MONTOUR AMERICAN

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

Danville, Pa., Mar. 15. 1906.

HABITS OF HARES.

Making the Toilet Is a Long and Careful Process.

A clever observer writes: "A good many hares find a secure retreat in the sand hills during the daytime and feed on the marshes in the morning and evening. The hour at which most of them leave the marsh varies, but it is any time before 9 o'clock. All the hares, however, do not return, some preferring to lie out all day and make their "forms" in any standing clumps of grass in the inclosures. I found this out one day while taking shelter among the fir trees from a downpour of rain. As soon as the rain got really heavy I saw first one and then another hare appear, as it were, out of the ground in the middle of the fields and race for the shelter of the sand hills.

"On their return to the hills in the morning many of them take up their station on the sunny side of a fir tree, generally on a slope, and sit there, either among the fir needles or else on the bare ground or sand, without any sort of form apparently. They like a warm, sunny seat, out of the wind, or, in wet weather, sheltered from the rain. Here they sit and sleep, unless disturbed, until an hour or two past midday.

"At some time between 1:30 and 3 o'clock they wake up and begin their toilet, which is a long and very careful process. I have seen them roll in the sand, then get up, shake themselves and finally lick their bodies all over, for the most part directly with their tongues, but those parts of their bodies which they cannot reach so—face, back of head, ears and nape of neck—are dressed by the fore limbs exactly in the same way that a cat does it.

"These toilet operations often take half or three-quarters of an hour. When complete, there is a short time of rest, then a long stretch and a yawn, fore legs first, then the hind legs; finally, the whole body is raised into an arch, after which the animal begins to move off for another feed."

ANALYZING MILK.

The Process Is Neither Difficult Nor Complicated.

The chemical analysis of milk is not complicated nor difficult. First the chemist weighs a small dish, cup or saucer and carefully notes down the results in ounces, grains and fractions of grains. Next he pours in some milk to be analyzed and again carefully notes down the result. By subtracting the weight of the dish from that of both the weight of the milk is found and recorded. Next the receptacle is placed over a steam jet, which evaporates the water of the milk, leaving only the residue or "solids." Again the dish and its contents are weighed, and by a simple calculation the percentage of solids is ascertained.

The "solids" of the milk have been found by innumerable analyses to average about 13 per cent, and while the fat varies in milk from different cows the solids left after extracting the fat are found to be a very constant quantity, seldom falling below 10 per cent or over 14. This gives the chemist a positive basis for his calculations and enables him to state with great certainty whether or not the milk has been watered.

The fat or oil in milk is determined by dissolving it by means of ether, the residue remaining after such test being termed "solids other than fat." The average fat or oil found in milk from cows is 3 per cent, and any amount less than 3 per cent indicates almost to a certainty that the milk has been skimmed. If analysis shows a decrease of fat it indicates that the milk has been watered, while if fats and other solids together are low you may infer that the skimmer has done its worst.

An Early Betrothal.

In the early days of California the daughters of the Lugos were sought in marriage by the best families of the state. It was a boast that they were even courted in the cradle, as when the young officer Colonel Ignacio Vallejo, being in San Luis Obispo on the occasion of the birth of a daughter to the Lugos, asked her father for the hand of the day old baby, provided when the time came to fulfill the contract the senorita should be willing. This seemingly absurd betrothal took place. The child grew up to be an intelligent as well as attractive young woman, married her betrothed and became the mother of many children, among them Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo.

Binding a Bargain.

In the book of Ruth a shoe is mentioned as being handed over to ratify a bargain, and the custom in a sense seems to have been repeated later, for in the year 1002 certain bishops were put into possession of their sees by receiving a glove. These may have been richly jeweled gloves, for such formed part of the episcopal habit, and when some abbots thought fit to array themselves in similar hand covering peculiar only to bishops they were forbidden their use by the council.

Proof.

Prospective Purchaser—You say this is a healthy place, yet the man next door is confined to his bed. How do you account for that? Real Estate Agent—Oh, he's a doctor and is slowly dying of starvation.—Chicago News.

FEMININE HEROISM.

Women Have Often Fought In Defense of Their Native Towns.

During the oppression of the Netherlands by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century it was no uncommon event for women to fight in defense of their native town. When in 1572 Don Frederic at the head of a large army besieged Haarlem, among the garrison that defended the town were 300 women. Their chief was a widow of distinguished family, about forty-seven years of age, who, at the head of her amazons, participated in many of the most fiercely contested actions of the siege.

Seven years later, at the siege of Maestricht, the women were of great assistance in making mines, enrolling themselves into companies under the direction of officers, or "mine mistresses," as they were called. The service they rendered was inestimable.

At the repulse of the Spaniards from the walls of Alkmaar women and even children showed a like courage, assisting their husbands and fathers in the desperate defense. History, indeed, gives many examples of such heroism, among which may be mentioned the brave conduct of the women at the defense of Sarragossa in 1808, when they took the place of their slain husbands or brothers at the cannon side.—Blackwood's Magazine.

NATIONAL GUARD WILL CAMP AT HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, March 14.—The next encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be as a division, and will be held at Gettysburg during the latter part of July.

Yesterday Adjutant General Stewart and Colonel William R. Richardson, superintendent of the State arsenal, went to Gettysburg to look up a camp site, and this is generally agreed upon as an indication that the camp will be held on the historic battlefield. It is understood that the locations of the commands will not differ materially from those of two years ago, with headquarters for the Governor and Major General at the Bloody Angle, with a reviewing ground where Pickett made his charge. Gettysburg is about the best place for an encampment in the State, and it is on the cards that the present site of the camp will be eventually selected as a permanent camp grounds, for which the Legislature several years ago appropriated $200,000.

Gibson Pictures in Demand.

The Gibson Pictures that are being given with the Sunday North American are taking Danville by storm. Last Sunday the local dealers could not supply the demand. Next Sunday one of Gibson's greatest pictures, "The Parting Wall," will be in each North American. Be sure to order in advance from your dealer.

Effective Work.

Secretary Laumaster, who has been doing good evangelistic work at Northumberland and surrounding towns, gave a fruitful talk to the men on Sunday at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms, and preached a forceful sermon Sunday evening at St. John's Methodist church.—Sunbury Item.

Sale Postponed.

Last Saturday was the date selected for the public sale of the properties belonging to Mrs. Mary Hofer. The properties were put up but there was no sale.

The personal property was disposed of after which bids were invited for the real estate. The prices offered were not of a sort to encourage the owner and the sale was declared postponed for one week.

Killed Valuable Horse.

Hugh Oliver, the contractor, lost a valuable horse between this city and Milton Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Oliver was hauling a load of household goods to Milton and had gotten to a point on the other side of Pottsgrove when the horse fell and broke his leg. He was compelled to shoot the animal. Mr. Oliver hired another horse from a farmer and proceeded on his way.

The rarity fo the conviction of men in high places who are accused of fraud cannot fail of giving the masses a poor opinion of the way the law is administered in this country.

Newton W. Gilbert, Representative in Congress from the Twelfth district of Indiana, announced that he will resign his seat to accept a judgeship in the Philippines, which position has been offered him by the President.

The anthracite coal operators have established a press bureau for the issue of news relating to the negotiations between themselves and the miners in recognition of the public interest in the matter.

How's This

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

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

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

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

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A. J. Stineman, Supervisor, in account with Valley township for the year 1906.

Due township from 1904	$ 74.27
Amount of duplicate	1198.84
License tax	85.50
Unseated land	2.28
Total	$1360.89
Work done by citizens	$ 625.12
Bridge plank	72.45
Posts and railing	5.50
For repairs	2.10
Lawyers fees	10.00
Paid to J. H. Cole	14.11
Dupilcate, warrant and books	1.90
Bail bond and oath	1.25
Shear for road machine	10.00
Paid to T. G. Vincent	1.50
Watering troughs	10.00
Supervisors services, 81 days at $1.50 per day	121.50
Percentage on total collected	26.33
Exonerations	1.20
Return tax	11.30
By error in Duplicate	3.42
Auditor fees	2.00
Use of house	1.00
Printing statement	3.00
Paid on note	74.00
Merrell's work tax	13.76
Interest on note	12.50
Paid on note	336.95
Total	$1360.89

E. E. RENN,
S. H. WINTERSTEEN, } Auditors.

D. R. P. Childs, Supervisor in account with Valley township for year 1906.

Amount of Duplicate	$693.06
License tax	85.50
Received of Commissioners	2.27
Due township from last year	91.27
Total	$872.10
Work done by citizens	$406.60
Material and merchandise	161.59
Supervisor's time, 61 days at $1.50 per day	91.50
Exonerations and returns	2.40
Paid on stone crusher	91.00
Interest on note	12.50
Auditor's fees	2.00
Use of house	1.00
Percentage on money collected	17.50
Paid on note for crusher	86.01
Total	$872.10

E. E. RENN,
S. H. WINTERSTEEN, } Auditors.

Audited March 12th, 1906.

FOSSIL CORKSCREWS

QUEER FREAKS OF NATURE THAT ABOUND IN NEBRASKA.

Gigantic Spirals of Mineral Fashioned So Mathematically as to Be Easily Mistaken at First Glance For Works of Art.

Nobody knows with certainty what the so called "devil's corkscrews" really are. They are found by tens of thousands in Nebraska, most particularly in Sioux county, and some of them are as much as forty feet in height, without counting the gigantic "roots" presently to be described. Quartz is the substance of which they are made, but how they came to be imbedded, numbers of them together, in the sandstone cliffs of that region is more than anybody can tell, unless, perhaps, one theory, to be mentioned later, is to be accepted as correct.

You are traveling, let us say, on horseback through that part of the country, and, as often happens, you see, standing out from the face of a sandstone cliff, a gigantic spiral. If, as geologists have proved, the sandstone rock be chipped away a corkscrew shaped thing of quartz is exposed to view, fashioned so mathematically as to be easily mistaken at first glance for a work of art. The white spiral may be free, as a sculptor would say, or, in other cases, may be twined about a sort of axis, as a vine would run around a vertical pole.

Somebody awhile ago gave to these spirals the name "devil's corkscrews" for want of a better and as expressive of the mystery of their origin. Scientists discussed them in vain, and many theories were formed in regard to them. There were authorities who declared they were fossil burrows excavated in tertiary times by gophers of a huge and extinct species. And, to confirm this notion, the bones of some burrowing animal were actually found imbedded in the substance of one of the "screws." This seemed to settle the matter for awhile, until the controversy was started again by the discovery of the osseous remains, under like conditions, of a small deer. Nobody could assert that a deer was ever a burrowing animal, and so that notion had to be abandoned.

Other theorists declared that the "fossil twisters," as some folks called them, represented the prehistoric borings of gigantic worms that lived in the very long ago. Yet others suggested that they were petrified vines, though it was difficult to explain how or why the "poles" on which the alleged vines seemed in many cases to have been trained had been so admirably preserved, or, for that matter, originally erected.

In the midst of so many contradictory theories the problem seemed likely to defy solution indefinitely. The one that held out longest and gained most adherents was that of the extinct gophers. It accounted for the "root"—a shapeless appendage often nearly as big as the "twister" itself and attached to the lower end of the latter—which obviously, as it seemed, had been the nest of the rodent animal, the "corkscrew" representing the spiral hole by which it made its way to the surface of the ground. What could possibly be more easy to comprehend?

Professor E. H. Barbour, however, has declared—and his decision is accepted provisionally until somebody offers a better—that the corkscrews are of vegetable origin. They are, he asserts, the fossil remains of ancient water weeds of gigantic size, which grew millions of years ago on the bottom of a vast sheet of water that covered all of Nebraska. These must have been the biggest aquatic plants that ever existed, and when the huge lake that overflowed the region in question dried up the remains of many of the plants were left behind buried in the accumulated detritus at the bottom.

In the course of time—ages after the bottom of the ancient lake had been converted into solid rock—rivers plowed their way through the land, cutting this way and that and exposing to the view of the modern traveler on the faces of the cliffs the fossil casts of the prehistoric water weeds just as they stood when they grew hundreds of thousands and probably millions of years ago. Their tissues were replaced as they decayed by silica from the water, particle by particle, and thus, as if by magical means, their likenesses have been preserved for the wonder and admiration of the present survivors on the earth.

Such is the theory now pretty well accepted by scientists in regard to the origin of the "fossil corkscrews." Possibly it is not correct, but if otherwise there is room for the exercise of anybody's imagination in the consideration of this veritable romance of the ancient history of the world.—New York Herald.

Worldly Wisdom.

There is a certain young minister who has been remarkably successful in paying off the debts of the various churches to which he has been assigned from time to time. A brother minister who was laboring earnestly by means of bazaars, fairs and other affairs to accomplish a like happy result at his own church went to him and inquired the secret of his success.

"And I observe that you never have to resort to my present methods," he concluded.

The successful one smiled.

"No," he replied. "You see, when we need money some good sister suggests a bazaar. Then I call on the husbands of the married ladies of the membership and explain to them that in order to raise a certain sum we are finding it necessary to hold a bazaar. We have never had to actually bring the affair off."—Harper's Weekly.

Mozart's Memory.

Mozart had a memory for music and for nothing else. On attending the papal mass at the Sistine chapel he was greatly impressed with the musical service and asked for a copy, but was told none could be given him, as the music was not allowed to go out. He went to the next service, listened attentively, went away and wrote down the whole from memory. When "Don Giovanni" was first performed, there was not time to copy a part for the harpsichord, so Mozart conducted the entire opera, about three hours long, and played harpsichord accompaniment to the songs and choruses without a note of music to assist his memory.

His Other Fall.

In the memoirs of Dr. Thomas W. Evans appears this anecdote of the court of Emperor Napoleon III. in Paris: "At a ball given at the Tuileries a general, slipping on the polished floor, fell at the emperor's feet, pulling down with him his partner. 'Madame,' said the emperor, assisting the lady to rise, 'this is the second time General —— has fallen in my presence. The first time was at Solferino.'"

HEART OF LOUIS XIV.

How It Came to Be Buried In Westminster Abbey.

A remarkable story regarding the heart of Louis XIV. and how it came to be buried in Westminster abbey was told in London Truth by Henry Labouchere, who said the story was told to him by the late Colonel Harcourt and was confirmed by his brother, the late Sir William Harcourt. A Harcourt who lived during the first French revolution had many connections in France and invited many of the emigres to visit him. Among them was the canon of St. Denis. On leaving the canon expressed his thanks for the kindly hospitality of his host and produced from his pocket something that looked like a piece of dried leather an inch or so long, which he presented to him. "I was," he said, "in the cathedral when the royal tombs were broken open and the contents scattered to the winds. This heart is that of Louis XIV. It was kept in a separate receptacle, and I managed to get away with it." The heart thus came into the possession of the Harcourt family and was occasionally produced for the inspection of visitors as a curiosity. The late Dr. Buckland, dean of Westminster, was on a visit when it was brought out for his inspection. He was then very old and had some reputation as a man of science, and the scientific spirit moved him to wet his finger and rub it on the heart. He put the finger to his mouth after that, and before he could be stopped he put the heart into his mouth and swallowed it, whether by accident or design will never be known. Very shortly afterward he died and was buried in Westminster abbey. It is impossible he could ever have digested the thing. Consequently the heart of Louis XIV. must now be reposing in Westminster abbey inclosed in the body of an English dean.

SHE HAD HER SAY.

A Girl's Revolt Against an Award of Valedictory Honors.

"I think the greatest shock I ever experienced and the biggest revolt against my discipline occurred when I was teaching in a country high school," said the schoolteacher. "It was in a school where the valedictory honor was awarded by popular vote of the school, a most unjust method, by the way, but one to which I was forced to succumb. The girl who received the most votes was by no means the best scholar, and the pupil who ranked highest in scholarship was plainly indignant.

"Every boy and girl in the class was obliged to write and read a graduation essay, and it was my task to look these essays over and aid in the rewriting of them. The pupil who ranked the highest in the class handed in her essay to me with some defiance, and in it I found some reference to the valedictory honor being rightly hers. I cut it out and told her plainly that nothing of that sort should go into her paper. She agreed to leave it out.

"The graduation exercises were passing off splendidly when it came her turn to read her essay. She had a facile way of writing, and I was proud of her, but when she reached what I knew was the conclusion she stepped forward a little and proceeded to deliver two pages of regulation valedictory. She bade farewell to the class, the school and the teachers, and of course we could not stop her. It took all the sails out of the chosen valedictorian, who followed, and after the exercises there was much wailing and hot words. We couldn't do a thing, as the sinner was now a graduate of the school, and we had no right to punish her, but it took me all summer to get over the effect of such a stunning performance."—New York Press.

The Dog's Kennel.

A dog's kennel should always be placed facing south, so that the animal may have the light and heat of the sun at all seasons of the year. Without plenty of sunlight a dog will not keep in health. Straw or pine shavings form the best bedding for a dog's kennel and are much superior to hay or sawdust, which is often used. Great care should be taken to see that the bedding is always dry and that it is changed at least once a week. In the hot weather bedding is not required at all, the dog preferring to lie on the uncovered floor of his kennel.—Home Chat.

Lee's Answer.

Early in the war between the states, before General Lee had demonstrated his pre-eminence as the southern leader, he was severely criticised on more than one occasion by a certain General Whiting. Whiting had stood at the head of his class at West Point and was considered not only by himself, but by others, as a very bright and capable man. One day President Davis, wishing an officer for some highly important command, called upon General Lee for advice.

"What do you think of Whiting?" asked Davis.

Lee answered without hesitation, commending Whiting as one of the ablest men in the army, well qualified in every way for even the most responsible position. One of the officers present was greatly surprised and at the first opportunity drew Lee aside.

"Don't you know what unkind things Whiting has been saying about you?" he inquired.

Lee's answer was of the best.

"I understood," he said, "that the president desired to know my opinion of Whiting, not Whiting's opinion of me."

These Were Called Great.

Abbas I. of Persia was designated the Great. The same title has been borne by many sovereigns, among them Alexander of Macedon, Alfred of England, Alfonso III. of Asturias, Boleslaus I. of Poland, Canute of England, Casimer III. of Poland, Charlemagne, Constantine I., emperor of Rome; Ferdinand I. of Castile, Frederick II. of Prussia, Frederick William, the great elector; Gregory I., pope of Rome; Henri IV. of France, Herod I., king of the Jews; Herod Agrippa I., the tetrarch; Hiao Wen Tee of China, because of the fact that under his patronage agriculture was practiced to a greater extent in China than ever before; John III. of Portugal, Justinian I., emperor of the east; Khusro of Persia, Leo I., Louis XIV. of France, Ludwig of Hungary, Mohammed II. of Turkey, Napoleon I. of France, Nicholas I., pope of Rome; Otto I. of Germany, Pedro III. of Aragon, Peter I. of Russia, Sapor II. of Persia, Sigismund I. of Poland, Theoloric, king of the Ostrogoths; Theodosius I., emperor of Rome; Waldemar I. of Denmark, Catherine of Russia.

HAIR AND BEARDS.

They Have Played Important Parts in the World's History.

In centuries past the human hair played an important part in all judicial proceedings. Those that were permitted to wear beard and hair had rights that could not be claimed by the shorn and shaved. When men made oath they touched their beard and hair, and women placed the finger tips of the right hand on their tresses.

Servants were obliged to have their hair cut, and if a freedman went into slavery he had to divest himself of his hirsute adornments. An adult adopted by foster parents was obliged to have his beard shaved, and the shaving of beard and hair was a punishment inflicted on criminals. The jurisprudence of our ancestors dealt with punishment "by skin and hair" for small offenses and "by neck and hand" for greater crimes.

There has always been more or less superstition about hair. Great strength was implied by it, and wizards and witches knew of concoctions of hair by which they poisoned enemies. Cat's hair was especially named in the category of poisonous hairs, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century Paulus Zacchias, a famous physician, writes of the virulent poison of the hair of cats.

Among civilized people such superstitious beliefs have gone out of existence, and only Malays give their enemies tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

THE HUMAN RIBS.

Man Has Twelve Pairs, and Woman Has Just the Same.

A man who had been sick said he was so thin he could count his ribs.

When I heard this statement I asked, "How many did you count?" He was unable to answer. Several friends were standing by, and the query was put to them. Not a man could tell the number of his ribs. One bright chap said in all seriousness that a woman has one more rib than a man, because man lost one in the fashioning of woman. And, do you know, this belief is common? Suddenly spring the question on any acquaintance you may happen to meet in the day's journeying. Unless he be a medical man he will in all probability be unable to answer.

It is an anatomical fact that man has twelve pairs of ribs and woman the same number. The four short ribs, two on each side, are the "free" ribs, and in all probability Eve was made of one of these. A man could manage to struggle through life without his free ribs, and I have no doubt that ere long some corset manufacturer will require woman to have hers removed in order to lengthen her waist and to reduce its girth. To break a few of the asternal ribs (ten altogether) is nothing; to break some of the sternal (fourteen in number) ones is far more serious.—New York Press.

MASCULINE DIMPLES.

They Are Not Always Appreciated by Their Owners.

"Dimples are just as common among men as among women," says a New York beauty doctor, "only they don't show off to such good advantage. Beard and mustache combine to hide their charm. Anyhow, men are not proud of dimples. They consider them a sign of effeminacy. Now that smooth faces are the fashion, the man with a dimple in cheek or chin is hard put to it to hide that beauty mark. In his extremity he seeks relief from me.

"'What can I do with these confounded dimples?' he asks.

"'Take 'em out,' I advise.

"'Can you do it?' he asks.

"'Sure,' says I.

"'All right,' says he, 'go ahead.'

"Then I begin treatment. In the past year I have removed sets of dimples from men's faces that any woman of their acquaintance would have paid $100 for. All men with money to spend patronize the beauty doctor more shamelessly than they used to, but of all the miracles they wish performed there is none they insist upon so stoutly as the removal of dimples."—Exchange.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

What is a sign of age in others is, of course, a sign of sense in you.

Some people think they have done their duty if they express a willingness to do it.

Some people in time grow almost famous for hearing of things that never happened.

The average man will stand without hitching a great deal better than if he is tied to a pole.

There is one thing sure—in a home where there is always enough cooked for company they always have it.

How severe a young man is with the love affairs of a widower, and how severe an elderly man is with the love affairs of a young fellow!

The jealousy of the children when mother cuts the pie isn't anything compared with that they feel in later years when father divides it.—Atchison Globe.

One Way to Get a Persian Carpet.

A woman who accompanied her husband up the Khyber pass in Afghanistan tells how she saw a fine Persian carpet and coveted it. An assistant to their host went out and returning said: "My head man says the owner of the carpet is a wicked old man, who will not sell his carpet at any price, but he has gone for the night to sleep in a little village close by, which is beyond British boundary. He wants to know if he shall make a hole in the wall of the mud hut and steal it while the old sinner sleeps. Shall he walk in at once and kill him and take it? He will do whichever memsahib likes." Memsahib, however, discovered that she could live without the carpet after all.

An Artist's Whim.

In the church of Tasow, in the government of Kursk, Russia, the altar piece is a painting of the last judgment, the foreground being a vivid representation of hell. Among the figures of lost souls a prominent position is occupied by Tolstoi, whose portrait presents a fairly good likeness. The painter's name is unknown, but that his work is appreciated is shown by the fact that the town authorities paid $125 for the picture.

THE MUSSULMAN.

His Devotion Is Intense and He Is Proud of His Religion.

A traveler in Africa writes: "This is a land of religion. The Mussulman's devotion is intense, ever present and all pervading, being not an accessory tacked on, as it were, to his life to be practiced more or less surreptitiously, but an essential part, wherewith and wherein he lives at all times. A Mussulman prays openly and publicly, in nowise afraid to be seen. Every man wears his string of beads whereon he records the number of his daily prayers. Notwithstanding its, to us, uninviting appearance, the religion has made and still is making great strides in Africa, and one can only attribute this to the fact that here at last is a religion of which its adherents are in no way ashamed. It offers to the faithful absolute assurance of salvation and engenders that blind, unhesitating faith therein which is so comforting to the native mind.

"Seeing a crowd of pilgrims bound for Mecca patiently—nay, with pleasure—enduring the worst treatment that one could imagine meted out to herds of driven slaves, one envies the excess of faith that can engender such a disposition. Though robbed, slain, starved, herded with pestilence and subjected to countless hardships and annoyances, yet year after year they come from far and near thousands and tens of thousands strong on this the most wonderful and far reaching of latter day pilgrimages.

"At Jedda one sees pilgrims from all corners of the globe—Dutch subjects from Java, Chinese from Peking, shiploads from India and Farther India, Russian subjects from all parts of the great empire, French subjects from Algiers, from Morocco, and dusky negroes who have tramped for months from the western shores of Africa. Through many lands and midst many tongues they come, all to meet at this thronged center of the maelstrom of the Mussulman faith."

GREEK ATHLETES.

The Way They Ran and the Style of Track They Used.

"In the foot races of the ancient Greeks," says a writer, "the shape of the stadium caused a great difference, since it was not circular, but long and narrow, with one or both ends semicircular. Consequently the runners had to take a sharp turn at the end of each lap, while except at the turn they were running a straight course. Evidently this turn needed much practice, for the pictures on the old vases show athletes practicing this one part of the race as a kind of drill, taking each movement separately.

"In early times, when all the runners turned round the same post, the turn gave opportunities for foul play, and there are stories of one competitor tripping another at the post or seizing him by the hair to prevent his winning. But later, in the shorter distances at least, each runner had his own track and post to turn round, and probably the separate courses were roped off in much the same way as they are now in sprint races. For the start elaborate arrangements were made and at Olympia the stone slabs are still to be seen, with the grooves at regular intervals that had to be toed at starting

"Greek long distance men ran in the most approved style of the present day. But the sprinters apparently employed a considerable amount of arm action and took very long steps, rising well on to the toes. Then there was the race in armor, an event highly praised by several of the Greek writers as a valuable preparation for war and which is supposed to explain the famous running charge of the Athenians at Marathon."

RUINS OF ST. PAUL'S.

Origin of Macaulay's Phrase In an Eighteenth Century Poem.

It has long been understood that the real inventor of Macaulay's famous New Zealander was Horace Walpole, who, in a letter to Mason, written in 1774, said: "At last some curious traveler from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's, like the editions of Balbes and Palmyra." But Mr. Bertram Dobell writes to the London Academy giving the idea an earlier date. He finds it embodied in this old title page:

Poems, by a young Nobleman, of Distinguished Abilities, lately deceased; particularly, The State of England, and the once flourishing City of London. In a letter from an American Traveler, Dated from the Ruinous Portico of St. Paul's, in the year 2139, to a Friend settled in Boston, the Metropolis of the Western Empire. Also Sundry Fugitive Pieces, principally wrote whilst upon his Travels on the Continent. [Motto from Juvenal.] London, 1780.

Mr. Dobell explains that, though the book is dated 1780, the poem in it on London is dated March 21, 1771. He attributes it to the profligate second Lord Lyttelton. Here is one of his extracts from the composition:

And now thro' broken paths and rugged ways,
Uncultivated regions, we advanc'd
Towards fam'd Augusta's towers, on the Thames
(Whose clear broad stream glides smoothly thro' the vale)
Embanked, and stretching o'er the level plain,
For many a mile her gilded spires were seen,
While Britain yet was free—alas! how chang'd,
How fallen from that envy'd height; what time
She rul'd the subject nations, and beheld
The Spaniard crouch beneath her spear, and all
The Gallic lilies crimson'd o'er with blood.
Extinguish'd are their glories, and her sun
That once enlighten'd Europe with his beams,
Sunk in the West is set, and ne'er again
Shall o'er Britannia spread his orient rays!
These were my thoughts whilst thro' a falling heap
Of shapeless ruins far and wide diffus'd,
Paul's great Cathedral, from her solid base,
High tow'ring to the sky, by heav'ns command
Amidst the universal waste preserv'd
Struck my astonish'd view.
On this fair object my fix'd eye was kept
In pleasing meditation, whilst my guide,
A poor emaciate Briton, led me on
Through streets, and squares, and falling palaces,
(Where here and there a habitat was seen)
To where stood once amongst the peopled lands
Ta' Exchange of London.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

How the Scene of a Terrible Battle Originally Got Its Name.

Stretching for miles along the eastern border of the city, picturesque and pleasing to view is Missionary ridge. How well that name is known from the hemlocks of Maine to the flowers of Florida, and yet how different from its name are the associates one gives it when it is pronounced! In history it is recorded as being the scene of one of the fiercest conflicts of the civil war, but to the people who know the origin of the name it is a monument to the memory of a band of devoted, self sacrificing Christian men who, braving the hardships of emigration not for the love of gain, but to help their fellow men, built the Brainard mission on the picturesque heights known by the name of Missionary ridge.

It was in 1817 that the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, Ainsworth F. Blunt and the Rev. John Vail first viewed the site of their mission. They were sent here by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and the same board had provided for the erection of a mission, including school buildings and a home for the missionaries. But the contractors failed in their contract, and the missionaries were left without money and without even shelter. But by energetic efforts they created a mission school and built a mill on the banks of Chickamauga creek. The mill race, nearly a mile long, is still visible. The mill was purchased by Philamon Bird in 1852. He tore down the small structure and built what is now known as Bird's mill.

On May 27, 1819, the president of the United States, James Monroe, appeared at the door of the mission unannounced. He was accompanied by General Gaines. Although surprised by his visit, the missionaries were ready to receive him, and he complimented them on their work and in glowing terms praised the beautiful location of the mission. The Brainard mission was used until the Indians left. It did an immense amount of good, and at one time there were more than 500 Indian children being taught beneath its roof. The Lord's supper was observed for the last time on Aug. 19, 1828.

In the old mission cemetery east of the ridge, overgrown with weeds and forgotten by almost everybody, is a little monument on which are the following words:

"Here lie the remains of Samuel Worcester, D. D., pastor of the Tabernacle church, Salem, Mass., first secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. Born 1770; died June 7, 1821."—Chattanooga Times.

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Estate of Aaron Williams, late of the Borough of Danville, in the County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

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

THOMAS B. WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. RICHINGS,
Executors of Aaron Williams, deceased.
ED. SAYRE GEARHART, Counsel.
Danville, Pa., Jany. 8th, 1906.

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executes every kind of lawful trusts and devotes itself to the trust exclusively. It is not controlled by any one single interest. On its Board of Directors, which has been selected from a number of counties, are representatives of at least fifteen banks, state and national. Its Directorate is made up of successful men of the highest character, many of them of wide reputation. Its officers have had wide experience and have been successful in the management of estates, corporation business and general trusts. It can give a vastly better service to its patrons than any single individual could give. The expense of corporate executorship, guardianship or trusteeship is never more and often less than that of an individual acting in these capacities.

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