

AMERICAN UP SIR SANDFORD.

Howard Palmer Scales Ice Peak, 11,634 Feet High.

HIGHEST IN THE SELKIRKS.

Nearly a Hundred Attempts Have Been Made in the Last Few Years. All Ice and Snow Work, With Great Danger From High Temperature.

Howard Palmer, secretary of the American Alpine club, has succeeded in climbing Mount Sir Sandford, the highest point in the Selkirks. Mr. Palmer made the ascent of the mountain, which is 11,634 feet high, and is practically one continuous wall of ice, on June 24, in company with T. W. D. Holway.

No less than eight separate attempts to scale the icy fastnesses of Sir Sandford have been made during the last half dozen years, not counting the successful expedition. No other peak in the Canadian Rockies has such a record. Only five of the expeditions even reached the base of the mountain, and, aside from the present expedition, only one, that of Mr. Culver of Winnipeg, in 1911, actually set foot on the peak itself.

Although it is among the highest of the world's mountains, it is the glacier covering its surface which makes climbing difficult, and in the present instance the danger was increased tenfold by the high temperature, which melted the snow and produced slush. As a matter of comparison, it may be stated that Mount Washington, in the White mountains, is 6,293 feet, and Pike's peak, 14,147 feet. Of course there are points in the Himalayas and the Andes which nearly double these figures.

Like Ascent of the Alps.

With his friend, Mr. Holway, two men as packers and canoeers and Edward Feuz, Jr., and Rudolph Aemmer, Swiss guides, Mr. Palmer left Golden, B. C., on June 17, proceeding down the Columbia river by canoe, as on his previous trip last season, when he made extensive explorations in the district and published a monograph on the subject. They reached the base of the Sir Sandford glacier on June 23 after three hard days on Gold river and Palmer creek. The temperature was unusually high for the region—84 degrees F. in the shade and 144 in the sun.

The weather otherwise was fine. Sir Sandford was unusually bare of snow, disclosing the ice everywhere below 10,000 feet. This made the previously tried routes inaccessible and forced the expedition into a path beneath hanging glaciers on the westerly side of the peak, which so far has been the only side offering the slightest chance of an ascent.

Mr. Palmer writes that the ascent was much like that of the Grand Courbain in the Alps. The climb consisted entirely of snow and ice work. The party, leaving behind the two packers, left camp, 5,700 feet high and two miles from the base of the mountain, at 1 a. m., and reached the summit at 11 a. m. As the snow was now in a dangerously watery condition, owing to the bright sunlight, the descent had to be made at once. A long traverse of a cornice which hung on the summit ridge, fully exposed to the bright rays of the sun, had to be made. Besides the danger of crevasses, the chief difficulty was presented by the cornices overhanging the cliff ridge on all sides and the slushy state of the snow.

The camp was regimined at 4:30 o'clock the same afternoon. Only a limited amount of scientific work could be accomplished, unfortunately. The Sir Sandford glacier's surface motion was again determined, in the hope of showing a different rate under hot weather conditions, but after the marks were set it turned cold, even more so than at the time of the first determination, and the rate was slower. The forefoot had retreated about forty feet since 1911. Many photographs were taken, however.

Climbed Mount Adamant Too.

Two days later the expedition climbed Mount Adamant, 11,000 feet high, northwest of Sir Sandford. The ascent of this mountain consisted entirely of rock work, but there were ten hours of continuous climbing before the summit was reached, on account of extremely bad weather. After fifteen minutes at the top the party returned and reached camp eighteen and one-half hours after the time they had started. Mr. Palmer is writing a long account of these two expeditions for an early bulletin of the American Geographical society.

The territory surrounding these two mountains had remained almost unexplored by scientists until recently, although it is entirely surrounded by well defined routes of travel, with the Canadian Pacific railway on the south and the Columbus river sweeping through its Big Bend on the northwest and west.

In area the Big Bend region covers 2,400 square miles, which is entirely covered by an exceedingly complicated labyrinth of mountainous spurs and ridges that may be considered as forming the northerly termination of the Selkirk range. The greater number of these rise to between 7,500 and 9,000 feet in altitude, but there are many summits ranging between the latter limit and 11,634 feet, the highest measured point.

STUART FULLER IS ON JOURNEY TO PUTUMAYO.

State Department's Investigator Begins Long Trip Up the Amazon.

Stuart Fuller, the state department's agent sent to investigate the atrocities in the Putumayo rubber country of Peru, recently started with the British consul at Iquitos for the headwaters of the Amazon, where he will establish a base for his operations.

Mr. Fuller will proceed by a light draft stern wheel steamer as far up the Amazon perhaps as the mouth of its tributary, the Putumayo, and at that point the party will be obliged to take small power launches. Even those must be abandoned in the upper reaches of the Putumayo, and the party must traverse long distances afoot in the jungle. Altogether, the voyage up the river will extend about 2,000 miles.

Mr. Fuller will not be long out of touch with the outside world. The Peruvian government has erected some powerful wireless telegraph stations in the rubber country, which are capable of establishing communication over the Andes to Lima.

It has been suggested that a question as to the ownership of the territory in which the rubber fields are located may offer some difficulties to the negotiations for the suppression of the atrocities. Brazil, Chile and Peru once disputed part of the tract, but that has been adjusted. Colombia, however, is said to feel that she has an ancient title to the property, basing it on the contention that under the name of New Granada her title ran to all the present territory of Ecuador, Venezuela and Peru.

The state department, however, is concerned only with the allegations of torture of the natives.

NEW SENATE CHAIRMEN.

La Follette Heads Committee of Interstate Commerce.

Three Pacific coast senators drew important committee chairmanships in a rearrangement of assignments caused by recent vacancies, and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin was made a member of the important committee on interstate commerce.

Senator Jones of Washington was appointed chairman of the committee on irrigation. Senator Works of California was selected to be the head of the committee on fisheries, and Senator Ponder of Texas was named chairman of the committee of the Pacific islands.

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania was made junior member of the appropriations committee.

Senator La Follette's appointment to the interstate commerce committee was regarded as a mark of recognition of his knowledge of railway problems and transportation questions.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, another progressive, is chairman of the committee, and Senator Cummins of Iowa is a member.

GHENT TREATY JUBILEE.

Plan to Celebrate One Hundred Years of Peace is Opposed in Senate.

Senator Burton's bill for the appointment of a commission of seven members to consider plans for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty with Great Britain made at Ghent in 1814 was favorably reported to the senate by Senator Root from the committee on foreign relations.

Accompanying it was a minority report presented by Senator Hitchcock on behalf of himself, Senators Bacon and Shively, declaring that it is of no more importance to have an official celebration of a hundred years of peace with Great Britain than it is to celebrate a hundred years of peace with Germany, Russia or France. The minority decided it to be an invidious distinction more calculated to arouse feelings of resentment, criticism and antagonism than anything else.

"The sentiment in favor of peace between the two nations existing among the people," the minority report averred, "is a guarantee of peace, in our opinion, and there is no reason to believe that this sentiment would be strengthened or promoted by the proposed commission."

MONEY LAUNDRY A SUCCESS.

\$500,000 Washed and Ironed to the Crippleness of New.

More than half a million dollars of old paper money, washed and ironed to the crispness of new in the federal government's currency laundry, has been placed in circulation. This lot represents Uncle Sam's first job as a laundryman.

For weeks the treasury department has been cleaning dirty old notes with the washing machine perfected in the bureau of engraving and printing. Secretary MacVeagh stamped the venture a success, and the laundry will be run in full swing from now on. Unclean bills which are not worn out will be washed, ironed and redistributed.

The treasury department has ordered three more washing machines. Within a few months it is expected that every subtreasury will be equipped with a laundry, and the government expects to save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Apples Are a Beautifier.

"If women knew that eating apples will do more to make their complexions beautiful than all the face remedies in the world they would eat them morning, noon and night," said U. Grant Border of Baltimore in addressing the International Shippers' association in Chicago.

COUNCILMAN A FORMER CONVICT

Reform Politician of Philadelphia Confesses.

IS A MODERN JEAN VALJEAN.

Fellow Convict Discovers Former Pal and Levies Blackmail—Reformed Man Had Led a Convict's Life For Eight Years—Mayor Blankenburg Would Give Him a New Chance.

Victor Hugo's Jean Valjean, the romantic and appealing reformed convict of "Les Miserables" has a counterpart in real life. Confessing that he was a former convict, a burglar, a yeggman and a porch climber, William Burke, a member of common councils of Philadelphia, has tendered his resignation and fled the city. Burke was elected to councils last fall on the reform ticket by a large majority.

Soon after taking his seat in councils, Burke says, he met a fellow convict who had served a sentence in the Massachusetts state jail while he was a prisoner there and who had been implicated with him in various robberies. Burke says that the ex-convict, now aged and penniless, recognized him and since that time has been persistently levying blackmail under threat of exposure. The fear that his past record would be eventually revealed led Burke to give up his position in councils and leave the city in order to make a new start in life.

Started as a "Gopher."

Burke said in his published story that he could not recall how he started in life. A street walk on the east side of New York, he began to eke out an uncertain existence by selling newspapers. It was while he was "hanging around the corners" of the east side that he began the life of a crook.

"Gopher men," the species of crooks who confine themselves to cracking and robbing safes, were the first of the underworld he fell in with. They used him, so his strange story runs, to visit establishments where they thought a safe might be worth rifling. He "spotted" many such an establishment for them, his boyish plea that he was looking for work giving him the means to find out the location of the safe. He received a share of the plunder.

Then he drifted in with a gang of "moll buzzers," that class of thieves which bears a title bestowed upon it by the parlance of crooks even farther back than the Elizabethan days.

Burke goes on to tell how he was sent to Blackwell's island at different times, of "yegging" in the west, of gambling "just as all those fellows who have figured in the Rosenthal case have done"—gambling, winning and losing. From gambling he drifted into sneak work and then into bigger "jobs," which he "pulled off" mostly in New York.

In the second chapter the reform councilman says:

"I played the game in Boston for years before I began to 'hit the dope.' That was my finish. I used to keep in touch with the crooks who blew into town from New York or other places. I used to drop in at the places where they hung out. I never told them I was 'working.' I let them think that I was living straight. Maybe they thought I was going it alone, but I never let them get anything on me. I was then stalling under the name of McCarthy. The crooks knew me as 'New York Slim.'"

"One of the crooks I fell in with, a New York 'con man,' was a hop fiend. We got pretty friendly, and he started me smoking hop. That has put more than one crook down and out, and it started me to the pen. Once you start hitting the hop you have no nerve unless you've got it in you, and when you've got it in you you have no brains."

Abandoned Crime.

His term in prison, he said, destroyed his criminal instinct, and upon being released he returned to New York and obtained employment in the stores. In May, 1904, discarding all his old associates, he went to Philadelphia and took the name of William Burke. He had learned the trade of a hardwood finisher while in prison and found employment in the furniture factories. "Later, having saved some money, he opened a cigar store. Last year he was named as a candidate for common council, receiving the Keystone and Democratic nomination. He stumped with the Blankenburg party and appealed particularly to the labor vote. He was elected to the common council from the Thirty-third ward by a majority of 1,200 votes.

Mayor Blankenburg leads a movement to turn back the resignation of Councilman Burke. While stating that the acceptance of the resignation is a matter for the consideration of councils, the mayor says that this is the time for the application of the Golden Rule.

Caught Shark by Tail.

A 400 pound shark that had been scaring bathers was recently captured by Frank Van Horn, a life guard on the beach at Belmar, N. J. Van Horn rushed out into the shallow water, grabbed the shark by the tail and, with the aid of Tom Shepard, succeeded in bringing it ashore. The shark, which was of the hammerhead species, measured seven feet in length.

STOCKINGS OR NO BATHING.

Atlantic City.—Since stockings were added to the things they had to look out for the bathing beach life guards were recent objects of suspicion to every woman bather.

Life for the bathers was made interesting when Director of Public Safety Bartlett ordered that bathing suits must be covered while women were on their way to the water. Bartlett followed this up with an order that bare-legged bathers would be barred.

—How many flies have you got?

STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Honesdale Dime Bank, held on July 25, 1912, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend the stockholders of the Honesdale Dime Bank to increase the capital stock of the said bank from \$75,000 to \$100,000."

In accordance with the above resolution a meeting of the stockholders is called to convene at the bank on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1912, between the hours of 3 and

4 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase.

Note: In the event of the stockholders approving the increase as recommended, the Board of Directors will fix the price for which the said stock shall be sold at \$200 per share.

BENJ. F. HAINES, Secretary. Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 5, 1912. 63w9.

—Read The Citizen.

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

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THAT WAYNE COUNTY CELEBRATION

Honesdale, Pa. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 27, 28, 29

Three great big gala days. Stupendous reward is offered to the individual or organization or relatives of said person or party, that can discover a dull moment during the three days.

HERE'S HOW YOU'RE ENTERTAINED:

TUESDAY Aug. 27
CIVIC AND GRANGE PARADE
Prize of \$10. cash is offered for the best decorated Civic float.
Prizes of \$15 cash and second prize of \$10. cash is offered by the Business Men's Association for the best decorated Grange float; in addition to the above offer the Washburn Crosby Co. through the Wayne Milling Co. offers a sack of Gold Medal Flour for every Grange, that enters the parade with a float.

For the best decorated carriage driven by a lady in the parade, two prizes: The first a Cut Glass Candelabra; second, Cut Glass Vase.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28
FIREMEN'S DAY: Eight visiting and all the local companies with their bands in line.
Hose laying contest for visiting companies. Prizes offered: Cut Glass Wine Set.
Best Drilled visiting company in line of parade: Cut Glass Vase.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29
AUTO PARADE. Over two hundred autos in line.
Prize of silver loving cup for the most original trimmed auto. Also cut glass vase for most artistically trimmed auto. Prize of Cut Glass Tunkard Jug for best trimmed auto driven by a lady.
Prize of \$10 cash is offered by the executive committee for the best decorated building front.
Excursion rates on the D. & H. with midnight trains leaving Honesdale.
Music during the three days by Honesdale band, Maple City Pipe and Drum Corps and Jenkins' Boy band. Friends, if you miss it you are going to have a grouch for days to come.

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