

TERROR OF THE SEAS

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST STEAM WARSHIP, THE DEMOLOGOS.

Fulton's Masterpiece that Struck England, but Was Never in a Fight. The Demologos Career Ended in an Unfortunate Tragedy.

In these days of naval activity all over the world, when each new scheme in marine architecture is perfected only to be surpassed by some newer invention, it is seldom recalled that the first steam battleship the world ever saw was built by an American.

The story of the Demologos is an all but forgotten incident in naval annals, yet she was the wonder of her day and her career, before her mysterious and tragic passing, quite picturesque enough to warrant the retelling.

Planned by Robert Fulton, built by one of James Madison's Demologos appears in history in 1814. Those were days when the good folk of the towns along the Atlantic seaboard walked in fear of attack from English ships and slept lightly through the night.

It was in 1793 that the Demologos had borne themselves gallantly and well at sea, but the coast was unprepared. President Madison and his advisers at Washington were quite as much concerned over this as the fishermen of Maine and Delaware, and then came Fulton with his proposal of a "floating battery."

The strange little craft of his suggestion corresponds most nearly perhaps to what we of today might call an unprotected gunboat or coast and harbor service, but she had "freak" features. In addition to the boilers that were to supply steam for the first time to a fighting ship she was to be fitted with furnaces in which her shot might be heated before firing.

In addition to her two 32-pounders, thirty-two pounders she was to carry four guns, two forward and two aft, which it was planned should be hung over bow or stern, as the case might be, with the idea of discharging heavy shot into the side of an enemy well below the water line. She was to be fitted with pumps and pipes through which large quantities of water might be squirted upon the decks and into the ports of her adversary.

The scoffers laughed, and the objectors argued, but James Madison approved and worked to such good purpose that on March 14, 1814, the houses of congress appropriated \$220,000 to build the craft. Fulton was named engineer, and before June had passed the keel had been laid in the New York yard of Adam & Noah Brown.

On Oct. 29 she was launched, the focus of a national celebration, with thousands gathered along the river fronts and upon the shipping that filled New York bay to cheer, not the Fulton but the First, as the president had suggested the vessel be christened, but the Demologos, or "defender of the people," a name chosen by the designer himself, who turned to the classics as well as to the elements for his inspirations.

She was a mighty craft. The hull, over which the doubters shook their heads in fear, was 22 feet long by 12 wide and 8 deep. Her 2,475 tons were to be driven by a water wheel sixteen feet in diameter. She was 156 feet over all, 56 feet beam, and her greatest depth was 20 feet.

This is how the commission instructed by President Madison with her construction described the Demologos: "She is a vessel resting upon two keels, separated from end to end by a canal fifteen feet wide and sixty-six long. One section contains the children of copper to prepare her steam. The vast cylinder of iron, with its piston, levers and wheels, occupies the other. The great water wheel revolves in the space between. She is propelled by her engines alone.

"The main, or gun, deck supports her armament and is protected by a bulwark four feet ten inches thick of solid timber. This is pierced by portholes to enable her 32 pounders to fire red hot shot. Her upper, or spar, deck is plain.

"Small wonder that England was terrified! One of the London Journals whose agent in New York had gathered her information through many devious channels gave this account of the Demologos under the line 'Terror of the Seas':

"Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth, 20 feet; thickness of sides, 13 feet, of alternate oak planks and cork wood; carries forty-two guns, four of which are 100 pounders, the quarter deck and forecastle guns being 41 pounders. Further to annoy an enemy attempting to board her, she can discharge 100 gallons of boiling water a minute and by mechanism brandish 200 cutlasses with the utmost regularity over her gunwales; works also on an equal number of iron disks of great length, dashing them from her sides with prodigious force and with a rattling and rattling quarter of a minute."

But this marvelous and dreaded vessel never faced an English foe. She made her trial trips, three of them, in the summer of 1815, establishing a "recess" of fifty-three miles in eight hours without her armament and of five and a half miles an hour when fully fitted. And then, just as she might have cut for herself a place in history with her red hot shot and boiling water and "submarine" guns, peace with England was declared.

THE MAN WITH THE BROWN BEARD

How They Multiply and How Nature Keeps Them Within Bounds.

Since Pasteur demonstrated that many human diseases are due to minute living things which grow and multiply in our bodies there has been a tendency to call all microscopic organisms, whether harmful or not, "germs" or "microbes" or "bacteria" indiscriminately.

In our laboratories, under suitable conditions of food and warmth, a bacillus splits in half an hour into two parts, each of which splits again in half an hour, and so on, and it has been estimated that a single bacillus, if given similar conditions in nature, would within a week give rise to progeny numerous enough to fill the Atlantic ocean. Such overabundance is largely prevented by the protozoa, which feed upon the bacteria, increasing as they increase and decreasing as they decrease.

The protozoa in turn are eaten by animals like the worms and shellfish, these by others, and so on, the balance of nature being so delicate that no form increases disproportionately for any length of time, although, like the locust plague or the California fruit tree scale or the egyptian cotton, some forms may occasionally predominate.—Gary N. Calkins in Century.

How to Make Horse-radish Sauce. Horse-radish sauce is to be served hot with roast beef. Mix together in the order given the following ingredients: Four tablespoonsful of grated horse-radish, four tablespoonsful of powdered crackers, one-half of a cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half spoonful of pepper, one tea-spoonful of made mustard and two spoonfuls of vinegar.

When the mixture has been thoroughly mixed beat them very hot over boiling water. It was a habit of the wise Frenchman Arago to look during his lectures at the young man who appeared the dullest of the students, and when he perceived that this one understood he knew all the others did.

Once in a drawing room he had just explained this habit of his to some friends, when a young man entered and saluted him familiarly. "But to whom have I the honor of speaking?" asked the scientist.

"Why, Professor Arago, you do not know me? I never attend your lectures, and you never take your eyes off of me the whole time."

"What are you doing that for?" asked the scientist.

"Just can't help it," said Senator Voorhees. "It is just like marching through Georgia to come through your department."

He got the appointments that day.

WHAT MICROBES ARE.

How They Multiply and How Nature Keeps Them Within Bounds.

Since Pasteur demonstrated that many human diseases are due to minute living things which grow and multiply in our bodies there has been a tendency to call all microscopic organisms, whether harmful or not, "germs" or "microbes" or "bacteria" indiscriminately.

In our laboratories, under suitable conditions of food and warmth, a bacillus splits in half an hour into two parts, each of which splits again in half an hour, and so on, and it has been estimated that a single bacillus, if given similar conditions in nature, would within a week give rise to progeny numerous enough to fill the Atlantic ocean. Such overabundance is largely prevented by the protozoa, which feed upon the bacteria, increasing as they increase and decreasing as they decrease.

The protozoa in turn are eaten by animals like the worms and shellfish, these by others, and so on, the balance of nature being so delicate that no form increases disproportionately for any length of time, although, like the locust plague or the California fruit tree scale or the egyptian cotton, some forms may occasionally predominate.—Gary N. Calkins in Century.

How to Make Horse-radish Sauce. Horse-radish sauce is to be served hot with roast beef. Mix together in the order given the following ingredients: Four tablespoonsful of grated horse-radish, four tablespoonsful of powdered crackers, one-half of a cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half spoonful of pepper, one tea-spoonful of made mustard and two spoonfuls of vinegar.

When the mixture has been thoroughly mixed beat them very hot over boiling water. It was a habit of the wise Frenchman Arago to look during his lectures at the young man who appeared the dullest of the students, and when he perceived that this one understood he knew all the others did.

Once in a drawing room he had just explained this habit of his to some friends, when a young man entered and saluted him familiarly. "But to whom have I the honor of speaking?" asked the scientist.

"Why, Professor Arago, you do not know me? I never attend your lectures, and you never take your eyes off of me the whole time."

"What are you doing that for?" asked the scientist.

"Just can't help it," said Senator Voorhees. "It is just like marching through Georgia to come through your department."

He got the appointments that day.

RIGHT FOOTED PERSONS.

A Shoe Dealer Says They Are in the West Majority.

"Did you ever notice that people are right footed?" asked the proprietor of a shoe store. "Watch my clerks, and you will see that invariably customers will put on their right foot when going to be fitted. Now watch that our partner, woman going to sit down over there."

The woman with great weight of body took a seat, lifted her curtain of black veiling, and, as the clerk approached her, she poked her right foot from beneath an expanse of skirt.

"It's always the case, and I don't believe I ever knew it to fail. The shoe manufacturers evidently are wise to this fact, as in the cartons the right shoe is always packed on top. Once I had a lot of shoes come to me with the left shoe on top, and it caused me such annoyance that I wrote to the manufacturer, calling his attention to the matter so that it wouldn't happen again."

The majority of people are right handed, yet a left handed person has the right foot habit. The right hand is larger than the left, as it is used more and consequently develops the muscles to a greater extent. On the other hand, the left foot is larger than the right in most persons. The difference is so slight that we seldom have trouble in fitting shoes, however. It is the left shoe that wears out before the right, and probably for this reason.—Shoe Retailer.

Illustrated His System. When Hink Smith was secretary of the interior he was especially generous to Georgians in the matter of department clerkships. It was generally conceded that around the patent, pension and land offices one could not throw a stick without hitting a Georgian.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana had been trying to place one or two Hoosier constituents, but had failed. One day the senator came along whistling "Marching Through Georgia" and keeping step to the tune.

"What are you doing that for?" asked the clerk.

"Just can't help it," said Senator Voorhees. "It is just like marching through Georgia to come through your department."

He got the appointments that day.

A JAPANESE BABY.

Its Place is Strapped to the Back of an Older Baby.

The babies of all except the richest Japanese are carried about on the back of an older sister or brother from the time they are a few months old. The poorer parents the sooner the baby is fastened on to the back of some older member of the family, and it is not uncommon in the poorer quarters of a Japanese city to see a group of children six or eight years old playing in the streets, each of whom bears a tiny baby sister or brother fastened with five straps to its back.

These straps are just sufficient to prevent the baby from falling to the ground, leaving the comfort of its position entirely to its own exertions. As a result the Japanese baby early gains a surprising control of its muscles, and it is almost impossible to drop even a tiny child from your arms, so firmly does it cling on with both arms and legs.

The dressing of a Japanese baby is a simple matter. It wears nothing but miniature kimonos, the number varying with the condition of the weather. These garments are fitted one inside the other before they are put on. Then they are laid down on the floor, and the baby is laid upon them. They are long enough to cover the baby's feet, and the sleeves are also long enough to cover the hands. Practically there is only one garment, and the process of dressing a Japanese baby takes but two or three minutes of its mother's time.—Chicago Tribune.

Won His Appointments. When Hink Smith was secretary of the interior he was especially generous to Georgians in the matter of department clerkships. It was generally conceded that around the patent, pension and land offices one could not throw a stick without hitting a Georgian.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana had been trying to place one or two Hoosier constituents, but had failed. One day the senator came along whistling "Marching Through Georgia" and keeping step to the tune.

"What are you doing that for?" asked the clerk.

"Just can't help it," said Senator Voorhees. "It is just like marching through Georgia to come through your department."

He got the appointments that day.

Victims of Names They Bear.

Many people go through life the victims of their parents' lack of judgment in naming them, but few are afflicted as was an individual who lived some years ago in Augusta, Me., and whose tombstone in the cemetery attests the burden that he bore.

The tombstone says: "Here lies Ansel O'Connell Ansel Gansel Chandler White Hunkton Watson. Weep not for me." Scarcely less burdened was Mrs. Henrietta Terotta Timtong Terio Thompson of Wisconsin, nee Henrietta Terio, which was the actual name of a resident of Oshkosh, and Sarah Ann Gridley Hatch Holmes Parken Raymond Waterhouse of Nantucket, whose relatives were all remembered at her christening. To have escaped such a fate as that upon plain John Smith should bless his star.—Boston Transcript.

Grate Waterman—Look a here! Don't you see that sign? It's big enough and black enough! It says, 'No Smoking.' Agreeable Tresspasser. I know it does, my friend, but, really, you must not believe in signs. Don't you see that I am smoking nevertheless?—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Aristocracy of Birth. Why did the aristocracy of parentage fail to hold its own? Why did it die out in America and, practically speaking, in all the British colonies? It had every advantage at the outset; it held the inside track. It failed because two great laws of the universe were against it. First, the laws of arithmetic, and, secondly, the laws of physiology. It violated the principles of arithmetic because it required that each individual or household should have a distinct line of ancestors, and it would thus be discovered in a few generations that there were not nearly enough ancestors to go round, leaving people in the position of Mark Twain, who declared that he had "no parents to speak of, only a father or mother or so." It was contrary to the laws of physiology, as shown by the deterioration of one royal family after another in Europe, these having come to resemble those English race horses which have so much blood that there is very little horse, and it must be replenished from a more plebeian stock.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Atlantic.

ELECTION NOTICE!

Pursuant to a Resolution in such behalf passed by the Town Council of the Borough of Danville, Montour County, Penna., the qualified electors of the said Borough are hereby duly notified and required to meet at their respective places designated by law for the holding of municipal elections in the several and respective Wards of the said Borough of Danville, on

Tuesday, August 2d, 1904,

between the hours of seven o'clock in the forenoon and seven o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, and there and then by their votes to signify their assent or dissent to the proposed increase of the legal indebtedness of the said Borough of Danville, by and to the amount, and for the specific purposes hereinafter set forth, respectively.

STATEMENT.

of the amount of the last assessed valuation, of the amount of the existing debt, of the amount and percentage of the proposed increase, and of the purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased, respectively, as relating to the said Borough of Danville, computed according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such behalf made and provided.

A. The amount of the last assessed valuation, by Wards, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Ward Name and Assessed Valuation. Includes First Ward (\$577,377.00), Second Ward (\$385,240.00), Third Ward (\$32,940.00), Fourth Ward (\$30,115.00), and Total assessed valuation (\$926,672.00).

B. The amount of the existing debt is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Water (\$7,000.00), Total amount of existing Borough debt (\$113,500.00), and From which the following are to be deducted: (a) Moneys in Borough treasury (\$9,338.54), (b) All outstanding solvent debts, to wit, due from G. W. Miles, Tax Receiver, 1896 (\$8.51), due from E. W. Peters, Tax Receiver, 1901, 1902 and 1903 (\$188.10), and (c) All other revenues applicable within one year, to the payment of such indebtedness to wit: Borough Tax (\$19,029.38), Dog Tax (\$23.00), Water Rents (\$800.00), Market Tax (\$23.63), Share of Liquor Licenses (\$978.00), City Hall rents (\$60.00), Milk Licenses (\$60.00), Pole Licenses (\$300.00), Theatre Licenses (\$200.00), Total amount of available Borough assets (\$44,936.56).

Balance of existing Borough debt in excess of such available assets \$68,573.44

Ordinary constitutional and statutory limit of Borough indebtedness \$47,573.44

Amount in excess of constitutional and statutory limit of Borough indebtedness \$21,000.00

C. The amount, and percentage of the proposed increase are respectively, as follows to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes (a) Amount of increase (\$51,000.00) and (b) Percentage of increase (.0214).

D. The purposes for which the said indebtedness is to be thus increased are respectively, as follows:

- (1) The amount or sum of Twenty-one thousand dollars (\$21,000) of such increase of indebtedness is for the purpose of properly funding and securing the existing indebtedness of the said Borough of Danville in excess of the ordinary constitutional and statutory limitation.
(2) The amount or sum of Twelve Thousand (\$12,000) dollars of such increase of indebtedness is for the purpose of erecting, or installing, equipping, operating and maintaining in proper condition and repair a municipal, electric-lighting plant with all of the necessary, proper and usual equipments, appointments, appliances and supplies whatsoever complete, all to be owned and operated by the said Borough of Danville solely, for the purpose of generating, manufacturing, furnishing, providing and supplying electricity and electric-light for properly lighting and illuminating the several borough buildings, borough property, streets, lanes, alleys and all other public places and parts of, in, and under the control of, the said Borough of Danville.
(3) The amount or sum of Eighteen Thousand (\$18,000) dollars of such increase of indebtedness is for the purpose of properly grading, curbing and paving that portion of Mill street, in the said Borough of Danville from the northern entrance to the bridge over the Susquehanna River to the northern building line of Center street as provided for by a certain Ordinance of the said Borough of Danville, approved May 23rd, A. D., 1904, as well as for the proper grading, curbing and paving of such other street or streets part or parts thereof, respectively, within the limits of the said Borough of Danville, as the said Town Council by proper Ordinance in such behalf duly enacted may hereafter determine upon from time to time.

By order of the Town Council and as approved by the Chief Burgess of the Borough of Danville, Pa.

Attest: HARRY B. PATTON, Secretary of the Borough of Danville.

BENTON B. BROWN, High Constable of the Borough of Danville.

High Constable of the Borough of Danville, Council Chamber, City Hall, Danville, Pa. June 21, 1904.

Attest: HARRY B. PATTON, Secretary of the Borough of Danville.

BENTON B. BROWN, High Constable of the Borough of Danville.

High Constable of the Borough of Danville, Council Chamber, City Hall, Danville, Pa. June 21, 1904.

Attest: HARRY B. PATTON, Secretary of the Borough of Danville.

BENTON B. BROWN, High Constable of the Borough of Danville.

High Constable of the Borough of Danville, Council Chamber, City Hall, Danville, Pa. June 21, 1904.

SOMETHING NEW! A Reliable TIN SHOP For all kind of Tin Roofing, Spouting and General Job Work. Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Furnaces, etc. PRICES THE LOWEST! QUALITY THE BEST! JOHN HIXSON NO. 116 E. FRONT ST. J. J. BROWN, THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested, treated, fitted with glasses and artificial eyes supplied. Market Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours—10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Home Paper of Danville. Of course you read THE MORNING NEWS. THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER. Everybody Reads It. Published Every Morning Except Sunday at: No. 11 E. Mahoning St. Subscription 6 cts. Per Week.

\$50,000.00 Cash Given Away to Users of LION COFFEE. We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of Lion Coffee. Not only will the Lion-Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums TWO GREAT CONTESTS. The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair; the second relates to Total Vote For President to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. \$20,000.00 will be distributed in each of these contests, making \$40,000.00 on the two, and, to make it still more interesting, in addition to this amount, we will give a Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00 to the one who is nearest correct on both contests, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize. Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2 cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest. Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2 cent stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimates recorded. WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST. What will be the total July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair? At Chicago July 4, 1904, the attendance was 281,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Co.'s office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before Nov. 3, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., as follows: 1 First Prize \$2,500.00, 2 Second Prize 1,000.00, 3 Prizes \$500.00 each, 10 Prizes 200.00, 20 Prizes 100.00, 50 Prizes 50.00, 100 Prizes 25.00, 1,000 Prizes 5.00. 2130 PRIZES, TOTAL, \$20,000.00. PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST. What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Co.'s office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before Nov. 3, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., as follows: 1 First Prize \$2,500.00, 2 Second Prize 1,000.00, 3 Prizes \$500.00 each, 10 Prizes 200.00, 20 Prizes 100.00, 50 Prizes 50.00, 100 Prizes 25.00, 1,000 Prizes 5.00. 2130 PRIZES, TOTAL, \$20,000.00. 4279 PRIZES 4279 Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000.00 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a grand total of \$50,000.00. COMPLETE DETAILED PARTICULARS IN EVERY PACKAGE OF LION COFFEE. TOLEDO, OHIO. WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.)

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it. Dr. King's New Discovery For Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all Lung Troubles. A Perfect Cure For All Throat and Lung Diseases. Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION WEST. Table with columns for Station, A.M., P.M., P.M. Includes New York, Scranton, Buffalo, etc.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., P.M., P.M. Includes Northampton, Danville, Bloomsburg, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. TIME TABLE In Effect Nov. 29th, 1903. Table with columns for Station, A.M., P.M., P.M. Includes Scranton, Danville, Harrisburg, etc.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., P.M., P.M. Includes Harrisburg, Danville, Scranton, etc.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., P.M., P.M. Includes Danville, Harrisburg, Scranton, etc.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., P.M., P.M. Includes Danville, Harrisburg, Scranton, etc.