

Montour American

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

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WHAT THE 4TH COSTS ANNUALLY

The fitting celebration of Independence day, is a question on which patriotic Americans are separated in two widely divergent parties, one claiming that it ought to be observed as noisily as possible, the other believing that our national birthday is too glorious an occasion to be marred by din and disorder. Of course we know that even among those who favor a boisterous observance there are many who cannot tolerate it themselves, and escape to the country in order to avoid the tortures of the "awful Fourth"—just as we know that a large proportion of the noisemakers, including the small boy, too, is heedless, if not ignorant, of all that our holiday stands for, and thinks of it only as a time when clamor may reign unrestrained. The figures which indicate the price that we pay for each of our yearly celebrations are so appalling that one would suppose a knowledge of them would be the most powerful deterrent to our annual massacre. This, unfortunately, is not the case. For the past five years the Journal of the American Medical Association has endeavored to collect statistics setting forth what the celebration of the Fourth costs in life and human usefulness; and although these are admittedly incomplete—compiled, as they are, almost entirely from newspaper reports instead of from records of hospitals, dispensaries and physicians—they form the gravest possible arraignment of the recklessness which is willing to pay such a price for a "jolly day." They show that during the celebration of five national birthdays, from 1903 to 1907 inclusive, 1,153 persons were killed and 22,520 were injured. Of the injured eighty suffered total and 389 partial blindness, 280 persons lost arms, legs or hands, and 1,670 lost one or more fingers. But these figures, startling as they are, convey only a faint idea of the suffering, both physical and mental, which went to swell the total cost of these five holidays. In this we must also include the weeks and often months of anguish of the injured, the suspense of entire families while the fate of some loved one hung in the balance, the horror of a future of sightless years, the pinching poverty now the lot of many because of the death or maiming of the breadwinner.

GEORGETOWN'S NAME IS CHANGED

The town of Georgetown is blotted off the map of Northumberland county. Not by earthquake, fire, famine or extermination is it lost to humanity, but by the official action of the Pennsylvania railroad, which went into effect yesterday authorizing the changing of the name on the board at the station and in the various time tables and other official documents of the company from Georgetown to the more imposing title of Dalmatia. This action follows some years after that of the postoffice department, which officially designated the town Dalmatia to avoid confusion with another Georgetown in a different part of the State. Though Dalmatia it may be to the postoffice and the Pennsylvania railroad, Georgetown it remains to the inhabitants and Georgetown it is likely to remain for years to come.

Exploding a Mine in Granite.

One of the methods of quarrying granite is to dislodge a huge sheet from the surface of the formation through the medium of a powder mine. A large perpendicular shaft is first blasted to a depth of about thirty feet. At the bottom of this and radiating in all directions horizontally, like the spokes of a huge wheel, long holes are drilled. The extremities of these holes are then shot with light charges of dynamite in order to create chambers large enough to receive large quantities of black powder. This takes weeks of ever increasing charges. Then the final charge is loaded. The new huge chambers are packed with hundreds of pounds of powder, numerous electric wires attached and the whole mine tamped with fine material. A mighty roar and rumble in the bowels of the earth and the huge sheet is detached from the ledge—Popular Mechanics.

A Boy on Clergymen.

Bishop Potter at an ecclesiastical dinner in New York one time read a Cooperstown schoolboy's essay on "Clergymen." The essay, which created much amusement, was as follows:

"There are three kinds of clergymen bishops rectors and curats. The bishops tells the rectors to work and the curats have to do it. A curat is a thin married man but when he is a rector he gets fuller and can preach longer sermons and becoms a good man."—Washington Star.

Women and Betting.

"Why is it that men bet and women don't?"
"Men choose betting as a means of putting a stop to an argument."
"Well?"
"Well, women never want an argument stopped."—Cleveland Leader.
Here is an extract from the prospectus of a hotel in Switzerland:
"Weissbach is the favorite place of resort for those who are fond of solitude. Persons in search of solitude are, in fact, constantly flocking here from the four quarters of the globe."—London Tatler.

GRIM STRUGGLES ARE NOW ON AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Injunction Plank Is Principal Bone of Contention—A Compromise Is Likely—Vice Presidency Still in Doubt—Convention May Close Today.

CHICAGO, June 17. Down to business at last, the fourteenth Republican National convention entered upon its second day with several important factors unsettled, and with trouble enough in sight to make it practically certain that at least two days more must be consumed before nominations can be made and the work of the convention completed.

There was a striking contrast between the gaiety of the crowds in the hotels and cafes idly and noisily whiling away the time and the grim struggle in which the two most important standing committees were engaged—that on credentials continuing through the night. The hotels were a scene of what might be called harmless riot; singing, cheering crowds in ceaseless, endless lines passed back and forth; campaign songs of old times and new were sung and the far corners of the great buildings rang with cheers for everybody from Roosevelt and the favorite sons down to the most infinitesimal leader of a Republican forlorn hope.

COMPROMISE IS LIKELY. Meanwhile the real questions immediately at issue were being thrashed out in the committees on resolutions and credentials. The proposed plank in the platform relating to the limitation of the use of court injunctions in labor controversies was of course the principal bone of contention.

The committee referred the question to a sub-committee and the sub-committee late in the evening adjourned until this morning. At that time surface indications pointed to a long and bitter struggle. Late in the night, however, it became known that a compromise was likely.

HAVE ENOUGH VOTES.

All night the committee on credentials ploughed through the long line of contests and few were much surprised to find that all of the decisions confirmed those of the national committee.

The committee on rules and order of business also had troubles of its own, and adjourned until this morning with an unsettled controversy of importance on its hands. This was over the proposition to reduce the ratio of representation in future national conventions.

SHIRAZ, XERES AND SHERRY.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's knowledge of Spain and of Persia is shown in the following paragraph taken from his "Rambling Recollections."

"In Persia no wine is manufactured for sale except at Shiraz. When Persia was invaded by the Arabs they took back with them to Morocco the grapes of the district. In Spain they wished to naturalize the new fruit, and this they did at a place called Xeres, intended for Shiraz, there being no sound equivalent to 'sh' in Spanish. There they cultivated the grape and made wine, which now returns to Europe as 'sherry,' that word being a paraphrase of Shiraz. Shiraz wine is very similar in taste to sherry."

Dividing the Labor.

"So, Sam, I hear you've taken a partner for life."
"Yes, sah; married yesterday, sah."
"I hope you believe in equal division of labor and will not expect your partner to do all the work, Sam."
"No, sah! No, indeed, sah! I does believe we both should do our share, sah. Wife's gwine to do d' washin', and I'm gwine t' act as treasurer, sah!"—Yonkers Statesman.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BULLETIN

JUNE ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Restful, delightful, interesting, and instructive, there is no trip like that on the Great Lakes, those inland seas which form the border line between the United States and Canada. And June is one of the most charming months in the year in which to take the trip.

For comfort the fine passenger steamships of the Anchor Line have no superiors. As well-appointed as the palatial ocean greyhounds which plow the Atlantic, their schedule allows sufficient time at all stopping places to enable the traveler to see something of the great lake cities and to view in daylight the most distinctive sights of the lakes, and the scenery which frames them.

The trip through the Detroit River, and through Lake St. Clair, with its great ship canal in the middle of the lake, thence through Lake Huron, the locking of the steamer through the great locks at the Soo, and the passage of the Portage Entry, lake and canal, across the upper end of Michigan are novel and interesting features.

The voyage from Buffalo to Duluth covers over eleven hundred miles in the five days' journey. Leaving Buffalo, the steamships Juniata and Tionesta, make stops at Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, the Soo, Marquette, Houghton and Hancock, and Duluth.

The 1908 season opens on June 16, when the Steamer Tionesta will make her first sailing from Buffalo.

The Anchor Line is the Great Lake Annex of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the service measures up to the high standard set by the "Standard Railroad of America."

An illustrated folder, giving sailing dates of steamers, rates of fare, and other information is in course of preparation, and may be obtained when ready from any Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent, who is also prepared to book passengers who may desire to take this trip through the Great Lakes and back.

SUNBURY'S LAND MYSTERY EXPLAINED

For the past two years the people of this section of the State have been puzzled to know what the land buying mystery in Monroe township of Snyder county across the river from Sunbury meant. By the recording of some papers at the court house at Middleburg Saturday the mystery has been unveiled to a certain extent.

J. Murray Africa, of Huntington, was engaged during the entire summer of 1906 in buying up all the land from Shamokin Dam to Selingsgrove, and succeeded in landing forty-five different tracts, many of them being large farms, making a total of several thousand acres of the most fertile land in Snyder county. The land was first optioned for six months and a charter was secured in the name of the State Realty company, and it was to this company that the land was deeded.

Andrew A. Leiser, of Lewisburg, attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, was at the court house Saturday and filed a deed from the State Realty company to the Northern Central Connecting Railroad company for these forty-two tracts for a consideration of \$173,230.

The deed was signed by J. Murray Africa, president; John D. Myton, secretary, and J. S. VanZandt treasurer.

Along with the deed that was entered in the recorder's office appear some equity papers filed in the prothonotary's office by the Northern Central Connecting Railroad company against the Sunbury and Selingsgrove Electric Street Railway company.

While it is now positively known who the real purchaser of the land is, there is no longer so much mystery with regard to the proposed use of the land, as it is evidently intended for a large railroad yard and the building of a railroad from Shamokin Dam to Duncannon and perhaps some car shops or other manufacturing establishment akin to the railroad interests.

Along with these announcements comes the advertisement of a large lot sale on the edge of the improvement lands, so that it would appear that something was going to happen real soon in the eastern part of Snyder county.

SHEFFIELD PLATE.

History of This Now Very Rare and Valuable Ware.

Sheffield plate differs from all other plated ware in that the plating was done on the sheet metal before the article was shaped. Before and since then plating of various sorts has been applied only to the finished piece, as in our electroplating process. Moreover, the plating was done on copper, while modern base metal is usually composed of an amalgam of copper, nickel and zinc.

Furthermore, it is possible for the collector to secure examples of early Georgian and so called Queen Anne ware in Sheffield plate, while the rarity and high money value of silverware of that period make its acquisition extremely difficult. Sheffield plate historically and artistically is as worthy of a place beside old china and old mahogany as is old silverware.

In 1742 one Thomas Bolsover of Sheffield, England, described in the histories as an "ingenious mechanic," accidentally fused some silver and copper while repairing a knife. He began experimenting, seeking for a method of plating copper with silver for the manufacture of small articles. In 1743, together with Joseph Wilson, he set up a factory for the manufacture of buckles, snuffboxes and knife handles.

Joseph Hancock soon got hold of the secret and, perfecting it, demonstrated that it was possible to imitate the finest and most richly embossed silverware. Settling in Sheffield, he started the manufacture of all sorts of domestic pieces. Beginning modestly with horsepower, he later added water power for the rolling process. Other manufacturers followed his example, and Sheffield plate soon began to replace pewter on the tables of the English middle classes. Altogether we know of twenty-three important manufacturers of this ware.

The industry flourished until the middle of the nineteenth century, and so few pieces of copper rolled plate were made after that time that they need not concern the collector. Electroplating was discovered or invented by a medical student of Rotherham, near Sheffield, and the new process was patented on March 25, 1840. By 1850 the new ware was on the market everywhere, and the industry had been revolutionized.—Country Life in America.

Etiquette of the Flag.

The army regulations of the United States provide that the flag at every post shall be raised at reveille each morning and lowered each evening at sunset, while the soldiers stand at salute and the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner."

The flag is never left out overnight for any reason, except perhaps one. When a fort or military post is actually under fire from the enemy the flag may wave defiantly until hostilities are over. This was poetically exemplified in Key's immortal song, wherein one line has it, "Through the night our flag was still there!"

At all army posts, moreover, there is a special storm flag, half as large as the regular post flag, which is flown in stormy and windy weather.

Another regulation is that on all occasions when the flag is displayed at half mast it shall be lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is hoisted to the top of the staff before it is finally lowered.—Harper's Weekly.

With a Satirical Stroke.

French tact is proverbial. A rather tiresome marquis came up yawning to the Prince de Ligne of the court of Louis XVI.
"That was exactly what I was going to say to you," observed the prince suavely.

MOVING PICTURE WAS RANDALL JACOBS

A pleasing incident, quite remarkable in its way, has just come to light connected with the recent moving picture exhibition in the nickeloid, which showed the reception tendered the great American fleet on its arrival at San Francisco.

Among the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jacobs, father and mother of Randall Jacobs, a midshipman with the fleet. That they should be able to recognize their son among the multiplicity of rapidly moving objects probably never entered their minds. Nevertheless in one of the scenes the father and mother both felt sure they recognized their boy. It was in the scene known as the "Battle of the Flowers." The young officer that resembled Randall Jacobs was in the thick of the conflict holding in his right hand a Japanese parasol which went to pieces as the battle waged, while with his left hand he threw flowers right and left with unerring aim. It was this left-handed performance that strengthened the belief of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs that the young man was Randall, for it happens to be a fact, well known to all his friends, that he is left handed.

Other members of the family who were present at the moving pictures came away fully convinced that they had been face to face with Randall—as he stood there among the flowers, full of life, and animation.

So deeply impressed was the family that Mr. Jacobs wrote to Randall asking for his opinion of the matter. A prompt reply came in which the young officer explained that the Danville friends were right; the left handed young officer with the tattered parasol in his right hand was himself and no other. Prior to receiving the letter from his parents, out of curiosity, he had dropped into one of the moving picture shows relating to the fleet and there had recognized himself in the attitude above described.

ROUGH RIDERS' REUNION.

Resident Roosevelt to Be Invited to Regiments' Tenth Anniversary.

Arrangements for a reunion of the rough riders to be held in New York city in June and to which President Roosevelt will be invited began the other day.

Charles E. Knoblauch, at 52 Broadway, who was a member of the First volunteer cavalry, is in charge of the general plans for the reunion. All the rough riders in New York city and the eastern states will be invited, and an invitation will be sent to every member whose present whereabouts are known. It is expected that some of the cowboys and other western men who went to Cuba with President Roosevelt will go to New York for the reunion.

The meeting will be held to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the formation of the rough riders, although in order that the president may be present it may be found necessary to hold the reunion upon a day that will not be the tenth anniversary. There have been other reunions of the rough riders, but on these occasions only a small portion of the members attended. At this reunion it is hoped that nearly all the men will be present.

A special delegation, composed of men who have long been friends of President Roosevelt, will go to Washington to ask him to visit New York city to attend the reunion and make a speech.

Pretty Lively.

Miss Lamb, sister of Charles, was fond of mirthy chit-chat, and on one occasion her brother was commissioned to procure a piece. When he had selected what he thought would do, the shopman said, "Shall I pack it up, sir?"
"No, no, I—I th—thank y—you," stammered Lamb. "If—if you—you'll give me a—string, I'll—I'll lead it home."

WELL-KNOWN COUPLE JOINED IN WEDLOCK

Miss Jennie Knarr, daughter of Jeremiah Knarr, formerly of Riverside borough, yesterday became the bride of John Thompson of this city. The wedding, which was a quiet affair, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Haring, East Market street, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, the nuptial knot being tied at 10 o'clock by the Rev. L. D. Ulrich. Only the immediate families were present.

The newly wedded couple left on the 12:10 Pennsylvania train for a trip. Returning they will take up their residence in a newly furnished house, which awaits them on East Market street.

Both bride and groom are well-known and esteemed residents of this city.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup

Relieves Colds by working them out of the system through a copious and healthy action of the bowels. Relieves coughs by loosening the mucous membranes of the throat, chest and bronchial tubes.

As pleasant to the taste as Maple Sugar.

Children Like It

For BACKACHE—WEAK KIDNEYS—DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—See all ads. For Sale by Pauls & Co.

FORTY-SIXTH STAR ON TWO FLAGS

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. Sitting in a chair by the window where sat Betsy Ross when she made the first American flag, Mrs. Charles W. Alexander, of the new State of Oklahoma, yesterday, promptly as the clock struck 3 sewed a star on a brand new flag.

The star bore the word "Oklahoma," and made the forty-sixth planted in the field of blue.

At precisely the same minute, in Guthrie, the capital of the baby state, ninety two women were gathered around a similar flag, on which one of their number was likewise sewing the forty-sixth star. These are the first editions of the new flag.

It was a bit of patriotic sentiment which inspired the residents of the newest State. On and after July 4 of this year every flag of the United States will have forty-six stars. Oklahoma decided that the only place where a flag could be made which would deservedly represent their patriotism was in the old Betsy Ross Flag House.

On the Fourth of July Governor C. M. Haskell, of Oklahoma, and a delegation of citizens will be in Philadelphia. At 10 o'clock in the morning the flag which was completed by Mrs. Alexander yesterday will be raised above Independence Hall. A program of addresses and song will follow, and at 12 o'clock the flag will be hauled down to be taken back to Oklahoma, while the flag made in Oklahoma yesterday will be raised in its place.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Madhouse Doctor's Experience With His Crazy Cooks.

A celebrated Scotch physician tells a story of a madhouse doctor whose presence of mind alone saved his life: "A great friend of mine was for a considerable time the medical superintendent of a lunatic asylum near Glasgow.

"One night in making his customary rounds he had occasion to visit the patients in the kitchen, who were preparing the dinner. There were seven of them, all big, sturdy fellows, who were believed to be harmless. The keeper only looked in upon them now and again, feeling that his constant presence was unnecessary.

"The doctor unlocked the iron barred door of the kitchen and went in among the lunatics.

"There were five large boilers containing scalding water ready for making the day's dinner for the patients. "One of the lunatics pointed at the boilers full of hot water and, laying his hand upon the doctor's shoulder, said, 'Doctor, you'll make a fine pot of broth.' And the words had no sooner been uttered than the other six madmen shouted in a voice of delight, 'Just the thing,' and, seizing the doctor, were in the very act of putting him into one of the large boilers of scalding water when the doctor had the presence of mind to say, but not a second too soon:

"'Capital broth! But it would taste better if I took my clothes off.' "The madmen, with a yell of delight, said 'Yes,' and the doctor asked them to wait a moment while he went and took his clothes off. But as soon as he got out of the kitchen he turned the key in the door and ordered the keeper to see to the lunatics being put under restraint.

"The doctor's presence of mind saved him, it is true, from a terrible death, but he died shortly after raving mad. The experience had destroyed his reason."

A Practical View of It.

"Do you think that dreamers are also doers?"

"They may be if they are also somnambulists."—Baltimore American.

What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alternative or blood-purifier, and some or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large percentage of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach, or intestinal dyspepsia, bowels (as in chronic constipation, bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs). Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections it is often successful in effecting a cure.

"The Favorite Prescription" is advised for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar to women, such as irregularities of the menstrual system, etc. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nerve. For weak worn-out, over-worked women no matter what has caused the breakdown, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, relieving pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formulae of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authors, whose works are consulted by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines.

The words of praise bestowed on the several ingredients entering into "Doctor Pierce's medicines" by such writers should have more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials, because such men are writing for the guidance of their medical brethren and know whereof they speak.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American medicinal forest plants. They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can't afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition, any secret nostrum.

Dr. Pierce's Peppets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

THE RESULTS OF SPRING INSPECTION

The spring inspection ratings have been made public and will be studied with much interest by the members of the National Guard. The First regiment leads the state with the Eighth a close second.

Company K, First regiment, is the leading company, with a figure of efficiency of 99.47. Company M, Sixteenth regiment, has 92.2. Third place is a tie between Company A, Twelfth regiment, and Company D, Thirtieth regiment, both having a figure of efficiency of 99.12.

The figure of efficiency of each regiment in the National Guard follows:

First Infantry	97.58
Eighth Infantry	96.7
Fourth Infantry	96.26
Tenth Infantry	95.62
Thirtieth Infantry	95.24
Fifth Infantry	94.89
Twelfth Infantry	94.48
Third Infantry	94.33
Sixth Infantry	93.56
Ninth Infantry	93.50
Second Infantry	93.50
Eighteenth Infantry	93.19
Fourteenth Infantry	93.02
Sixteenth Infantry	91.74

By brigades the figure of efficiency is: Third Brigade, 95.24; First brigade, 94.49; Second brigade, 95.24.

The figure of efficiency of the Twelfth infantry, by companies, is as follows:

Company A	99.13
Company B	99.23
Company C	97.98
Company D	95.27
Company E	98.23
Company F	93.57
Company G	93.55
Company H	95.53
Company I	97.72
Company K	93.25

RIFLE MATCHES.

Colonel Clement has issued the order governing the rifle matches of the regiment, as follows:

The regimental rifle matches will be held on the range at Sunbury on July 30th and 31st, under the supervision of the inspector of rifle practice. The junior and regimental teams to represent this regiment at the state matches will be chosen from those participating in these matches and will remain at Sunbury for practice until their respective times of departure for Mt. Gretna.

The expenses of these matches will be paid by the companies and headquarters without distinction as to representation on the range.

PERSONALS.

Rev. L. D. Ulrich returned Tuesday evening from a week's stay in Allentown, where he attended the sessions of the synod and the Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania.

W. L. Sidler, Esq., was a business visitor in Harrisburg yesterday.

Mrs. Mayme Hoffman, of Shamokin is visiting her sons, Frank and Harry Hoffman in this city.

Miss Elsie Wilson, of Bloomsburg, spent Tuesday as the guest of Mrs. I. Grier Barber, Ferry street.

Misses Mary Welsh and Grace Ware spent yesterday with friends in Bloomsburg.

Tom Foltz returned to this city yesterday after an extended visit at the home of his parents at Shamokin.

Miss Mary G. Woods, of Trenton, New Jersey, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. H. Fry, Lower Mulberry street.

Miss Pansy Fisk returned to her home in New York City yesterday after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Victor Vincent, Mill street.

Miss Mae McKinney will return today from a visit with friends in Catawissa.

Mrs. Thomas Marshall, of Milton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Phillips, Pine street.

Mrs. Catherine Rombach, of Watstown, arrived yesterday for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kase, South Danville.

Miss Katherine Vastine spent Tuesday with friends in Lewisburg.

Miss Daisy Lowenstein will spend today with friends in Berwick.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tabule

Doctors find A good prescription For Mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (60 cents) contains a supply for a year. All drug gists.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager.

Midway between Broad St. Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert St

European, \$1.00 per day and up

American, \$2.50 per day and up

The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in

PHILADELPHIA