



A GLORIOUS FOURTH

If you haven't had a real glorious good time on the Fourth-of-July since the days when you got up at sunrise to shoot off the first fire-cracker and stayed up till all hours to shoot off that last sky-rocket—why not plan a Fourth-of-July picnic supper and a large evening to follow?

The recipe for this sort of party sufficient people to mix well, add one picnic basket heaping with good food, sit in a generous supply of fireworks, pack all into three or four cars, and step on the gas.

Food, Flags and Fun

And first, there arises the question of the picnic basket contents. Be sure to select foods which can be prepared at home, or quickly put together on the spot, which will be as inviting as if they were served in your own dining-room. Choose a red, white and blue color-scheme of course, for your picnic accessories—white paper plates, blue napkins and red paper cups are appropriate—and you can buy large paper table cloths which are patriotic in color and design. If there are woodland flowers to gather for your table centerpiece, so much the better. If not, have on hand a plentiful supply of tiny American

flags, and place a cake with white icing in the center of the feast, sticking up a border of these small flags in the top of the cake. "What to do" isn't a heavy problem if your gang is congenial, but in case you feel a dull moment coming on, have some game in mind that is lively fun. For example, Capture the Colors. Take ample, Capture the Colors. Take along with you plenty of balloons—red, white and blue ones—and give each player a balloon. Divide the group into two opposing sides and give each side a goal line. The players stand on their goal lines and keep batting their balloons into the air with their hands. At a secret signal from the leader of the opposing side, that side dashes to the other side's goal line and can capture any balloon that is in mid-air. Each side is allowed three attacks on the enemy's colors, and the side which comes out with the largest number of balloons captured—they must be whole balloons—wins the contest.

After the picnic supper, have your fireworks so planned that each one will have a chance to "send off" some of the splendor. And here is a delicious menu of tested recipes which will prove to be a refreshing supper for a warm evening. Each recipe serves eight persons.

- Deviled Eggs
 - Potato Chips
 - Watermelon Pickles
 - Chicken and Vegetable Salad
 - Sandwiches
 - Nut Bread, Cheese and Fig Sandwiches
 - Melba Mold
 - Cocoanut Kisses
 - Small Ice Cream Cakes
 - Coffee
 - Fruit Nectar
- Chicken and Vegetable Salad Sandwiches:** Cut up the chicken from a 6-ounce can of chicken, and the contents of an 8-ounce can of peas which have been drained, one-fourth cup chopped celery and one-fourth cup chopped pimiento. Moisten well with mayonnaise. Spread on buttered bread, cover with lettuce leaf and top with second slice of buttered bread.
- Melba Mold:** Bring one-third cup sugar and one-third cup milk to boiling, pour slowly over two slightly-beaten egg yolks and cook over hot water until thick, stirring constantly. Cool. Add one cup beaten cream and two tablespoons sherry flavoring. Drain the contents of one No. 2 can of peach halves and pack on top of the other in the center of a tall cookie can, or a small coffee can. Fill around the peaches with the cream mixture, cover and pack in ice and salt for four hours. Slice on a platter.

equipped and on their way in wagons to Bainbridge and Mr. Dodge with them. All this done in the short space of four hours. They arrived in Bainbridge the same evening, distance twelve miles. Here they remained one week, guarding the places in the river, where the water was low enough to cross over. During their stay they took five rebels as prisoners.

The rebels after burning a few of the small bridges on the opposite side of the river, cleared out, and the company came home and were dismissed. Many of our citizens were on the Gettysburg battle ground a very short time after the battle was over.

To put down this terrible rebellion was the desire of our people. They were willing to aid the government, and did so by furnishing more than their quota of fighting men. Fifty thousand dollars was raised by Borough appropriations and donations to pay our volunteers as an encouragement to enlist, so that those having families need not suffer during their absence.

The women too were patriotic. They did not neglect the soldiers; their work was a glorious one. Day and night did they labor. They furnished and sent to different places, hospitals, shirts, drawers, slippers, socks, mittens, sheets and comforts, blankets, quilts, pillows, fans, towels, muslin pantaloons, vests, handkerchiefs, lint, stationery, books and newspapers, wines, butter, dried beef and hams, and many other things, that they thought could be used, and be of service to the sick, wounded and suffering, or to others sadly in need. Two thousand dollars would not pay for all they sent. All honor to our women.

When the news came that the war was over, what rejoicing was here. Every heart was glad, many eyes were lifted up in silent gratitude to Heaven, and many prayers to God that no dark clouds should ever again hang over the future destiny of our country. But how soon was our joy turned to sadness. The news came by telegraph from Washington, early in the morning of the 15th day of April 1865, that our much loved President Abraham Lincoln had been murdered on the night before. Many tears were shed. The news was so appalling that when persons met they could not speak to each other without shedding tears.

The first settlers in this neighborhood were chiefly 'Scotch Irish'. Among them occur the names of Temple, Patterson, Mitchell, Hendricks, Spear, Galbraith, Anderson, Scott, Lowery, Peden, Porter, Sterrett, Kerr, Boggs, Lytle Clark, Campbell, Cook, Whitehill, Fate, Hayes, Jones, Cunningham, Mills, and others.

Names of German and other settlers, Erisman, Mumma, Strickler, Acker, Hassler, Ferry, Breneman, Stehman, Kauffman, Hiestand, Brubacher, Herr, Shirk, Garber, Witmer, Eshelman, Burkholder, and all called neighbors, although scattered over a territory of ten miles square.

These people here in early times were noted for their sprightly and convivial spirit. At all their social meetings, and especially at wedding, they had music and dancing. The violin was the musical instrument and the dance their crowning pleasure. The meetings closed in harmony, all wishing for another meeting of the same kind. As the time passed another class of people appeared on the stage. The character of these jovial meetings changed. There was another element here, and every year they had a frolic immediately after harvest. They called it a fair. Not such a fair should be. There was nothing on exhibition or for sale. There was generally a gathering of every sort. Fairs of the same kind were held in all the villages 'round. Not all at the same time, but far enough apart that the same persons could attend several. All these places had their fighting bullies. They always attended, and after two or three days frolic, dance and drink, they would close the affair en masse, they would close the affair with one or more fights. A propensity of holding these meetings became so glaring that they were abandoned altogether about the year 1859.

Another of the old time amusements in this neighborhood, in fact all over the country was bullet throwing, called 'long bulleta.' In this game two, three or four could play. Each one had his own cast iron bullet, weighing from 12 to 16 pounds. The one that could throw the farthest in three successive throws, was the winner, but the game was not completed, until he won twice before any of the others. There were great gatherings at these games and the best players around had a chance to test themselves with each other.

It was like the baseball of the present age. The result, however, did not get into the newspapers, but it took men too far from their employment and did not improve their morals. It was not as expensive as base ball for the players did not have to provide themselves with a grotesque equipment.

In these good old times, even up to 1825, travel from place to place, and paying visits, or to church, was almost always on horseback by la- dies, as well as by gentlemen, and it was just as rare a sight then, to see a lady in a vehicle of any kind, as to see one on horseback now. Mount Joy, Richland and inter-vening parts, by an act of the Legislature in 1851 was incorporated in a Borough to be called Mount Joy.

The location is a beautiful one, in the great limestone valley of Lancaster County. The general surface of the country around, is that of a gently undulating plain. A mile or two north and northeast of the town, are some beautiful elevations affording the grand and imposing

views of a valley, which because of its fertility and productiveness, has given to Lancaster County the name she is entitled to, "The Garden of the State."

The plot of the town is a rectangle or parallelogram, from east to west one mile in length. Area about 450 acres. It is but little distance west of the Little Chiques creek, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, 12 miles west of Lancaster, and 24 southeast of Harrisburg. There is also a good pike from the town to Marietta, on the Susquehanna river, five miles south of Mount Joy.

The Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster railroad passes through the town. The road was completed in 1836, with the exception of the tunnel near Elizabethtown which was finished in the year after. The road is now in the hands of the Penna. R. R. Company and in the Great R. R. route, from the east to the west. Through Chicago on the San Francisco. It is the route that a large majority of passengers take in going to and coming from the west.

At present the travel over the road is so great, that very long trains of cars filled with people, pass through the town almost every hour of the day, some of them at the rate of 40 miles an hour, affording the facility of getting letters and newspapers, in a very short time, from great distances.

Telegraph lines, too, pass through the town, so that we may truly say, that with the railroad and telegraph, we get the news of the world in as little time as any inland town in the union, and can leave here in the morning for Philadelphia, transact business there and be at home in the evening.

According to census returns the population in 1860 was 1729. In 1870 it was 1896, and now 1876 supposed to be 2200.

The population is double what it was in 1851. Property has steadily increased in value. The assessed valuation in 1876 \$509,416.

The officers of our Borough are a Burgess and six councilmen. The Burgess at present time, H. Schaffner; Councilmen at present time: S. N. Eby, J. B. Shelley, and Samuel Kurtz, East Ward. Peter Helman, Henry Stager, and Henry Garber, West Ward.

Number of free holders 311, tenants 154, single men 65, number of voters 420.

Two banks each with a capital of \$100,000. First National Bank, H. B. Reist, President; A. Garber, Cashier. Mount Joy Union National Bank, J. G. Hoerner, President, J. R. Long, Cashier. The officers are kind and obliging, very attentive, and with the directors, manage so as to do a very safe business.

Large and extensive buildings in the east end of the Borough, were put up many years ago, to carry on the business of manufacturing agricultural implements of all kinds, but principally for making mowers and reapers. Passing on through several firms, it is conducted at present by Marsh & Comp. Making reapers and mowers is their principal work. The article they put up is an 'Improved Valley Chief', and known far and near as among the best reapers and mowers now in use. Their machines are sent off daily to almost every part of the country.

We have another agricultural implement manufactory on a smaller scale by Wolgemuth & Geyer, where some reapers are also made. They put up threshing machines, corn shellers, etc., and do quite a good business.

Quite a large establishment, a plough factory carried on by Root & Co., where ploughs of every kind are made, also harrows, and cultivators. The articles are sent away almost every day in the cars and many sold to the farmers nearer home. These three establishments have foundries, where castings of every kind are made.

Next comes our Coach Factory by A. B. Landis, where vehicles of every kind are made, and in such credit that he receives orders for carriages from almost every part of the Union.

We can boast of a large Steam Tannery kept going by Kurtz & Strickler. In addition to their manufacturing and keeping a supply of leather on hand for the town, and the country around far and near, they export leather to Europe.

Cabinet or Furniture making is quite a business here. Goods of the finest as well as the common kinds are made & kept for sale in these establishments viz, H. S. Myers East Ward; David Engle, West Ward; and Geo. Way, West Ward.

We have two very handsome Drug Stores, one in the East Ward by P. A. Pyle, the other in the West Ward by J. C. Groff.

P. Frank our Borough has a very large building in which quite a brisk business in making Malt and Beer is carried on. A Steam Flouring Mill by J. M. Brandt and mill by water power, but a few rods distance from the Borough line by J. A. Snyder. These mills do a large business, not only to supply the town and surrounding country, but are constantly sending quantities of flour to other places. The coal yards, by the firms of Shock and Hostetter and E. and W. W. Cassell. At these yards all kinds of stove coal are kept. Lumber Yard by Flowers & Son.

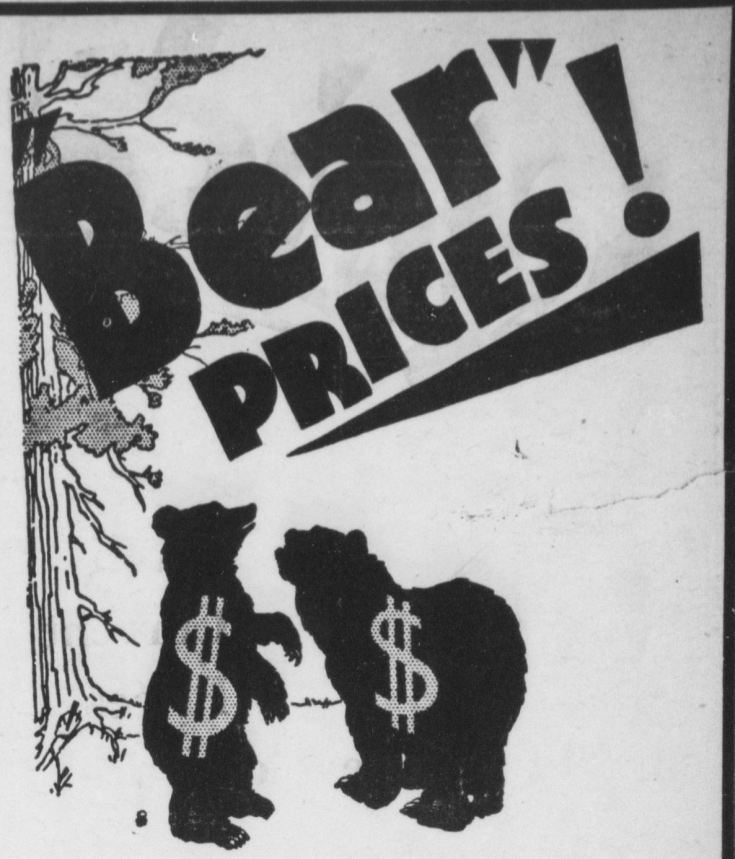
Four Dry Goods and Grocery Stores, where everything in that line of business is kept on the move by S. N. Eby, J. Bowman, Breneman & Longenecker and Raber & Son.

(Continued next week)

Stake Tall Flowers

To prevent damage by wind the taller growing flowers should be staked. The stakes should be as inconspicuous as it is possible to make them.

Patronize Bulletin Advertisers



Catch— Them Before They Climb...

PRICES today are below "sea-level", if we may be permitted to use the phrase as a simile for par.

They're actually "sub" prices in the sense that many commodities, and principally the necessities of life, are being sold below cost of production, or at least below the cost at which merchants, manufacturers and wage-earners can continue to produce them and maintain normal standards of living.

What, then, is the inevitable result? Prices must come "up for air" . . . national and individual prosperity demands it and the upturn is immediately in the offing.

Today's prices are depression prices. They can only be compared with prices during other periods of depression of past years. . . they cannot remain in this country any more than depression can continue in a country so basically prosperous in resources, in enterprise, in wealth, in commercial and industrial leadership.

These are conditions which will, and are already, adjusted themselves . . . by inevitable laws of economics.

We've reached the low . . . and at the low is the time to buy. With Food, Clothing, Furniture and almost everything else at the lowest prices in 15 years; with the purchasing power of your dollar greater today by 40% to 100% than at any time since the war surely it's time to stock up . . . even to buy beyond your immediate needs because unless you buy now, or very soon, you're surely going to pay more . . . when prices come "up for air."

BULLETIN MOUNT JOY, PA.

IF YOU WANT GOOD TEETH—
By DR. J. M. WISAN
Chairman, Council on Mouth Hygiene, New Jersey State Dental Society

THE FARMER AND TEETH

If TEETH are to grow properly we must give them as much attention as the farmer gives to his plants.

What is more fascinating than to follow the farmer through the summer season of cultivation? He knows that if his plants are to grow properly for bloom or fruit, they must be fed properly. Water, phosphate, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid are some of the essential vegetation needs for a productive existence.

A puncture forced me to stop my auto near a farm and the owner obligingly offered to assist me in the task of changing the tire.

This incident happened during the summer of 1932, an immensely dry and hot season giving the farmer much cause for complaint. He discussed the various problems of his farm existence—the necessity of obtaining proper fertilizers which were so expensive that he could look for little profit because of the low price he obtained for his produce.

During the conversation it became apparent that his teeth had not received as much attention as his plants. My curiosity was aroused and I determined to learn whether he had given any consideration to the subject of supplying his body with the necessary growth foods.

Not desiring to be intrusive, I stated that one advantage of living on a farm was that children could obtain sufficient milk and butter at little cost. His answer was that in that section there were few dairies.

I inquired if he drank much milk. He answered "No, very little. We prefer tea and coffee for our beverage." His teeth proved it.

It is too bad that men who give such scientific treatment to plants often fail utterly to realize the necessity of supplying bodies with the foods so necessary to the building of healthy teeth—milk, fruits and vegetables.

Earliest History Of Mount Joy

(From page 1)

was all excitement. The rebels were making their way toward Pennsylvania. The citizens met, and at a very short notice, or in a very short time, between eighty and ninety men were mustered, armed and equipped, placed themselves under the command of Capt. L. D. Gallagher. They armed themselves with the arms that were stored in the armory at the west end of the town, were soon on their way, and ready to serve in any way to stop the progress of the rebels. They did not get to Antietam. They were quartered in and near Hagerstown and could hear the firing of the cannon while the battle was going on. When no longer needed they were dismissed and sent home, having served seventeen days.

The next year and just before the battle of Gettysburg, we had another exciting time. This time the rebels had got into Pennsylvania and on their way for our county, and the people from York and Cumberland counties, left their places in a hurry, took their stock and everything else they could conveniently take, made for the Susquehanna river to cross it.

The bridges at Columbia and Harrisburg were used as they never had been before, a constant stream of people, horses, wagons, vehicles, of every kind, hogs, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and thus continued for a day and night. Many left their homes but a few hours before the rebels came, and thus saved themselves and their property, our roads were lined with their live stock. A long train of Army wagons and horses passed through the town to keep away from the enemy. Here to every one seemed to be on the lookout to take care of themselves, many things were put away in secret places, especially valuables. The cars, too, were running all the time, train after train, in quick succession, day and night, taking away for safety, the machinery, in all the work shops from Altoona to Middletown.

When the Columbia bridge was burning, we could see the fire, the excitement quieted down, for all felt satisfied that the rebel army would hardly be able to cross the river. The bridge was burned on Sunday evening. Next morning excitement was at its highest in Bainbridge. A messenger from town on the bridge came into our town to tell our people that the rebels were seen in great numbers on the opposite side of the river, and no doubt seeking a place where the water would be shallow enough to cross. The news spread from house to house in a hurry. The Rev. N. Dodge, of Cedar Hill Seminary, an old man of three score and ten was in town, hastily wrote an article for the citizens to sign, and with his papers in his hand, took to the street in a public place. He soon had a crowd around him, urged all to go to the rescue and keep the rebel army away.

The effort was a success. Between seventy and eighty signed the paper, chose L. D. Gallagher for their captain, and were armed,

Correct Home Canning



Do you can at home? Then you will be interested in the results of experiments made on foods commonly canned at home, by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. These experiments, made to help you to preserve foods safely at home, as they are preserved in the canneries, represent ten years of experimental work in home canning, and the examination of more than 4000 containers of food canned in experimental laboratories.

Canner Method Urged

The Bureau urges especially that, as a matter of economy, as well as a precaution against food spoilage the steam pressure method used by commercial canners, be used when canning meats and non-acid vegetables at home. Discussing these experiments, a recent release from the Department of Agriculture says:

"Since meats, fish and corn, beans, peas, and other vegetables, except tomatoes, give most trouble in home canning, the department ran many series of comparative tests with these foods. Repeatedly it tried out the water-bath method with both continuous and intermittent periods of processing, and again and again the high percentage of spoilage showed this method wasteful and dangerous for nonacid foods.

"The water-bath method produces a temperature about equal to that of boiling water but no higher. This is not high enough to kill in a reasonable time the bacteria that cause spoilage in these nonacid foods.

"The steam-pressure method, however, quickly runs the temperature in the containers up to 240 degrees or 250 degrees. These high temperatures destroy harmful bacteria in a short time."

For This Locality's Complete News Service
Read—The Bulletin