

**GREAT ALASKAN EARTHQUAKE.**

Account Published by the United States Geological Survey of the Quake at Yakutat Bay—One of the Ten Greatest Earthquakes in History.

The United States Geological Survey has just published an account of one of the ten greatest earthquakes of historic times—that in the Yakutat Bay region of Alaska. Although there is no especial relation between earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the recently reported earthquake at Fairbanks as well as the activity among Alaskan volcanoes gives perhaps added interest to this account of a natural phenomenon of another class.

The Yakutat Bay earthquake occurred on September 3, 1890, and was followed during the next three weeks by many less violent shocks. The area of greatest intensity lay along the flanks of the St. Elias Range, in a region of high mountains and superb glaciers, and the movement was accompanied by enormous avalanches and rock slides. This is a vivid demonstration of the power of mountains is still in progress. At some places in the region the land subsided and forests were submerged. At most places, however, the land rose, and many points which before had lain below sea level were elevated above it. Barnacles which had lived in sea water were found 47 feet above sea level. The study of the effects of this earth movement was undertaken by the late Ralph S. Tarr, of Cornell University, and Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin, and their report of the work has just been published as Professional Paper 69 of the United States Geological Survey, with a preface by G. K. Gilbert.

In addition to making an exhaustive study of the movements of the land which took place in the Yakutat Bay region and of the effects of the earthquake upon the many glaciers of the region, the writers amassed a great fund of information in regard to the intensity of the quake throughout the whole area within which it was sensible and recorded the testimony of many witnesses. The shock was felt at distances of 670 and 1,200 miles in opposite directions from Yakutat Bay, and the area of the region over which the tremblings were felt is more than 1,500,000 square miles. This gives the Yakutat Bay earthquake a place among the very greatest earthquakes of historic times. The other great shocks, without exception, resulted in heavy loss of life, the number of persons killed reaching in one of them the enormous total of over 60,000. The Yakutat Bay shock was fortunately free from fatalities, not because it was less severe than the others, but on account of the sparsely settled character of the region in which it occurred.

This report—The earthquake at Yakutat Bay, Alaska, in September, 1890—is illustrated with half-tone views showing the effects of the earthquake, maps, and seismograms of the shock as recorded at places as far distant as Batavia, Java; Cape Town, South Africa; and Catania, Italy. A copy of the report may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

**GOLD AND TIN PRODUCTION OF SEWARD PENINSULA.**

The gold produced in Seward Peninsula, Alaska, for 1911, had a value of \$3,100,000, which was a decrease of about \$400,000 compared with the figures for 1910. This falling off, according to P. S. Smith, of the United States Geological Survey, is attributable to three main causes—first, a decrease in the amount of winter mining; second, a general decrease in the number of mining operations, except dredging; and, third, the handling of low-grade material. All these causes may be referred more or less directly to the exhaustion of the known rich bonanzas before enterprises have been established capable of handling cheaply the large amounts of low-grade material which are known to exist on the peninsula. From this statement it may be inferred that at some future time the gold production of the Seward Peninsula will materially increase.

Although practically all the mineral production has been derived from gold placers, interest has been renewed in the tin deposits, and a production of nearly 100 tons of concentrates worth about \$50,000 is reported from the tin placers on Buck Creek.

Not only has dredging for placer

tin been carried on, but certain lode tin mines near York have been reopened under the superintendence of a competent mining engineer. It is understood that the company intends to ship the tin concentrates to Seattle, where they will be smelted. While on a trip into the Alutna-Notatak region last year Mr. Smith spent several days obtaining notes on the mining industry in Seward Peninsula and these have just been published as Bulletin 520-M (an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of Alaska, 1911"), a copy of which may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

**SCHOOL FOR NURSES.**

The Philadelphia School for Nurses is a benevolent institution and has been in successful operation for sixteen years, and is one of the largest, if not the very largest school for nurses in the country. It gives a course in nursing, which leading physicians and experts in nursing education concede to be of superior excellence.

The students and graduates of this School are young women of the highest character and ability. They are regularly employed by over one thousand of the best physicians of Philadelphia, who have testified in writing to their skill and ability.

These records are open for inspection to all editors and publishers; if too far away to make a personal investigation, some unprejudiced person in or near Philadelphia may be appointed to make the examination. Graduates of the School are holding positions as superintendents of hospitals, sanitariums, teachers of nursing, leaders in nurse missionary service and other important places of trust.

Free scholarships in the Philadelphia School for Nurses are provided for many young women of all sections of the country who would not otherwise be able to secure this valuable training and excellent means of livelihood.

Clara Barton, the founder of the Red Cross in this country, was for many years and up to her death, which occurred April 12th of this year, a firm friend and supporter of the Philadelphia School for Nurses. She was in frequent consultation with the instructors and managers, maintaining apartments in the school and talked and wrote freely of the great value of the school and its work.

**BATHING.**

Now that hot weather is here, people are thinking of the seashore, and of lake and river resorts. This means going bathing. Nothing is better for you. The pure air and the cool water act as a tonic and brace your body. The sea breezes that accompany ocean bathing are especially beneficial because coming from over the water they carry fewer germs than the winds that sweep over the land.

Not all people, however, can endure cold water. Invalids and those who are just recovering from illness should not go bathing except under the advice of a doctor.

Don't stay in the water until you are chilled. From ten to twenty minutes is quite enough. In this length of time you derive all the benefits of the tonic and the massage which your body gets from motion in the water. Don't dive into the water when overheated. If your body is perspiring sponge off the perspiration with cold water before entering the river or ocean, as the case may be.

After bathing in sea water, it is pleasant to take a shower bath, or if that is not available, a sponge bath in fresh water. Take your time in dressing. Let the sun and air strike your body. This puts a finishing touch on the bracing effects of the water and adds to the tonic of the bath.—Karl de Schweinitz, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

**When a Girl Should Marry.**

A girl should never marry until she is fully competent to support a husband, and then she shouldn't marry that kind of a man.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

**HARRIMAN'S ESTATE WORTH \$70,000,000.**

State Will Get About \$3,000,000 Inheritance Tax.

It is expected that the proceedings attending the appraisal of the estate of the late Edward H. Harriman for the purpose of determining the amount of the inheritance tax to be paid to New York state will be completed in September.

The estate has already made a tentative payment of \$675,000 for the purpose of getting the 5 per cent. rebate allowed under the transfer tax act, but it is estimated that the final settlement will net the State about \$3,000,000. This conclusion is based on the assumption that the estate will be appraised in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000.

The estate is one of four that will pay into the State Treasury a large transfer tax within a few months. The aggregate value of these estates is considerably more than \$200,000,000.

Col. John Jacob Astor's is about \$125,000,000, Isidor Straus' \$3,000,000 and Benjamin Guggenheim's \$5,000,000.

**COAL DEALERS PREDICT ANTHRACITE SHORTAGE.**

In a general review of the coal trade Coal Age, an official publication, in its current issue, says in part:

"The past week has witnessed a decided strengthening of the bituminous market and, if anything, a further tightening in anthracite. In addition to this the expected car shortage has finally developed, and indications are that it will not be long before this reaches serious proportions.

"The anthracite situation continues hard and supplies are only about equal to those normally on hand the first of April. With mining up to the highest point, the producing companies all concede that they are behind on orders. There is some excess of the steam sizes, but otherwise the demand is the strongest ever experienced at this period of the year. It is freely predicted that there will be a serious shortage this fall and anxiety is quite evident in all quarters.

"In the East bituminous has improved materially. Deliveries are only made on specific orders and indications are that the low prices of June and July will not be duplicated during the rest of the season. This is probably due to the continuous curtailment policy adopted by some of the companies. There are no longer any heavy accumulations, coal is being closely held and there is an entire absence of demurrage. The demand is more insistent than at any time since the strike, and business is now on a fairly profitable basis."

**MILANVILLE.**

(Special to The Citizen.) Milanville, Aug. 3.

Mrs. Florence Brown, Miss Thresa Kilbain and Frank Brown left on Friday last for Lewis Lake near Uniondale.

Mrs. L. Mogridge is spending the week with friends at Lookout, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Judson Yerkes and son Lewis, are spending the week with Mrs. W. D. Yerkes.

Mrs. Mary Appley has been spending a few days with her sister at this place.

Mrs. Willis Blackwell and children of Callicoon, N. Y., were callers in town last week.

J. Bivens is spending the week at Narrowsburg. Volney Skinner spent Tuesday at Cochection.

Miss Gladys McCullough expect to leave here Friday for Hawley where she will spend the week-end with Miss Alma Heiss.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Cornish of Orlando, Florida, are expected here soon.

Mrs. Abigail Ilman, of Washington, D. C., who has been spending the summer at Syracuse, will spend the remainder of the summer with Milanville relatives.

Mrs. R. K. Reagle was the guest of Miss Flora Brush at Tyler Hill the first of the week.

Don't forget the fair at the Damascus Baptist church on Thursday of next week, August 8. Dorin's orchestra of Honesdale will be one of the main attractions.

**INFANTILE PARALYSIS CURE NOW IN SIGHT.**

A cure for infantile paralysis will soon be given to the world, it is confidently expected.

After four years' study and investigation at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Philip A. T. Shepherd is convinced that he has isolated the microscopic, infectious virus that attacks the spinal cord and causes infantile paralysis, with all its hideous symptoms. Now that the virus has been isolated, it will be comparatively easy to find an antitoxin to combat it.

Dr. Shepherd, a special investigator for the State Board of Health, declares that dust, particularly, and the house fly carry the virus of infantile paralysis and play the most important part in its propagation and distribution.

Speaking of his discoveries in pursuit of the virus, Dr. Shepherd said: "It must be remembered that all our experiments seek a specific cure for the dreadful disease. The first step must be the absolute demonstration of the cause of infection, for to know the cause is about half way to finding a cure.

A peculiar feature of the disease, so far as my observations show, is that it has been found to occur in all classes of the community, regardless of the sanitary status, though in the majority of cases the sanitary conditions were below par. Dust figures to a certain extent in every case that has come to our attention. It is interesting as a matter of record to note that more than sixty per cent. of the cases have occurred in houses that have been built and occupied more than ten years."

The disease is often transmitted by insects, particularly the biting fly or house fly. The common house fly is not believed to be in any extent responsible for the spread of the disease.

**Government Tombstones.**

The United States government has provided 600,000 markers for the graves of soldiers. From two marble quarries, one at Lee, Mass., and one at Rutland, Vt., all these tombstones have been taken, says the Syracuse Post Standard. Lee has furnished 300,000 markers in the last 35 years and is turning out gravestones at the rate of 20,000 a year. Each marker is three feet long, one foot wide, and four inches thick and weighs 200 pounds. Just under the rounded top is outlined an inlaid shield and within this is cut the name, age, company, rank and regiment of the soldier, sailor or marine whose grave it is to mark. From two quarry pits at Lee these stones are taken. On the grounds at the quarry they are cut out, polished, marked and crated for shipment to a central distributing point. A force of 20 men is constantly employed by a contractor who obtains his contract in competition semi-annually from the government.

**Another Consignment of HORSES**



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Special train will leave Wilkes-Barre at 7:00 a. m.; Scranton, at 7:45 a. m.; Carbondale at 8:30 a. m.; stopping at intermediate stations.

Apply to Delaware & Hudson Ticket Agent for specific information.

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LOST—GOLD BAR PIN WITH three pink shell Cameo heads. Finder return to this office and get reward.

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