

DANVILLE'S SUBSCRIPTIONS

At the request of the San Francisco relief committee, of Danville, the AMERICAN gives this morning the list of subscribers and the amounts received up to 7 o'clock last evening. At that time the money subscribed amount ed to \$458.36.

At the time the list was given to the paper the committee had in view sev eral other subscriptions that would run the total up to at least \$550. The above work subscriptions are not in cluded in the following list.

Table of names and subscription amounts for Danville's relief efforts, including individuals like J.H. Price, T.H. Gosser & Co, W.G. Parnell, and various churches and organizations.

FREIGHT TRAIN WAS DYNAMITED

WILKES-BARRE, April 25.—A Lehigh Valley freight train was blown up with dynamite on the cut-off above Pittston, at midnight last night. The engine and several cars were derailed and wrecked. Engineer John R. Thomas, of this city, and Fireman H. Brown of Pittston, were injured in the wreck. It is believed that some malicio us persons placed a box of dynamite on the track, which exploded when the locomotive struck it.

Making Improvements

Horace C. Blue is erecting a new porch at his residence on Mill street. Yesterday morning he tore down the old portico, which had done service since the dwelling was built. The old structure was quite a pretentious piece of architecture but many of the timbers had yielded to decay and Mr. Blue decided to tear it down and build along modern lines. The new porch will be over twenty feet in length, taking in practically the entire width of the house. It will add much to the pleasure of the family occupying the house and improve the value of the property.

Presbytery Statistics

The report made at the spring session of the Presbytery of Northumberland held at Montgomery, shows that the number of persons received into the church during the past year was 459, as against 373 the year before. This gain of 118 members is a gain of twenty-five per cent. The annual expenses during 1904 was \$116,000. Last year they were about \$100,000. The report also showed that only about thirty per cent of the scholars in the Sunday schools are members of the churches. Only eight societies among the men are at present organized in the entire Presbytery.

Penny Shlps Storage Coal

The coal inspectors Tuesday superintended the loading of coal from the McClellan yards of the Pennsylvania railroad company near Millersburg the storage plant being opened for the shipment of coal. The yard is the largest used for storing hard coal, and the company will ship 150 carloads a day for a short time to supply present orders.

ASSOCIATIONS ON THE STREET

Certain facts have come to light relating to improper conduct upon the streets at night, involving our young population, which have been thoroughly aroused the chief burgess and the town council. The matter is being deliberated on and nothing will be done hastily, but judging from the agitation presented does not seem unlikely that a curfew ordinance may be enacted in Danville.

In dwelling upon the unseemly conduct upon the streets, at night, here fore the boys have come in for their share of reproach. It now seems that the girls are no better than they should be and that their conduct in some parts of town has become so reprehensible as to cause a public scandal.

Burgess Rogers appeared before council at its last meeting to call the attention of that body to reports that had come to him in connection with some of the public dances. Not only did the lad reports involve girls that were considerably under eighteen years of age, but they were conclusively established the fact that the gentle creatures were drunk.

A gentleman was present at council meeting, who had attended a number of the dances and without degrading the humiliating allegation stated—and his explanation was accepted by council—that the dance was in no way responsible for the condition of the girls or any consequent disorder. He admitted that girls of almost any age are likely to appear at the dance, but he stated that attendance of girls under eighteen years is discouraged and unless they misbehave they are sent to the management they are generally obliged to leave the building. It has occurred that intoxicated females, who imbibed elsewhere, have appeared at the armory, but we have the gentlemen's word for it that they were immediately forced to depart.

Former Townsman A. Prospector. A letter has been received from Emerson Keim, son of John Keim, the brick manufacturer. Emerson left Danville a year or so ago and is now prospecting for gold in the neighborhood of Manhattan, Nevada.

According to his letter our young townsman is having the usual experience of the frontiersman or prospector. He writes that he is about forty miles from Manhattan at a new place called Millett's. He arrived there about three weeks ago, his tent being the third that was struck in the place, which is now growing rapidly. In making the journey from Manhattan, he states that he walked forty miles with his bedding on his back and a stick in his hand. It was a hard trip and one to be remembered, but he feels that he will be rewarded, as the place promises to become one of the richest ever discovered. He has already got 14 claims and is looking forward to fabulous wealth.

Emerson writes that he is getting to be quite an expert in prospecting and that he "can now locate a mine with the best of them."

He finds life in the mining camp full of charm and he enjoys it very much. It is an unusual experience for him, he says, to lie at night under the stars with only a blanket over him and thirty miles away from every other human being. His only companion is a mule, which he rides in his prospecting tours.

When at the ranch he gets up in the morning at 5:30 o'clock; at 6:30 he starts out. He generally puts in a full day returning at 6 p. m. He rides thirty to forty miles each trip, examining on the way all kinds of rocks for some kind of minerals. The life is a rough one and full enough of adventure to please anyone. The principal food of the prospector is beans, bacon and crackers. The country is full of springs and the best of water is obtained anywhere.

Wages are high. Unskilled labor is worth five dollars per day, while mechanics and the like command eight to ten dollars. Eight hours constitute a day.

While our alter plant is given credit for eliminating a great deal of impurity from river water, the consensus of opinion among our doctors seems to be that it should not be relied upon to eliminate bacteria. Some of these medical men, too, do not regard it as at all unlikely that during low water disease germs may be found in the river here, brought down from up stream where the sewage from many towns finds its way into the channel. Hence, it is deemed best to ascertain the condition of the water by close analysis to the end that, if anything is found deleterious in its quality, our citizens may know how to meet the condition.

Prohibition Convention

The Prohibition county convention of Montour county is called to meet at the court house on Tuesday, May 1, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., to select a County Committee, select delegates to the State convention at Harrisburg, and to nominate candidates for the offices to be filled. The State Chairmen expects to be present. All the Prohibitionists in the county men and women, are urged to attend the convention. J. M. KELSO, Co. Sec.

President Castro of Venezuela

President Castro of Venezuela is said to be recovering from an attack of paralysis, and that acting President Gomez, upon celebrating his accession to office, lost \$25,000 in a cock fight. A pretty set of rulers they have in the petty Venezuelan republic.

CONCERNING OUR MILK SUPPLY

A communication has been received at this office signed "Dairyman," which approves the action taken by the authorities to promote good sanitation by securing an analysis of river water, perfecting sewerage, etc., but which suggests the advisability of the board of health examining another source of contagion, which has apparently been overlooked. Reference is made to the milk supply of the town, which, as is well understood, is not scrupulously clean and pure, is apt to prove a potent cause of typhoid fever and other diseases. Inasmuch as the writer is a dairyman the views advanced, as they relate to milk, especially, ought to have much weight. The communication reads in part:

"As everyone knows the only diet given to a person suffering with fever is milk. Let us consider what might happen if the milk given the patient is not of the best and the purest quality. Assuming that the cows are healthy, is it not most frequently the case that the cows are confined in dark, filthy, unventilated stables? Amid such surroundings is it not to be supposed that deadly bacteria, which lurk in such places, will be introduced into the milk? The bacteria increase with wonderful rapidity and by the time the milk reaches the fever patient it is laden with deadly poison and the poor weak patient, whose only hope of life is in the sustenance he gets from the milk, is required to partake of actual poison. Now, the honest conscientious dairyman will see to it that his stables and their surroundings are clean and sanitary, but how about the milk he purchases from other people? Will he always be careful to visit the farms to ascertain if the stables are clean and sanitary and consequently whether the milk is all that it should be?"

"In what better way can disease be carried from house to house than by bottled milk? Does anyone suppose that the dairyman disinfects every bottle each time it is returned? Is it not put in the case with the other bottles and washed by the dairyman in the usual way? The next day the bottles are all filled and distributed, as they happen to come, to the patrons on the route. The bottle that came from the other-stricken home goes into some other home and in a short time another case of typhoid fever is reported."

"We have considered the possible sources first, but there is another reason why the health authorities should inquire into the dairy supply. Every month the dairy and food department sends out a book containing the names of persons who have violated the law by adulteration of milk and other food supplies. As we know Danville has not been quite innocent in the past and who is sure as to the present supply? Last year the agent did not test the milk sold in Danville and it is not likely that he will come this summer unless somebody requests the department to make a test. Consumers are very willing to patronize a dairyman whose milk is slow to turn sour in warm weather, yet nature never in duced milk to keep sweet longer than a certain time. Beware of milk or cream that keeps sweet in warm weather—it is 'doctored.' Why should not Danville follow the example of other towns and require a test of the milk once every month? The Babcock test costs but a small amount and the place can easily be made. Thus the consumer would know whether the milk is honest in its weight and above or below the standard. All honest dairy men would hail such an examination with pleasure."

Will Analyze River Water

Dr. Cameron Shultz, secretary of the local board of health, yesterday stated that as soon as the river falls to its normal level a specimen of our hydrant water will be sent to the Philadelphia chemical laboratory for analysis. As indicated by the report of Health Commissioner Dixon recently printed in these columns, Montour county has had a rather bad showing as regards typhoid fever and the board of health is taking this measure to see whether the condition of the water supply has anything to do with undue prevalence of disease.

To allay all fears it should be stated that there is nothing whatever alarming in the situation. As relates to typhoid fever at present there are even less cases than during the period covered by Dr. Dixon's report. It happens merely that the board of health is not satisfied that our showing should be anything less than the best the year around and it is going to find out, if possible, what deleterious influences are at work.

While our alter plant is given credit for eliminating a great deal of impurity from river water, the consensus of opinion among our doctors seems to be that it should not be relied upon to eliminate bacteria. Some of these medical men, too, do not regard it as at all unlikely that during low water disease germs may be found in the river here, brought down from up stream where the sewage from many towns finds its way into the channel. Hence, it is deemed best to ascertain the condition of the water by close analysis to the end that, if anything is found deleterious in its quality, our citizens may know how to meet the condition.

THIRTEEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Queen Victoria once asked Ambassador Choate if Americans believed 13 to be an unlucky number, says the Boston Brown Book. "No, your Majesty," he replied, "we do not, for the eternal foundations of our Republic were built upon the number 13." Let us see what Mr. Choate referred to. In the first place, America was discovered on the eve of the 13th day of the month, and the original republic consisted of 13 colonies. The first official Stars and Stripes adopted June 14, 1777, had 13 stripes and 13 stars. Our national emblem—the American eagle—requires 13 letters to spell it, as does the motto on our seal—E Pluribus Unum—and of the great seal of the United States, Anniuit Coeptis. The first word to pass over the Atlantic cable was sent on the 13th day of the month, and on Friday at that. The silver quarter in your purse is not considered a "hoodoo," yet 13 is written all over it. Above the head of Liberty are 13 stars, the eagle bears an olive branch with 13 leaves in one claw and 13 thunderbolts in the other. On his breast is a shield bearing 13 bars, and from his beak streams a ribbon with our motto containing 13 letters. Each wing had 13 feathers, while as you know it takes 13 letters to spell quarter dollar.

The war of 1776 was called revolutionary and was not successful because spelled with 13 letters. Our flag was saluted by 13 guns when Washington raised it—yes, and by 13 cheers. The American Navy had just 13 vessels at the outset—no more—and the founder of it, John Paul Jones, was not unluckily because of the letters of his name. He was exactly 13 years old when he first came to America, and was the first to carry the 13-starred flag to victory, and to have it saluted by a foreign power on the 13th day of the month. Perry's great victory on Lake Erie, was won on the 13th day of the month, and the Stars and Stripes raised over Sumner on the 13th.

One of the most remarkable cases of 'stay at home' and lack of curiosity

is that of Mrs. Haund Turk, living at Elmsport, only fifteen miles away from Williamsport, who last week visited that city for the first time in fifty-nine years. She is sixty-four years old and remembers being brought to that town when five years old, but she has not been there since.

FISH COMMISSIONER MEBHAN DISAGREES

In a letter to Senator Godcharles of Milton, Commissioner Mehan says: "I do not agree at all with Donohewer's theory that spring planting of trout is not right. I have so stated in the Williamsport Sun. I would not care how great the facilities might be when rearing trout, I would not favor planting them in the fall. I could give very many good reasons in favor of spring planting of small fish and against planting large fish in the fall. Here are two or three very good and conclusive ones:

First. Young fish three or four months old when planted in the streams in the spring soon find plenty of food coming to them and by the autumn are fully capable of hunting food for themselves.

Second. Fish held in the hatcheries through the summer must necessarily be fed with artificial foods and when planted in the fall of the year do not know how to hunt for food for themselves, and food at that time is very scarce. Consequently, these fish have a very hard time of it pulling through the winter and many are lost.

Third. Fish kept in hatcheries until fall learn to 'school' and when planted in the fall hold to the habit and their anglers come along in the spring it is almost certain that nearly every fish will be caught.

Fourth. Fall planted fish are the most helpless creatures that can be imagined. Sprung planted fish in a week or two learn to take care of themselves.

Fifth. It is by results that we determine whether a thing is good or not. The results from the trout streams in Pennsylvania show that spring planting is good.

The allegation which is often made that floods will sweep away little fish is not founded on fact, if the fish are planted where they should be, namely in spring runs tributary to the stream from which it is expected to catch them. No flood which has yet occurred has been able to turn as much as the tail of the trout or move it from where it wants to remain. That is after the trout has become used to its new water, which will be at the most three or four days, and when planted there early in the season before the snow water has entirely disappeared the time is shortened. Twenty-four hours will settle them securely.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has apparently learned that both Pennsylvania and Michigan and some other states are right in spring planting on the fact that it is going into spring planting as rapidly as possible.

A few years ago it planted nearly all its trout in the fall, advocating autumn planting. Last year they raised ten and a half million trout, of which only one million were fall planted. The rest were planted even earlier than we do. Michigan plants in the same stage and has achieved marvelous success. I am convinced from experience covering nearly thirty years in fish planting that it would be impossible to stock the waters of Pennsylvania with trout if fall planting were indulged in. The best evidence to prove this is to be found in New York state where they plant almost exclusively in the autumn; the fishing is there falling behind. In Pennsylvania and Michigan where spring planting is the rule, trout fishing is improving annually.

Death of Thomas Cook

Thomas Cook, son of Benjamin Cook, East Market street, died at the hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Saturday morning and later in the day was taken to his home, West Front street, Berwick. The deceased was 32 years of age. He was born in Danville and spent many years of his life here. His many friends will grieve to learn of his death. He is survived by his wife and one son, Benjamin, three years of age. Besides his father, he is survived in this city by a brother, William Cook, and a sister, Mrs. William Iles. Another sister, Mrs. Sarah Vastine, lives in Pittsburg.

The deceased was taken to the hospital two weeks ago. He underwent an operation for appendicitis; complications set in, which resulted in death. Mrs. Cook was almost a daily caller at the hospital and it was not until last Thursday that the sad news was imparted to her that there was no hope of recovery for her husband.

The deceased was an employee in the blacksmith shop of the A. C. & F. Co. He was a member of the L. O. O. F., of Berwick, and was recently appointed as a delegate to the Pittsburgh convention. He was well liked and had many friends in Berwick as well as in Danville.

Express Free to Frisco

U. S. Express Agent Fornwald has received a wire from C. E. Topping, general superintendent, that reads as follows: "You are authorized to accept free all goods and money for relief of San Francisco sufferers."

Gang to Steal Cattle

There appears to have been organized a gang for the stealing of cattle at Byrnesville, between Centralia and Ashland, as within the past week six cows have completely disappeared from the stables in that vicinity. Residents are becoming indignant and an effort will be made to bring about the arrest of the guilty parties.

Marriage License

A marriage license was issued by Prothonotary Vincent Saturday to W. C. Unger of Union Corner and Miss Gertrude M. Vought of Elsburg.

IMPORTANT ACTION DEFERRED

Amos Vastine, a first ward member, created a stir in council Friday night, when he informed that body that the polluted condition of the river bank above the intake of the water works had been reported to the State board of health. Who it was that had taken the matter up when the local authorities hesitated to act was not stated.

Just what action council expects from Health Commissioner Dixon is not clear. At all events it had not the effect of impelling those members to take any action in the matter, although the violation of the ordinance and the consequent defilement of the river bank were thrashed over in about the same way as at the previous meeting. The attitude of the members was about the same with the exception of the gentleman from the third ward, who at the previous meeting said he did not believe the printed description, but who at the last meeting said he had investigated and had found the situation bad enough. The matter was treated a little more seriously than at the previous meeting, but no action was taken on either side to prevent the dumping of garbage on the river bank or to remove the impurities that are already thrown on the spot.

It is worthy of note also that from other parts of town, especially, the third ward, there is much complaint on the score of bad sanitation. Although the first of May is nearly here it is not uncommon sight to see alleys nearly blocked with manure piles and ashes. Still worse, the gutters on many of the streets are filled with waste water of all sorts which flowing from one spot lies in front of the doorways of other persons who strive to keep their premises clean and presentable. Probably those responsible for the objectionable state of affairs described will some day awake to their duty in the premises.

Kill Typhoid Says Dixon

"Wipe out typhoid by killing the germs contained in the discharges of the patient before they leave the sick room to lay other fellow beings low with this disease." Such are the instructions that Health Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon gives in his new circular on typhoid fever addressed to nurses and attendants in charge of persons suffering from this infectious malady.

I want to send that message ringing through the whole State," said Health Commissioner Dixon to a newspaper man at Harrisburg yesterday. "I want to get every local board of health to see that in every home where there is a person ill with typhoid fever, the physician, the nurse or attendant shall be impressed with the duty of letting no infection from their patient be the cause of giving the disease to another, and the way to do this first of all is to kill the germs of the disease that comes from the patient before these germs leave the sick room. I am determined that the appalling harvest that typhoid is reaping in Pennsylvania shall be cut down. It can be done—it must be done. If, beginning today, the nurse or attendant in charge of a typhoid fever case will see to it that the discharges from the patient are thoroughly disinfected before they are carried out of the room in which typhoid victim is confined, we can almost wipe out typhoid in a year's time. I realize that this is a big 'if,' yet it is one of the simplest ways in the world to blot out a disease that is appallingly epidemic throughout the whole State.

"If only each and every person to whom this message is directed will hear it and heed it."

In his typhoid circular Health Commissioner Dixon sets forth simple methods of killing the typhoid germs before they are carried out of the sick room.

OLD-FASHIONED JUSTICE

Complaint is made occasionally that the court in some counties allows too much latitude or overlooks omissions in grand juries ignoring bills which apparently ought to go to trial. Judge Staples, of Monroe county, is not disposed to depart from the good old-fashioned way of country justice, and last Tuesday sent for jurors because they had ignored an indictment charging a couple of females with larceny of goods from a department store. When the jury came into court the judge said, when the evidence before the grand jury is sufficient, it is the duty of a grand jury to find a true bill, and in a case like this it had no right to ignore it. That would be compounding a felony. Because a prosecutor appears before the grand jury and says that he does not want to prosecute a case it does not empower the grand jury to ignore a bill in a case of felony. It is for the court to consider when the case is brought before it whether the prosecution should go on or not. Hereafter he expected the grand jury to conform to these instructions.

The supposition is that grand juries decide on the weight of evidence presented by the plaintiff whether there is sufficient reason for a true bill, but evidently the judge in question was of the opinion that justice was not being done, and he was frank enough to say so. Compounding a felony is a serious charge, and such an allegation is not pleasant to say the least, and grand juries who have to deal with Judge Staples are pretty apt hereafter to exercise greater care in their deliberations.—Scranton Times.

Patronize

The scientists are trying to explain both Vesuvius and San Francisco, but their explanations are largely theories. The day before Mount Pelée vomited forth destruction on the thousands at her foot, a scientist assured the inhabitants of St. Pierre that there was no danger.

SOME CHANGES CONTEMPLATED

Besides installing four additional arc lamps and two incandescent lights as indicated by the report of the last council meeting, our borough fathers have decided upon some improvements in the borough light system, which will help the service and necessitate only a small outlay of money.

At present there are five circuits in the borough, but, as explained by the borough electrician, in their practical working they are interwoven in such a way as to render it difficult or impossible to make necessary repairs at any one point while the lights are on without interfering with the service all over the borough. The difficulty seems to be that each of the four circuits embracing the arc lights return on the commercial circuit, which lights up the borough proper, such as city hall and the four horse houses. In case of an accident to any one of the arc lights it becomes impracticable, according to the electrician, to make speedy repairs without shutting off the whole system. In case there is anything wrong with the commercial circuit, especially, there is no other way out of it but to throw off the whole system.

Acting upon the electrician's advice it is proposed to make each circuit a circuit in itself. This according to an estimate made by the electrician will necessitate the purchase of about 14,400 feet of wire and a number of cross arms. The cost is not difficult to determine. According to the electrician's estimate it will not exceed \$280. No time has been set for beginning work on the improvement.

The four arc lamps authorized at the last meeting of council will be installed immediately. The light on Walnut street, where heretofore darkness has reigned, will necessitate the erection of four new poles.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Atterbury

A RUINED CITY

It is almost beyond belief that within a couple of days, one of the chief cities of the United States, the metropolis of the Pacific coast, a place of 400,000 population, should have been annihilated, laid in ruins, an utter waste. San Francisco, with its magnificent seven story hotel, covering a block, ten to eighteen story business buildings, scores of magnificent mansions, churches and edifices, public and private, equal to any city in the world, have gone down in ashes.

It was believed first reports were exaggerated, but the fire fiend swept on, and swept away over \$200,000,000 worth of property, and left past residents dwarfed. The Chicago, Boston and Baltimore fires are small in comparison.

Great stretches of blackened and smoking ruins mark the place where business houses and beautiful residences of a great city stood a couple of days ago. For two straight miles, wreckage and ruin are seen. Great manufactories, mercantile houses, banks and office buildings are nowhere to be seen. Eighteen and twenty story steel buildings, mammoth hotels covering a block, a dozen millionaire mansions, famous landmarks, museums and places of art, hospitals, etc., donated and endowed by former wealthy residents or pioneers are in ashes.

The loss and destruction is appalling, but San Francisco will be rebuilt. The railway communications exist, the splendid harbor, and the gateway to the Far East. The same kind of courage and energy as rebuilt the burned districts of Baltimore, Chicago and Boston, will prevail in San Francisco, and when the people recover from their haze, and capital begins to pour in from the big cities of the East and Middle West, the stricken California town will take heart and a new and better city will spring up with astonishing speed.

Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

Old-fashioned Justice

W.M. KASE WEST

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 850 MILL STREET, DANVILLE.

CHARLES CHALFANT

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 110 MILL STREET, DANVILLE.

WILLIAM L. SIDLER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COR. MILL AND MARKET STREETS, DANVILLE.

A. C. AMESBURY

Best Coal in Town.

SHIPMENT OF COAL RECEIVED

Nearly a month has passed since any coal was mined and already the general conditions that are in any way related to fuel are pretty nearly the same as those that prevailed during the great miners' strike of 1902. Already the arrival of a car load of coal in town is an event far out of the ordinary—sufficient to create quite a stir. The quality of the coal—where it was shipped from—how it was procured—all these are questions that concern the people mightily.

The first shipment of anthracite coal that reached here since the shut down arrived at South Danville yesterday and was consigned to the Reading Iron company. A little inquiry as to where the coal came from revealed that we have comparatively near at hand a fairly abundant source of coal not affected by the shut down—a source nearly identical with the one that stood our town in such good stead during the last great strike.

This is at McAuley mountain—the picturesque old ridge some thirty-five or forty miles to the east of us that lies on the very borders of the great coal deposit and holds in its bosom one or more veins of the black diamonds. No one can so easily remember a time when coal was not mined at McAuley. Over thirty years ago John Hintersleiter, who owned and occupied a farm in Beaver Valley, that abutted on the mountain, put in all his spare time mining coal, which lay near the surface and was easily obtained. It was a very good coal, a trifle soft probably, and was known as "peacock" coal owing to its gaudy colors, which resembled those of the peacock's plumage. The farmers who did not burn wood exclusively purchased their coal of John Hintersleiter paying for it at the rate of one dollar per two horse load.

The school houses in several adjoining districts were supplied from the same source. There was no breaker at the mine and the coal was delivered in chunks as large as a half a bushel, which the purchaser had to break with a hammer. It was from this small mine, now in other hands, that a considerable quantity of coal was hauled to Danville during the last miners' strike by several of our townspeople, who generally occupied nearly a day and a night in making the trip.

A more important mine was on the west for Scotch Valley side of the mountain, operated for many years by Losse and Shuman. This mine was pretty well equipped and a good deal of coal was shipped. The methods employed, however, were rather wasteful and immense culm banks accumulated, containing good coal in all sizes. After some years, when the mine was no longer operated, and coal increased so much in value, the culm banks themselves became a factor and parties undertook to work them over extracting the coal and placing it upon the market. While the mines were in operation there was little demand for the product and the work was not pushed to any extent. Now, however, since mining has ceased and a general shortage of coal has occurred, it is altogether different. A big demand has opened and coal from the Scotch valley culm piles will be shipped as fast as it can be obtained.

The coal, which was shipped to South Danville yesterday was No. 5; it was clean and uniform in size. Our townspeople will undoubtedly look to the same source for future shipments.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Charles V. Amerman, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, DANVILLE, PA.

G. SHOOP HUNT

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, Opposite Opera House. DANVILLE, PENNA.

THOMAS C. WELCH

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, District Attorney of Montour County, No. 107 MILL STREET, DANVILLE.

J.J. BROWN, M.D.

THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested, treated and fitted with glasses. No Sunday Work. 311 Market St. - - Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours—10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. J. SWEISFORD

DENTIST. Uses ODONTUNDER for the painless extraction of teeth. Dentistry in all its branches and all work guaranteed. CHARGES REDUCED. Opposite Opera House, Danville

ROSSMAN & SON'S PHARMACY

245 MILL STREET, DANVILLE, PA. Two Registered Pharmacists in charge. Pure Fresh Drugs and full line of Patent Medicines and Sundries. FINE CIGARS. GOOD COLD SODA.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

BEWARE OF Counterfeits. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. 3100 Madison Square, N.Y.C. Patented May 20, 1874. See page.

A. C. AMESBURY

Best Coal in Town.

PRESIDENT WILL ATTEND DEDICATION

The initial step toward the dedication of the new capitol was taken yesterday when the dedicatory commission met with Governor Pennypacker. Governor Pennypacker presented a letter from President Roosevelt's secretary, Mr. Lobb, to the effect that October 4, will suit him to attend the dedication, and the commission decided to hold the ceremonies on October 4.

It will be purely a military spectacle, as the commission has decided that it will be more in keeping with the dignity of the occasion, and it would not comport well to have all kinds of organizations in the line of parade. There will be no civic organizations whatever in the line, and it is thought that two provisional brigades of the national guard will be sufficient. The president and Governor Pennypacker will be in the line.

Just what part the president will take in the ceremony will be left entirely to himself. He may hold a reception, deliver an oration or do exactly as he nominates, and the governor will write to tell him so, and ask what he prefers. There will be ceremonies on a grand stand to be erected in front of the capitol on which will be seated 8,000 people, and Speaker Walton, Senator Fox and Auditor General Snyder will locate and see that the stand is erected. Speaker Walton was also authorized to take up the matter of transportation with the railroad companies, and it is expected that the crowd there will be the greatest in the history of Harrisburg. State Treasurer Mathews and Auditor General Snyder will look after the matter of music, and it is said have designs on securing the services of the marine band, of Washington. After the ceremonies and parade in the day time there will be a banquet in the evening either in the hall of the new house of representatives or in a large hall to be selected if it is not convenient to use the hall of the house.

It is expected that at least a thousand persons will attend the banquet. The wife of president Roosevelt and the ladies of the cabinet will be invited to attend and will be entertained at the residences of prominent citizens. Others expected to be present are the United States senators and congressmen from this State, the supreme and superior courts, senate and house, prominent scientists, men of affairs in many walks of life, and State administration attaches. Another meeting will be held soon to arrange for sending out invitations.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

They work while you sleep. Eat 'em like candy. Pleasant, safe, reliable. Keep your bowels open and be well. Force, in the shape of violent pain, will be relieved. The smooth, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take