

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Interest in politics indicates good citizenship. It is the concern of every man.

The picnic and the snake story are both getting ready for a long rest.

The greatest weakness of American railroads are the human agencies employed.

A number of automobile touring parties are visiting Danville during these Fall days.

Great crops of everything, remarkable activity in the industrial world and tranquility at home and abroad ought to conspire to make the next year or two the most prosperous in the history of the nation.

Some of the Mill street merchants are much annoyed by persons pilfering goods from out side displays.

The big culvert near the Reading station is being built entirely by local labor.

The Shauknig High School hazards push the West Pointers pretty hard for first place.

The hold ups and other outrages that are being committed in this vicinity are becoming almost too numerous for comfort.

Trespass notices for sale at the office. For 5c, or 25c a dozen.

Miss Ruth Getkin, of Harrisburg, is the guest of Miss Ella Snyder, Grand street.

J. Mont, Woodside, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Woodside, Mowrey street.

Mrs. Jacob Dietz and daughter Miss Lois have returned from a visit with relatives in Atlantic City.

Miss Florence Scheidt has returned to her home in Hazleton, after a visit at the home of Joseph Snyder, Grand street.

Ralph Heckert, of Milton, spent Sunday with relatives in this city.

Job Printing of all kinds properly executed at reasonable prices, at the Intelligencer Office.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jenkins, of Milton, spent Sunday at the Goodall home, Chambers street.

O. P. Winter, of Frostburg, Md., is a guest at the home of W. R. Miller, Superintendent of Danville & Bloomsburg trolley line.

Miss Jessie Oberdorf spent Sunday with friends in Northumberland.

John F. Conant, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the home of his brother, Frank Conant, East Market street.

Peter U. Farley, Chief Engineer at McHenry's distillery at Benton, spent Sunday with friends in this city.

The Intelligencer is at your service as a news or advertising medium. We await your commands.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schofield, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Snyder, Spring street.

Dr. Harry Klase, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Klase, Water street.

We still continue to give The Great American Farm Journal to all our subscribers who pay in advance. Think of it. Two papers for the price of one, and only \$1.00, too.

The more improved roads that are constructed the greater the demand there will be for more. It is encouraging to know that the people are beginning to see the necessity for better highways.

There is some hope of an amicable conference between the coal operators and miners in the anthracite region before the termination of the 1902 agreement. Consideration for the continuing public would dictate such a course at this time.

No matter what your business, use good printing. It's the dress by which the public judges you. We can please you and make your printing a profitable investment.—The Intelligencer Printery, rear of No. 10 West Mahoning street.

After a week's visit with her friend, Mrs. Al. Litchard, of near Exchange, Mrs. D. N. Dieffenbacher and daughter returned home Wednesday. Mrs. Litchard and her little boy brought out neighbors home and spent the day very pleasantly with them.

The following members of the Danville Aerie of Eagles assisted at the installation of the New Aerie at Milton Tuesday evening: Oscar Staff, William Speiser, Lewis Dietz, Frank Riley, Elmer Newberry and John G. Wate.

The Danville High School paper, The Orange and Purple, has been given to the Morning News for publication at the \$2.00 for twenty-four pages.

The Intelligencer and that office were the only ones given a chance to bid, our bid being \$1.00 a page straight. The Intelligencer had the last contract, which was two years ago. Last year's publication was suspended on account of some differences in the school.

The festive burglar is still parading his vociferous industry in the towns of this section. According to the report they get little or nothing. We might suggest to these tradesmen in a hazardous occupation that the same amount of energy and industry devoted to an honest calling would be more fruitful in financial returns.

During the Last Year Over Thirty Thousand Answered the Final Roll Call.

Time is thinning the ranks of the soldiers of the Civil War. It is over forty years since Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and boys who wore the blue then are now old men.

The commissioner of pensions states that during the fiscal year ending June 30th no less than 30,324 survivors of the war for the Union passed 100 years of age. The reports of the Grand Army of the Republic, made at Denver last week, show that 9,151 of its members have died since its last national encampment. These figures do not reveal all the ravages made by the grim destroyer among the veterans during the year. The pension rolls, although the high water mark of 1,000,000 names was reached last January, cannot furnish the information necessary to accurately determine the loss by death among the old soldiers. It is estimated that there are 230,000 soldiers who have never applied for pension, and many of those who did apply were rejected. The Grand Army of the Republic numbers 235,455, but there are very many survivors of the Union armies of the Civil War who still hold aloof and fail to avail themselves of their eligibility to join the Grand Army of the Republic.

It is wholly probable that the deaths shown by the pension rolls during the past year, 2,000 more may be safely added.

With each succeeding year the death rate is bound to increase. In a very short time all those who fought in the great conflict of 1861-5 will have reached the scriptural span of three score and ten. Their death is certain to work still greater ravage than did the foe at Antietam, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and countless other fields "where carnage heaped high its slaughtered ranks."

Men of this generation will see the day when the last survivor of the armies of the Union will join the host on the other shore. It is the way of all the earth, but their last days are marked by the knowledge that their sacrifices were not in vain, that their country was not ungrateful, and that their labors live after them in the Union of the states.

Failed to Account.

Coroner E. P. Sharpless, of Catawissa, was in Berwick Tuesday and together with Chief of Police Clayberger visited Gas Lowe at his home in West Berwick with the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the death of William Fenstermacher and clear some of the mysterious circumstances connected with his disappearance in the Eryx and finding of his body in the river at Sanbury.

The coroner stated to Mr. Lowe that he was not there in his official capacity but only to inquire into Mr. Fenstermacher's death.

Coroner Sharpless stated after the meeting that it had not been at all a satisfactory one as far as throwing light on his disappearance is concerned. Lowe failed to remember anything whatever that occurred after he awoke from the car at Eryx until he took another car from that place for Berwick. He told a chain of happenings, tracing his way to Eryx after he had visited Bloomsburg and again after he left Eryx but as to what happened while in Eryx his mind, he professes, is entirely blank.

He failed to account for several incidents that are known to have occurred between Fenstermacher and himself.

The coroner stated that he will place the facts before District Attorney Day and it will be decided what action will follow.

Accident on State Road.

Oliver Cope, of Maudsall, who is employed by Fiss & Hartman on the State Road, met with an accident Saturday morning which resulted in injuring two fingers on his right hand.

Mr. Cope was on a wagon which had been drawn along side of the stone crusher to be unloosed. In some manner he fell against the machine and his hand became entangled in the chain gear. Before the man could extricate himself from the machinery the hand had been drawn half around the circumference of the wheel between the chain and the teeth.

The injuries were more painful than serious, as only the flesh was lacerated.

Birthday Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Snyder entertained a number of friends of their daughter Ethel, Tuesday evening in honor of her birthday. Miss Snyder was the recipient of a number of presents, those present were Miss Edith and Eliza Spenser, Elizabeth Ryan, Lillian Snyder, Thomas Langer of New York city, Frederick Snyder, Mrs. Lamberson and Mrs. Lunge.

Mark Twain's Definition.

It is told of Mark Twain that during a conversation with a young lady of his acquaintance he had occasion to mention the word dry dock.

"What is a dry dock, Mr. Clemens?" she asked.

"A thirsty physician," replied the humorist.—Boston Herald.

Important Point For Johnny.

Johnny—Don't they use bark to tan hides with, pa? Father—Yes, my son. But if you ask any more questions this evening you'll find that a slipper does just as well.

In the End.

He is called the undertaker, but he overtakes us all.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Nearly as Good.

"Did you succeed in breaking your grandfather's will?"

"No, but we managed to bend it so that a few more thousand dollars oozed out of the family tree."

Timely and Valuable Suggestions.

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has even approached in success the intelligent use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which promotes an easy and natural action of the digestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is common for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control its urinary organs, it is bed-wetted, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs by writing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Swamp-Root is soon realized, it is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail, free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonials received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Williams & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name Swamp-Root, the Kidney and Bladder Pills, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

THE DOG DAYS.

In the Course of Time Sirius May Rise in Midway.

Dog days begin, according to the traditions of boyhood in certain parts of the United States, when the green scum, algae, begins to appear on the surface of the lakes and rivers. Then it is supposed to be unsafe to go in swimming. And it is then that, according to the tradition of many adults as well as of boys, dogs most frequently go mad. All nations and races of civilization apparently have had a period during the summer known as dog days when many maladies were supposed to be common. But the madness of dogs, hydrophobia, was never associated with dog days by the ancients.

Two days are a rather indefinite period, according to this green scum rule, but there is a disagreement of authorities as to when dog days really do begin and end. According to the dictionary, "dog days are part of the year when the heat of the sun is at its height, and the dog star, Sirius," that is, when the dog star rises in conjunction with the sun or as nearly in conjunction as may be observed. Various dates from July 3 to Aug. 15 have been assigned for the beginning of dog days, and they are given various durations of from thirty to fifty days.

It seems to have been from the heliac rising of Sirius that the ancients most commonly reckoned the dog days. Thus at the present time the dog days would begin July 3 and end Aug. 11. Sirius is the brightest star in the heavens, and it was easy to associate the mutual heat of the brightest star and of the sun with the hottest and most unkindly period of the year. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) declared the dog days to be the most unhealthy part of the summer.

Dog days are continually dropping farther back in the calendar. Now they are twelve days behind the schedule to which they held in the past.

The Egyptians maintained that the first indication of the rise of the Nile took place on the morning of the longest day, when, as they said, the sun and Sirius were joined together. They attributed the rise of the river entirely to the great heat generated by this star in conjunction with the sun.

Sirius is situated in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major, the "great dog." The Latin name of dog days was "dies canicularis," and from this comes the term "canicular year," which was known among the Egyptians and Ethiopians. It was computed from one heliac rising of Sirius to the next and consisted ordinarily of 365 days, every fourth year having 366 days.—Chicago News.

Grants of History.

Turner, the naturalist, declares that he once saw upon the coast of Brazil a race of gigantic savages whose average height was over ten feet, some individuals exceeding twelve and a half feet. M. Thuret of France in his description of the sea slug, published in Paris in 1775, says that he was once present when the skeleton of a South American savage eleven feet and two inches in height was discovered.

The Chinese have a record of several such skeletons. One of six feet ten inches in height which lived in the Flowery Kingdom within the last 300 years. Josephus mentions a Jew who was ten feet three inches, and Phylax was well acquainted with Gabbath, the Arabian giant, who was nine feet nine inches in height. Coming down to modern times, we find that John Middleton, who lived in the time of James I, was nine feet three inches and had a hand several inches long by eight and a half broad. Murphy, one of the celebrated trio of Irish giants (Charles Byrne and O'Brien being the other two), was eight feet ten inches and O'Brien two inches taller.

OILS FROM FISH.

Valuable Themselves, as Are Also Their Byproducts.

The preparation of oil from aquatic animals for both medicinal and technical purposes is of great importance. The principal oil producers are the whales, porpoises, blackfish, seals, walrus, menhaden, herring, cod, haddock, pollock, hake, cusk, ling, shark, dogfish, alligator and turtle.

Various subsidiary products are obtained from these aquatic oils and form a source of considerable profit to the refiner. Among the more important of these products may be noted the following:

At a low temperature there may be separated from all varieties of aquatic oils a solid fat or grease known as "foots" or "stearin" which is somewhat similar to the tallow obtained from sheep and oxen. It is used as a substitute for tallow from sheep and oxen in sizing yarns, as emulsifier in leather dressing, etc. By bleaching the oils a semisolid fat known as "sperm soap," "whale soap," "menhaden soap," etc., according to the variety of oil treated, is produced. This material is used in soap manufacturing, etc. By refining sperm oil spermaceti is obtained, and this is used principally in candle making.

As a substitute for medicinal purposes, or for producing a polish on linen in laundering and for self lubricating carriages.

After the oil is extracted the resulting scrap or refuse is dried and sold as

The Peoples' Telephone System Is Spreading Out

Under the New Management Much Progress is Being Made, and All Moves Well.—A Directory Will be Printed by Us.

Under the new management of Messrs. W. H. Dildine and H. A. Snyder, the Peoples' Telephone System is reaching out in all directions in our rural surroundings and bringing into immediate communication the progressive citizens.

Today it possesses more than a hundred good, influential subscribers, and everything is in good working condition. Twenty-five new instruments have been ordered and will be installed as fast as new subscribers are added.

Yesterday (Thursday) the Ottawa route was started to be wired, and ere long that branch will be at the peoples' command.

On Exchange route the 20-foot poles are being replaced by heavier 25-foot ones.

The Opp line is completed.

Poles are being distributed on the Swenoda route, and Mr. L. P. Wagner, of Washingtonville, who has contracted for planting them, is executing his task with dispatch and satisfaction.

The system is connected with those of the Bell and United systems, and can be used at little expense to talk with friends and on business in all sections of the State and even beyond. This seems to be the age of convenience, and our progressive rural friends appear to be eager to grasp the situation.

At the present time a neat and attractive directory is under the course of construction in the job department of the Intelligencer, which, when finished will make the line complete. A thousand copies will be printed, and distributed into a thousand homes and business places that have phones of the various companies in this section.

Wooltex Garments for Winter

Designed for Well-Dressed Women

THE Wooltex idea of making garments is a quality idea all through—fabrics quality, style quality, workmanship quality. All fabrics are tested—even the eye or hand may be deceived but no thread of cotton or shoddy can pass the search of an acid bath, if it's Wooltex it's always pure wool.

Every garment is sold with fit assured. They differ from other makes in that they retain the original shape after the first season's wearing, and that means much to the majority of persons.

Wooltex Prices Are No Higher

Though they show better quality, more style and expert tailoring the price is no higher than for other ordinary makes.

Fall and Winter Suits—Prices 15.00 to 25.00

The most noticeable feature is the long coat-jacket, mostly 45 inches long and in fitted style built in Wooltex in such a way that they fit every lady whom nature has endowed less kindly than with a model figure. Pleated skirts remain popular and in length just clearing the ground easily.

Fall and Winter Coats—Prices 8.00 to 25.00

Yes, the long 45-inch coats are the latest and greatest evidence though a medium length is also shown. In style the loose-fitting Empire are claiming the most attention. Wooltex won't find in other makes—it's achieved in the cut. Pleats in back and front trimmings characterize in appearance.

Children's New Coats—3.98 to 10.00

There are refiners and box coats and some long coats with trimmings of velvet and braid and buttons. Wooltex makers use as much care in the children's garments as for grown ups, in fact they have a special design for children's style alone. The generous cut amply allows for two seasons' comfortable wear.

Ladies' Separate Skirts—5.85 to 10.00

Cheviots in black, blue and brown, Meltons, Broadcloths and Cravenettes. It takes cloth quality all wool dyed, shrunken and sponged to have the skirt hold its shape and style in practical service. These qualities built in Wooltex skirts is why they retain their shapes and fits until worn out.

Some Special Offerings

Ladies' Skirts at about half price in light and heavy weights, reduced prices are 1.25 to 3.50.

5.00 to 15.00 Jackets, 1.50, not all sizes any more, these are last season's styles.

2.50 Shirt Waist Suits, 1.25 in linen color.

New Arrivals at Silk Counter

In the new things an especially strong line of whites are here in Brocade Fancies, Peau de Chine, Messaline, La Fosca or a soft weave satin, and Popinette a new white with soft finish like crepe de chine and wovens like wool poplin. Also white satins, in Liberty, Duchesse and Diana styles in 19, 22 and 27 inches from 50c. to 1.30.

Fancies in dress lengths, smart showy colors, 27 inch, 50, 75c, 1.00 Waists in Roman Stripes, Plaids and Brocades.

Waterproof India in black, rain does not spot it, 24 and 27 in.

Changeables: New colorings in 19, 27 and 36 in widths. Black Silks in Louiseses, Taffetas, Peau de Soie and Japs.

A Great Velvet Season

A greater velvet season than ever, they will be used largely for waists, jackets and whole costumes: We give you a range from 50 cents to 2.50.

Continue Velvet-Chiffon Velvets, Panné Velvets, and Plain Velvets in colors and black.

Cardigans are in the same family and are preferred by some. A strong line of the kind that wears here.

October Fashions—Winter Styles

Get October Deliverables now. It shows the beginning of the styles for Winter. 1.00 per yard; 15 cents per copy here. October patterns are now on sale.

New Outing Flannels 5 3-4 Cents Per Yard

Buy Outings, Flannelettes, Cotton Flannels before the prices go up. We will have to pay more the next time we buy them—up goes the price. It will pay to buy a good supply now.

School Time Needfuls

Pencil Tablets, 1c, 2 for 5c, 3 and 5c.

Pen and Ink Tablets, extra thick 5c, others at 10, 15 and 25c.

Box Stationery, 24 sheets paper and 24 envelopes, 5 and 10c box.

Pencil Boxes with lock, filled with 2 pencils, pen holder and ruler, 5c and 10c.

Japanese Lacquered Pencil Boxes with lock 10c. Lunch Boxes, 10 to 25c, the latter is ventilated.

School Crayons, wood covered, 6 in a box; all lead, 7 in a box, 5c box.

Rubber Bands, 10 to 25c a gross; 5 and 10c per dozen.

Memorandum Books and Pocket Ledgers, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c. Receipt Blank Books, extra good, 5c.

Lead Pencils, plain or with inserted rubber, or with nicker top and rubber, 1c each; better grades, 2 for 5c and 3 and 5c.

Pen Holders, 1c; painted stick, nicker end, 4c.

Steel Pens, all kinds, 5c dozen, or 2 for 1c.

Colored Crayon, 6 in a box, different colors, 1c box.

States, small size, 5c.

Eraser for pencil work or ink, 5c; extra large, 10c.

Oak Rulers, 3 and 5c; soft wood, 1c each.

Ink, 5, 10, 15, 25, 35 and 65c bottle.

Mucilage, 5c. Royal G. M., 10c.

Green Eye Shades, wire and rubber ends, 10 and 15c.

Paper Clips, holds paper secure, 10c.

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