "I was not well for a long time. When working my back became so lame and pained me so that after getting home at night I could hardly straighten. Headaches and weariness, disordered habit and the trouble and expense necessary have put forward the change. It needs only a simple bit of legislation to sweep away this narrow tire, the greatest menace to good roads. With wide tires in universal use the work of improvement in the road is not far forward with practical results. But unless there is something done to bring about that change all other plans for the improvement of our country highways must fail."

### NARROW TIRE EVILS

GREATEST ENEMY TO MAINTENANCE OF GOOD ROADS.

Highway Surfaces Speedily Give Way Under Their Use—Permanent Road Improvement Demands Their Abolition.

H. P. Holland, one of the oldest settlers of Rockford, Ill., was interviewed not long ago by the Chicago American on the question of good roads and their maintenance. Mr. Holland began by saying that the narrow tire was the greatest enemy of good roads.

"I have been practicing law in the Rock river valley nearly half a century and have seen the effect of those narrow tires with which yonder wagon is fitted out, and I am convinced that whatever action may be taken in an effort to improve the roads of the country will amount to little unless there is first legislation looking toward the abolition of narrow tires on vehicles. The farmers generally recognize this fact, but as long as there is no concerted action among the manufacturers as well as among the users of vehicles little will be accomplished. The common highway is the farmers' only outlet to the shipping points on the railroads. Over this highway must be transported all the agricultural products of the country not fed to live stock. It is also the pleasurable drive for the rural resident as the boulevard is for those who live in the city. These highways should be built in such a manner as to be hard and smooth all the year round.

"This, of course, would be a magnificent work, but it would be labor thrown away with the present style of vehicle in use. You might just as well expect to keep a Brussels carpet in good repair under hobnailed shoes as to keep good roads in condition under narrow tires. Loaded wagons with narrow tires would cut up the best roads that could be built faster than they could be repaired with all the force in the country. It is simply nonsense to talk of having good country roads as long as the narrow tires are used."

"How could this be remedied?" "Nothing short of legislative enactment looking toward the abolition of narrow tires on all vehicles intended for freighting purposes would bring about the change. And without that change, as I have said, the building of roads will continue to be a farce. Look at all the labor expended by farmers on road work. What does it amount to? Positively nothing. In most cases the roads are the worse for it. Dirt is thrown up from the borders of the highway into its center, where it lies in a big, soft drift.

"Then come the narrow tire wagons and cut into this unpacked mass as a knife cuts into a soft cheese. The result is easily to be seen—ridges and ruts and gullies everywhere along the highway that had these vehicles are fitted with wide tires, might have been packed firm and level.

"It is not to be supposed that all the wheels of all the wagons of the country could be changed at once from narrow to broad tires. That would be a task so great as to make it impossible of fulfillment without the backing of bayonets. Between the enactment of legislation looking toward the abolition of narrow tires and the day set for its final enforcement there should be time enough for a gradual change in the manufacture of the vehicles and also to give the owners of single vehicle an opportunity to remedy the defect in them.

"The average life of a farm wagon is estimated at five years. A bill that should make it a misdemeanor to drive upon any public highway with a narrow tire vehicle five years after the enactment of the law would do no harm to any one. It would result in a complete change from the narrow to the wide tire on all vehicles in the road. It would also make it the duty of the building and maintaining of good roads a practical proposition.

"There would seem to be no good reason why the wheels of one wagon manufacturer could not be made to fit those of all wagons. If this were the case, when the date came for the abolition of all narrow tires the few who still had wagons furnished with that kind of tire would have only to purchase a new set of wheels to comply with the law.

### GIRLS HELP GOVERN.

Draws That Show Which Way the Wind is Blowing.

Are women to take part in government in the future? Yes, they are, if signs mean anything. The beginning of the present year marked in two quite different places a movement that recognizes fully woman's right and power to govern themselves.

At Vassar college has existed for years a students' association for the mutual benefit and pleasure of its members, but the organization had until recently little or no voice in the discipline of the government of the institution. That was conducted old style—on the one hand, a faculty whose rule was despotic or otherwise, as happened, but in all cases one from which there was no appeal, while the students were atomized, whose only role was to obey.

Now this old time regime has been changed. The faculty granted to the students' association a charter of its own, and that charter, like the constitution of the United States, conferred on the young women certain rights that not even the faculty can take away. The rights also involve duties, and among these are the maintenance of order in the college buildings and grounds, quiet during study hours and the establishing of all regulations for open air exercise. The powers that be still claim the right to "boss" the gymnasium, it seems. On the supposition that girls do not know what is good for them the right to enforce attendance on chapel service is reserved to the faculty. Perhaps they thought there could not be power enough in a students' governing board to make the girls do as they were bid.

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### The Sergeant's Story

(Original.)

The—United States Infantry was in garrison. It was midnight. The relief had just come in to the guardhouse tired and irritable, especially one man, a recruit who had not yet got used to guard duty.

"If I ever get a poppley," he said, "I'll pay off that little poppley. To think of me, a grown man, being under orders from a snip like that!"

"Who are you talking about?" asked the sergeant of the guard, with four severe stripes on his sleeve.

"Lieutenant Bumble."

"See here, man, if you want to shoot words at Lieutenant Bumble you'd better fire in heart of some one else besides Sergeant Conover. P'raps I'll be your face to built with death in company with Lieutenant Bumble, and p'raps it wasn't his pluck that kept me up when I was ready to drop with fear of cold murder."

"Give us that, Conover," said a voice from a farther corner of the guardroom.

"It's this," said the sergeant. "We was pushin' the Spaniards in towards Sautago and spreadin' ourselves out to get round 'em. Our regiment was movin' to the right, and our company was ordered to the front. The captain sent Lieutenant Bumble—just reported from West Point and more of a baby faced chap than he is now—ahead to report on the topography of the country and keep a sharp lookout for the 'ch, which was countin' from the opposite direction to join us. I was with him and eight men, besides a telegraph operator with his machine.

"Well, we got five or six miles from the regiment and was steppin' into a pool of mud when I was covered with timber when of a sudden we heard voices behind, beside and before us callin' in the dirty Spanish lingo to surrender. Since there was hundreds of 'em and only ten of us we satisfied 'em. An officer stepped up to the front and jabbered Spanish at the lieutenant. Then another officer come up and said in broken English: "What's your name?" "Bumble."

"Thank?" "Lieutenant?" "The citizen?" "By this time the lieutenant had seen the Spaniards eye' the telegraph machine under the arm of the 'ct' and suspected some sneakin' business. "An engineer," he said, 'I'll like a man."

"No, he isn't. He's a telegraph operator. Now, Lieutenant Bumble, send a message to your colonel that the wire is clear and to come right on." "I can't do that," said the lieutenant.

"Very well. You and your men can stand up there in the while we put a volley into 'em."

"The lieutenant didn't weaken a bit, but some of the men did, and the telegraph operator said, 'I'll send the message.' "That'll do," said the Spaniard. "The operator connected with the wires, the lieutenant abused him for a coward, and just as all was ready the 'ct' began to cry like a woman, and turnin' round, he wrung his hands, bawlin'."

"I can't do it, and I won't!" "That's the stuff for you!" said Bumble, smilin'. "I knowed you could not do it."

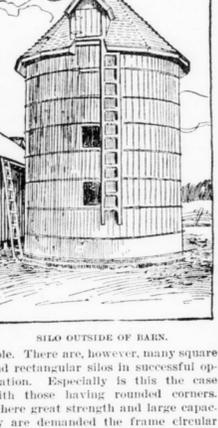
"Get into line, you pigs!" said the Spaniard, ragin', and givin' one after the other a shove, he made us stand in a line. Then, callin' with his jabberin' tongue, a platoon come out of the woods, we standin' with our backs to 'em.

### PARM AND GARDEN

SILO BUILDING.

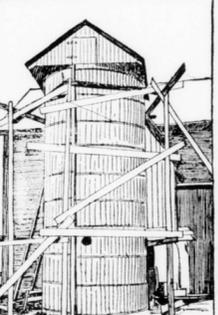
Circular Silos Illustrated—Points on Doors, Hoops and Roofs.

Silo Builders may find something to interest them in a number of points from a bulletin on the silo and silage by J. W. Wray, of the Oregon station.



The consensus of opinion of those who have studied the silo problem indicates that the circular form is preferable. Silos outside of barns.

able. There are, however, many square and rectangular silos in successful operation. Especially is this the case with those having rounded corners. Where great strength and large capacity are demanded the frame circular silo will best meet the requirements. This form of silo can be made quite durable by plastering the inside with cement. These can be put on in sections and held in position by means of lugs or may be fastened in studding, as shown in the second cut. The woven wire fence hoop is often used since it is regarded as being very economical.



Doors may be simply sawed out, as shown in the first cut, or made continuous from the bottom to the top of the silo. The latter form will slightly increase the cost of the silo, but it is thought to possess sufficient advantages over the former to more than justify the additional expense. The sawed out doors may be ranged one above the other, with a stationary ladder placed alongside running to the top of the silo, as shown in the first cut.

When the silo is built on the outside of the barn, a roof is needed. This may be simply a shed roof constructed with plank, or a neat, inexpensive shingle roof, as shown in the second cut. The roof of this silo is supported by a 6 by 6 frame, set on the top of the silo.

Crop Conditions. The April report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 78.7 against 91.7 on April 1, 1901, 82.1 at the corresponding date in 1900 and 82.4 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. The averages of the principal states are as follows: Pennsylvania, 82; Ohio, 77; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 90; Tennessee, 90; Texas, 72; Kansas, 73; Missouri, 91; Nebraska and California each 93 and Oklahoma 67.

### BELLES OF OLD ROME

THE TIME AND MONEY THAT WERE SPENT ON THEIR TOILETS.

Modern Methods and Cost of Beauty Culture Are Simple Compared With Ancient Luxuriances—Hygiene the Latter Day Mantra.

The secret of eternal youth, so eagerly sought by the magicians of all centuries and sought in vain, has almost revealed itself to the present generation; at least we have its watchword, which is hygiene. For youth means beauty, and beauty means health, and the skillful beauty specialists accomplish all their successes by means of rational methods based on a careful study of the causes that may affect its detriment the health of the skin.

In the dim back ages of the world of civilization beauty was made a cult of the utmost moment, but for many a century after the downfall of the Greek and Roman empires such matters were allowed to languish. Not until the declining years of the nineteenth century was the subject relegated as one of paramount interest. But today beauty specialists abound—some for face treatment, others for manure and again many more for electrolysis.

Of course these treatments are expensive, but it is worth much to a woman to be rid of a careworn expression. Moreover, to feed that best youth and therefore her beauty is somewhat restored has a beneficial influence upon her mental state.

But whoever fancies that the modern husband is to be pitied for the cost of his wife's beauty preparations should consider the toilet expenses of a Roman lady in the comparatively early days of the world's history. Excessive as may appear the time and money spent now upon the art of beauty cultivation, the grooming of a modern woman of fashion seems invested with an admirable simplicity compared with the time and money thus expended in the days of Poppa and Arrippina.

In the early days of Rome three classes of slaves assisted at a toilet of a lady of fashion. On leaving her bed, which was usually at noon, she immediately went to her bath, where she was carefully rubbed with pumice stone. She then put herself in the hands of the cosmetes, a class of slaves who possessed many secrets for preserving and beautifying the complexion; therefore their functions were considered of the greatest importance, especially as they claimed for their arts hygienal advantages.

By the cosmetes her face was thoroughly sponged with asses' milk, then massaged with various mixtures corresponding in intention to the "skin food" of these days; with ashes of snails and of large ants, brushed and burned in salt, with honey in which the bees had been smothered; with the fat of a piglet mixed with onion-oh, shades of Araby! And, lastly, the fat of a swan was vigorously applied, to which was attributed the property of removing wrinkles. Red spots were effaced with a piece of wooden cloth steeped in oil of roses, and freckles were treated with a scraping of sheepskin mixed with oil of Coraisa, to which was added the powder of frankincense.

Then appeared the second class of slaves, armed with pinchers and porcelain quills. One of them extracted every hair, however minute, from the face of her mistress, and another cleaned the teeth with grated pumice stone, with marble dust and finally with a toothpick of porcupine quill.

A third class of slaves, who were Grecian, colored eyebrows, eyelashes and hair to the shade of "my lady's" inste. Her lips were treated with red pomade, but if chapped they were first rubbed with the inside of a sheepskin, then covered with the ashes of a burnt marmoset mixed with ground roots.

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