To Oharge Special Town Laws.

The following bill has been introduced in the legislature. If it passes it will change the special law under which Bloomsburg is incorporated. It is entitled an act to enable towns, boroughs and municipalities heretofore chartered by special act of assembly to surrender their charters and become subject to the provisions of the general borough laws.

SEC. I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same that whenever a majority of the voters or electors of any town, borough or other municipality heretofore incorporated by a special act of the legislature shall vote in favor of exchanging their special charter for a charter under and subject to the provisions of the general borough laws and supplements thereto said town, borough or municipality shall be chartered under said general borough laws by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which said town borough or other municipality may be situated.

SEC. 2. Whenever the corporate authorities of any such town, borough or other municipality shall by resolution thereof duly passed and recorded relief, I tried Salvation Oil, and after among the minutes thereof determine to hold an election upon the question of becoming subject to the provisions of the general borough laws, they shall give notice thereof during at least tour weeks immediately prior to the next general election it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of elections teacup and telling fortunes by the within said town, borough, or other municipality to receive tickets written or printed from the electors therein qualified to vote by the Constitution of this State, labelled on the outside "General Borough Charter," and containing on the inside the words "For" and "Against," and to deposit said tickets in a box to be provided for the can be days of ill luck, ranks one adpurpose and the electors in voting hering to it as among the low and said tickets shall cross out either the word "For" or the word "Against" and one's nails on Sunday, lest one do the ticket shall be counted in favor of the proposition not crossed out. The tickets so received shall be counted and a return thereof made to the clerk of the Court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and in receiving and counting and in making returns of the votes cast the ing glass, the putting on of another's judges, inspectors and clerks of the crape, all prophesy death-the belief said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth, regulating the expression of exercise of such begeneral elections and all voters, judges lief, gives one a low caste, and is no and clerks voting at and in attendance longer to be indulged in with safety upon the elections to be held under by those ambitious of social correctthe provisions of this act, shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the has gone too far in these days for election laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of the elections in any town, borough, or municipality aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against a general borough charter, no further proceedings shall be had and the result thereof shall be certified to the authorities of said town, borough, or other municipality and shall be recorded on the minutes of their proceedings upon that question in that town, borough, or other municipality for three years thereafter. If it shall appear by the said returns that there is a majority in favor of general borough charter the said court of quarter sessons of the peace of the proper county shall issue its order and decree setting forth that said town, borough, or other municipality heretofore in-corporated by special act of the Legislature naming said special act shall be a body corporate and politic by the name of the borough subject to, and under the general borough laws of the Commonwealth, and thereafter the said borough shall be govern-ed by and subject to all the provisions of said general borough laws and not subject to the provisions of the special act or acts in the same manner as if originally incorporated under the general borough laws. SEC. 4. All the property and es tates whatsoever. real and personal of the town, borough and municipality which shall have thus become subject to the provisions of the general borough laws are hereby severally and respectively vested in the corporation or body politic of said borough its successor by the name style and title aforesaid to and for the use and benefit of the citizens thereof forever and until the corporation of the said borough shall be duly organized under this act the charter of the said town borough or municipality under said begin to shoot and the bull-rush is special act shall continue in full force and operation and all officers under the same shall hold their offices until after an election shall take place under the general laws for borough officers and until the period at which officers under the general borough laws shall assume their duties. And as soon as the charter obtained under this act shall go into operation all suits, prosecutions, debts, and claims whatever shall become transferred to said new borough corporation which in all suits pending shall be substituted therein and be under the control and management thereof as fully and completely as if no alteration had been made in

borough, created by virtue of this act, PROVIDED HOWEVER, that all rights and properties vested by virtue of any of the provisions of the special act or acts applicable to the corporation previous to the incorporation under this of the country. It is essentially react, shall remain so vested under the publican. The men and women who same conditions and restrictions as if no change whatever, or alteration has been made in the said charter.

SEC. 5. Whenever in any town, borough, or municipality aforesaid, the boundaries thereof shall include lands used exclusively for agricultural and farming purposes, it shall be the duty of the councils in said new borough, in determining the rate of taxation for each year, to assess a tax up-on said agricultural and farm land equal to one-half of the highest rate nobility of kindliness, that, unfortunof tax required to be assessed for said year so that upon real estate assessed in said borough there shall be two lorgnettes? rates of taxation, and it shall be the duty of the assessors in said borough to make assessments of property in conformity with the provisions of this act, and to designate the class in which such property should be rated.

It beats the doctors .- Mrs. Boyd. 22 Weeden St., Providence, R. I. says: "I suffered for three months from rheumatism and neuralgia. The doctor's medicines not giving me any using two bottles, considered myself perfectly cured."

Some By-Gone Superstitions.

The ancient custom of whirling the dregs, seeing a kiss here, a ring there, clear sky, or tears, is now known as a part of the old divination which even the more enlightened of the heathen ridiculed; the notion of disaster with thirteen at a table has been exploded long ago; the idea that Friday is a day of ill luck, that any of God's days ignorant. That one must not trim something one is ashamed of before the next Sunday; that the scissors dropping into the floor, instead of upon it, announce a coming guest ; that the rocking of an empty chair gives spiritual warnings; that the baying of a dog at night, the breaking of a lookin these and kindred superstitions, and ness and elegance. Enlightenment those desiring its extension to subject themselves to the idleness of a belief in any possible power over us inherent in any combination of inanin.ate substances. We have come out into the light, and left the bats and owls and creeping things of the night behind us. We cannot be hampered by those who persist in looking back and linger-

Society at the Capital.

The society of the capital that is immediately before our eyes is a moving and breathing picture of the life compose it come from all ends of the land. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it is not like the society that is found at courts or in the charmed circles of those who hedge in kings Here we have the people doing as best they may what is done by the select of Europe. They may do it crudely, inelegantly, even boisterously, but will any one who has participated in their pleasures say that they do not do it generously, and with a certain ately for them, is a stranger to many who look at them through cynical

From the President's dwelling down, the houses of the official people who care to perform the social function are open to the public. It is absurd, of course, to speak of the social intercourse carried on on such a basis as involving in any but the slightest degree the element of selection or of exclusiveness. There was a time not many years ago when a few persons were invited to the official receptions at the White House, and placed behind a barrier of receiving women and sofas. It was pleasant for those who were thus chosen, and they were peo-ple who helped to make Washington unique and peculiar; but the great Washington world, the really interesting and characteristic specimens of humanity, the representatives of the progressive citizenship of the country, tramped on before that President as their like had tramped on before other Presidents, and as they would continue to tramp on before Presidents yet to come, into the great East Room, out into the halls, timidly through the Conservatory -for simple-minded men and women who do not understand all the complications of social relations have not yet learned the delight of remote corners, and are strongly inclined to doubt the propriety of get ting beyond the call of the host or hostess, no matter how large the party may be .- From "Washington Society," by Henry Loomis Nelson, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Eagerness to produce something cheap often blinds us to the importance of making something good. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts are both cheap and good. 10 cts a bottle.

Beware of Ointments for Outarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Care, manufactured by F. J. Cheney ing over such dust and ashes ; we drop & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mer-



CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 5. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topro.-The Lord's day. How shall we keep it? Neb. Slij, 22, Math. zii, 4-18. "Sanctify the Sabbath day." Neb. ziii, 22. 1. The Sabbath day. The oldest insti-tution of the world is the Sabbath or

Lord's day. It is almost as old as creation. Born on the seventh day of time, christened amid the thunderings of Sinai, observed as sacred and holy by Christ and His disciples, it has all the marks of divinity upon it. If venerableness adds anything of interest or worth to the customs of men, surely it should be accorded to the Sabbath day. It has outlasted the patriarchal altars, witnessed the decay of sacred monuments, survived the tabernacle, temples and gorgeous sacrifices, and after almost 19 Christian centuries it is still honored and revered of men. Its future history is as certain as its past history, because it is divine. Nor will it end with the end of time, for the Scripture tells us of a rest or Sabbath that remains to the people of God be-yond this life. All honor, then, to that which always has been, which is and always will be-namely, the Christian Sabbath!

2. Why should the Sabbath be kept? There are many reasons. God observed it and commanded it to be observed. Christ observed it and illustrated the true spirit in which all should observe it. It is necessary to the best physical, mental and moral development of man. God did not institute the Sabbath for divine benefit. "The Sabbath was made for man." Man needs it. The individual needs it. The nation needs it. The world needs it. The toilers in the field, the factory and workshop need it. Nor is it less necessary to the one who labors with his mind. A Sabbath given to the soul is the best of all means for refreshing the intellect of man. The soul needs the Sabbath-both the soul of the saint and the sinner. 3. How should the Sabbath be kept?

This is a much discussed question today. Some perhaps are too conservative and others too liberal. It should not be observed in such a way as to make its only virtue that it comes but one day in seven. On the other hand, no such spirit of carelessness, of disregard, should characterize it as to do away with all the sacred claims it has upon us. It is the Lord's day and should in some way be devoted to Him. As its name signifies, it is a rest day, and as such we should keep it holy. On that day we should rest from the labors and pleasures of the other six days; rest because we need rest and this seventh portion of time to devote to God. That the body and mind may have true rest, and that the soul may receive the highest benefit from the Lord's day, we should spend the time in public worship of God, fellowship and communion with the members of our own families, quiet read-ing and meditation of God's holy word. Thus only can we "sanctify the Sabbath

day." Bible References-Gen. ii, 1-8; Ex. xx, 9-11; Num. xxviii, 9; Dent. v, 14; Ezek. xlvi, 8; Neh. ix, 14; Isa. lviii, 13; Math. xii, 12; Luke iv, 16, 81; vi, 6; John ix, 14; Acts xiii, 14; xv 44; Acts xiii, 27; Heb. iv, 4, 9; I Cor. xvi, 2; Jer. xvii, 27; Num. IV. 82-36; Bev. 1, 10.

The External Appearance of Jesus.

I have often wondered what the ternal appearance of Jesus was likewhether He was tall and slender or short of stature, and whether He was emaciated on account of His frequent great burdens resting upon Him. Espe-cially have I wondered what His face was like-whether it was a sweet face which once seen could never be forgotten, or whether, as some tradition says, there never was a smile upon it. Is there anything wrong in such a thought as this? Does it not seem natural that when one reads so much about the words and acts of Jesus, and knows that a nobler, kinder being never lived, he should wonder as to the expression of His face, the color of His eyes and hair, and meeting Him upon the highway would men be attracted by the beauty of His face or would they be impressed by His homeliness? While going up and down the Holy Land I thought much about the external appearance of Jesns and wondered whether anywhere in that country I should meet a face that would in some measure answer to my idea of the Christ. In the crowded streets of Jerusalem, in the Garden of Gethsemane, at the Pool of Siloam, at the supposed site of Calvary north of the Damascus gate, at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and as we wound along the beaten paths of travel among the hills and over the plains, I kept my eyes open for a picture of the Christ. Leaving the camp at Tiberias early one morning for a walk northward along the sea I came upon a man standing ap-parently in deep meditation upon a rock. His hair was long, his figure slight, his countenance sad, his eyes piercing and yet full of tenderness. There seemed to be something about him that aroused strange feelings within my heart. Had I seen the Christ? I have tried to forget that face and form, and yet it clings to me. Whatever the form of Jesus may have been, I know this-that there never was one that came so near my ideal as this.-Rev. E. Herbruck, Ph. D.

presently or in future existing against the previous corporation when the said charter shall go into effect, or operation shall by force, thereof, by operation shall by force thereof, be recovered from or against the said Pitcher's Castoria.

their hands and go on. It has become by the edict not only of Christian faith, but even of gay society, an evidence of vulgar breeding, both inadmissible and impossible, to give any more heed than we should to objects of curiosity to these notions and fancies which are in amount the creed of the ignorant beldams of dark ages. These useless and depraving things must all go together in the caldron where the sisters of the blasted heath performed their incantations, belongng to the legends of dark history and unhappy ages, and be allowed to bear no relation whatever to the sweetness and light of our own fortunate days, and those more fortunate, perhaps, to come .- Harper's Bazar.

"The Blood is the Life".

Runs the old saying and everything that ever makes part of any organ of the body must reach its place therein through the blood. Therefore, if the blood is purified and kept in good condition by the use of Hood's Sarsaprilla, it necessarily follows that the benefit of the medicine is imparted to every organ of the body. Can anything be simpler than the method by which this excellent medicine gives good health to all who will try it fairly and patiently?

out.

Oatarrh in New England.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.-G. K. Mellor. Druggist, Worcester, Mass

I believe Ely's Cream Baim is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public .- Bush & Co., Druggist, Worchester, Mass.

An article of real merit .-- C. P. Alden, Druggist, Springfield Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it -Geo. A. Hill, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

cury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surface of the system. In buying this remedy be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Bor Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per

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The bump it made him wince, He fell on his head, and took to his

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Christian Endeavor Notes.

The number of Presbyterian Christian Endeavor societies is as follows: Presbyterian, 5,863; Cumberland Presbyterian, 549; United Presbyterian, 275; Reformed Presbyterian, 43; Scotch Presbyterian, 24. In addition there are enrolled two Westminster leagues of Christian Endeavor.

The Congregationalists have 4,\$68 Christian Endeavor societies.

Mr. H. B. Pennell, now of Boston, son of Mr. W. H. Pennell, led the first Christian Endeavor prayer meeting, being at the time but 11 years of age.

The total number of Christian Endeavor societies is 23,168; 845 of these societies are in foreign and missionary lands, 1,546 in the Dominion of Canada and 20,773 in our own land. There are now 2,859 Junior Christian Endeavor societies enrolled.