

The Spring Election.

Many of the newspapers of the State are strongly in favor of the ultimate adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the February election and providing that municipal officers shall be chosen in November at the same time the general election occurs.

Should this amendment become a part of the State constitution it will have to pass through the regular process prescribed by the constitution itself. That is to say, having passed the gauntlet of this legislature it will have to be favorably considered by the legislature of 1909 and then submitted to the vote of the people.

The strongest argument against the amendment is the fear that the election of councilmen and other municipal officers in November would assist the designs of the partisan. Usually party spirit runs rather high during gubernatorial and presidential campaigns, and the probabilities are that some unft men would slip into office under stress of political excitement.

The chief argument in favor of the proposed change is the great expense of holding primaries and elections under the new laws we have recently placed on our statute books. Two registrations, two uniform primaries and two elections involve a heavy expenditure annually.

The Tree Planting Association of New York City has just been making through its secretary, some pointed remarks that fit Danville conditions quite as well as they do those of the metropolis.

There are several suggestions, dwelt upon with considerable detail in the association's circular, that may well receive full consideration here where such consideration is certainly needed. Much greater is the attractiveness of the streets and neighborhood where trees have been planted and cared for, with its resultant consequence of a favorable influence on the value of property.

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Elsie's Little Miracle

By Anna Steese Richardson Copyright, 1906, by May McKean

It was pretty generally understood that the Billy Daltons were drifting apart. There was no particular reason for this state of affairs, save the lack of something better to do.

You see, they had left enough money so that Billy did not have to work nor Janet to worry about making both ends meet. They had dined their way through several seasons into a lazy, good humored and comradely existence, thence into matrimony. After that Billy had continued to lead conditions and Janet to dance them, but generally with other partners.

Of course, it sounds a bit strong on paper, particularly to the old fashioned folk who still believe that marriage is a contract for life and not a mere episode. In the set to which the Billy Daltons belonged the situation was accepted as a matter of course, and when Janet asked a lot of people down to the house to attend to the automobile races and the week end no one thought of refusing just because the Daltons might separate within a fortnight after the gathering.

Such was the situation when the Dalton car broke down on the Jericho turnpike, and its occupants—Janet, Mrs. Greenwalt, Joe Jeffrey and "Marsh"—Huntton—decided to cut through the woods to the Dalton place and leave the car for a farmer to guard until the mechanic who handled the Dalton garage could be dispatched to the scene of the accident.

Perhaps it was not entirely impetuous which led them to take the short cut through the woods, but the call of a hundred warm voices in rustling leaves, rich warm colorings and the chatter of squirrels laying up winter stores. And thus it was that they suddenly stopped on the tracks and listened to a sound that was not of the woods, but of the nursery—the plaintive wail of a child. Janet it was who found it—a bit of white faced, staring-eyed hummy rolled up snugly in a great shawl of Iceland wool.

"What's that?" she asked in a gasp, and tried to silence its wails with uncertain and awkward little pettings the quarter held a conference. The child was too young to have walked there. Mrs. Greenwalt said it was not a day over two months old. It was too far from the road to be heard by passing travelers. Ah—there was the answer, a wisp of paper tied to the end of the shawl.

"Please take care of little Elsie. It's well, she's not a bit heavy, and she's quiet now. She might cry if we changed her position." They trudged on through rustling leaves and soft Indian summer haze, three of the party chatting gaily; two, the young wife and the baby, looking back each in their own way, searching for a new key to the problem of life. Sometimes Janet wished that the child would close its eyes. She did not like to meet that trustful, clear eyed gaze.

"Have you disposed of the youngster?" asked "Marsh" Huntton as they set down to dinner that night. Janet started and looked across the table at her husband. He lifted his eyebrows inquiringly. Huntton's good humored laugh broke the awkward silence. "What? Don't you know that our little one is on her feet?" "Side this afternoon? Rather a small 'one,' but, my what lings it has!" Janet drew in her breath sharply. "I wish you would not talk any more about it at present, good people," she said, trying to speak lightly. "I've started to think of it as a quiet searcher for a new key to the problem of life. Sometimes Janet wished that the child would close its eyes. She did not like to meet that trustful, clear eyed gaze."

Love by Graphophone

By Alice Lovett Carson Copyright, 1906, by Alice L. Carson

The office of Horwitz & Mallon, wholesale brass manufacturers, shone with polished fixtures and fresh white wood. A pleasant, cheery place to work in, Mabel Thurston thought as she entered. She had come early that morning because it was the last day of the month and a great deal of correspondence had to be finished up.

"The clerks had all left and even the elevator had stopped running before she covered the instruments, and still he had not come. Slowly she adjusted the dial to a letter heartrate. It was Saturday, a half holiday, and her only fear was that Pierce would not return in time. The clerks had all left and even the elevator had stopped running before she covered the instruments, and still he had not come. Slowly she adjusted the dial to a letter heartrate. It was Saturday, a half holiday, and her only fear was that Pierce would not return in time.

"You know, don't you, why I didn't come yesterday? You understand it was not my fault—that I hadn't time to send you a note—yes?" She bowed her head in silence. "Ah, but you still think it best unmanly to talk through that old graphophone. Forgive me, dear, I didn't know what I was doing. But I do love you, Mabel." He would not be discouraged by her silence. "I love you and I want you. Tell me, can you forgive me and love me a little in return?"

She wheeled about, her face radiant, her eyes shining like gray stars. "Pierce, dear," was all she said, but he was satisfied, for he read the answer in her eyes. "He drew on sight." Mart Hoover was glad when Kansas was not the cultivated commonwealth it has since become, had sent a consignment of corn to a commission merchant in Kansas City. The merchant telegraphed, telling the consignee: "Your credit is \$27.40. Draw on me at sight."

"That's expensive shooting," said he, "but I reckon you're as good as a man." "What do you mean?" demanded the town constable, arresting the gun man. "I told me to," said Hoover, surprised. "I don't do it," demanded the white checked city man. "I never did anything of the kind." "You did," said Hoover. And, drawing out the telegram, he read: "I done it," said he.

Nothing but the truth. My physician tells me I am working too hard. Marks—The M. D. evidently knows his business. Buncum—Why do you think so? Marks—I have been comparing notes with a few of our mutual friends and I find you have worked up pretty hard. Detroit Tribune.

The difference. Mike—Kin yez tell me plavart's difference between humor an' wit, Pat? Pat—Well, it's lakke th' difference between yuz and yuz wife tickles yuz under th' chin wid a shirvan from broom an' whin she hits yuz over th' head wid th' handle ay ut—Judge.

Science and Morality. The true student of the professional or technical school becomes heir to a comprehensive and clear understanding of his duties and responsibilities in his relations to his fellow men and to the community. The duties and responsibilities present themselves to his trained mind in their real proportion. He is neither undeveloped nor maldeveloped in his judgment of affairs. His university training, especially in the technical school, has taught him accuracy and penetration in the analysis of any problem confronting him and that truth and knowledge must be sought with the directness of a plumb line. Science yields nothing but confusion to the shifty, devious and dishonest inquirer. The fundamentals of morality are the very stepping stones to technical success or professional attainment. Scientific American.

THE SNARLS OF TIME

POPE GREGORY'S CORRECTION OF THE JULIAN CALENDAR.

At One Time October Was the Year's Shortest Month—It Contained Only Twenty-Nine Days in 1582—Constitution the Change Made in England.

Did you ever hear of the famous short month of October, which had only twenty-one days? Some three centuries ago in southern Europe men tried to correct an error that had been growing continually for more than a thousand years, and the result was that they called the day after Oct. 4, 1582, Oct. 15 instead of Oct. 5.

We get our ideas and principles regarding the calendar from two sources, tradition and Jewish. Every one knows that the names of the months are Latin, and in the histories we read how the various Roman rulers changed the distribution of days within the month, etc., to suit their pride or political schemes, much as modern politicians do in connection with electioneering and brought things into great confusion until Julius Caesar decreed that the coming year should consist of 365 days and every fourth year of 366. The extra day was to be inserted between the 24th and 25th of February.

But the error was not corrected until the 24th and 25th of February. In their way of numbering the days of the month, the Romans counted the 24th as sexto calendas, or the sixth day before the calends of March. When the extra day was inserted it was called the sixth, sixth, or in Latin, bissexto calendas, whence our bissextile sources are got other features. The great Jewish festival of the passover was celebrated on the very day of the first full moon after the spring equinox. The early Christians, or many of them, took the same day, but this led to charges of heresy, and the council of Nice, in 325, decreed that it was to be observed on the Sunday following the passover, and the other months' feasts of the church were made dependent on this. So the month of a fixed day of the week was brought into the calculation.

In this year 1582—the vernal equinox fell on March 21st, and if Caesar's way in establishing the Julian calendar had been followed on this date the vernal equinox would have occurred on the 11th of March. It was not until the 11th of March, 1582, that the vernal equinox fell on the 21st, but on the 11th, of March.

This was the condition of things when, in 1572, Pope Gregory XIII. was elected. He realized the glory that it would bring to his reign if the confusion of matter was settled, and so set a company of mathematicians to work out the problem, not only of rectifying the old errors, but of providing rules to prevent errors in the future. The hardest part of the work was to fix the movable feasts without doing violence to the traditions. That a good deal could be said about the work is evidenced by the book of 800 pages written by Clavius, one of the company. The result was that in 1581 a papal bull was issued declaring, among other things, that in 1582 the day following Oct. 4 should be called Oct. 15 and that centuries should not be leap years unless divisible by 400.

Rulers and states that were then Catholic responded to the pope's request with eagerness of the reform. In France the ten days were dropped after Dec. 9, 1582; in Catholic Germany the change was made in 1584, but the Protestant states delayed until Feb. 19 (March 10, 1600). In Switzerland and Poland there was such resistance made that the troops were necessary to suppress it.

The change was long delayed in Protestant England, which would not willingly accept an alleged reform due to a pope that had encouraged the argument. But the need of the uniformity among neighboring states was too great, and in 1752 Lord Chesterfield introduced into parliament a bill for the correction of the calendar. Some dissenters of the day were quoted from a magazine of September, 1752: "Sept. 14—This day the Gregorian style took place in all Europe, Asia, Africa and America. This day, had not this act passed, would have been the 3d of September, but it was now reckoned the 14th, eleven nominal days being omitted. Every fourth year will be a bissextile, or leap year, until 1800, which will be a common year of 365 days, but 1804 will be a leap year. Easter and the movable feasts thereon depending are to be reckoned according to the new tables prefixed to the act of parliament. All the fixed feasts days * * * are to be kept on the same nominal day as herebefore. Payment of rent notes, * * * shall not be accelerated thereby. * * * If servants' wages are usually paid at the quarter days, eleven days' wages may be deducted out of the present quarter and the reckoning for the future go regularly on." Such were some of the minute provisions of the act. It will be readily believed that ignorant people could not understand this, and we are told of mobs marching through the land crying, "Give us back our eleven days!"

WHAT MONEY IS

Bail for the matrimonial hook. The most effective substitute for brains.

Money is the most difficult root to cultivate. That which women look for while men sleep. Money is the loudest sound in the voice of life. What the rich don't need and the poor don't get.

A curse to all that have it and a cause to all that have not. A provider for everything but happiness, a passport to everywhere but heaven. The one thing that makes crooked things look straight and straight things crooked. That which speaks a language we can all understand, but in which so few are able to converse.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. The only thing some people always have ready is an excuse. Almost any one can be induced to lie if you ask enough questions. The better you behave the better you get along. It's old, but it's true. A man nobody can quarrel with has the life-problem reasonably well solved. Lack of opportunity has to stand as an excuse for a lot of general shiftlessness. The trouble with some people lies in the fact that they consider their faults their misfortunes. Are you among those who treat their own acquaintances better than they treat their old friends? If a man has plenty of money to back up a lot of fool notions, people call him eccentric, but if he only has the notions he is a crank.—Acheson Globe.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. Carelessness is the great sin of most people. If a man doesn't acquire a little sense with age he cheats himself. If a man owns a pocketknife it is hard for him to pass a grindstone. Say what you please about moral courage, the man who has a lot of it is really unheroical. Make the stories you tell on a rainy day as short as possible, especially if you tell them under an umbrella. There is very little use trying to convince a man who meets your statement with this argument: "I'll bet you, no!"

By her dumb ye slink know her! is a guide to the young man who contemplates matrimony and yet is doubtful how the chains of wedlock will sit on the girl of his heart. Delightful a companion as she is before marriage, will give you a headache. He can learn readily, but the modern age and by the folding of her thumbs. He should take her to church and watch her closely. When she crosses her hands plently he should note her left or vice versa. If the left goes over the right she has a dominating mind, and will be walking a chalk line when her left is the right. If the right goes over the left she will be a docile, uncomplaining mate who acknowledges the superiority of the masculine mind.—New York Press.

Book learning is the curse of our whole educational system. The average mechanic is far better educated in the real sense of the term not only than the average clerk, but than the average clerk's average employer, and I should say most gardeners have more real knowledge than most schoolmasters.—Fambler in London Dispatch.

Cunning leads to knavery. It is but a step from one to the other, and that very slippery. Lying only makes the difference. Add that to cunning and it is knavery.—Brueve.

Auditor's Notice. IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF MONTOUR COUNTY, IN RE ESTATE OF A. THARLEY HARRIS, OF THE COUNTY OF DANVILLE, IN THE COUNTY OF MONTOUR AND STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, DECEASED, IN PARTITION. The undersigned appointed by the aforesaid Court, to make distribution of the said estate and remaining in the said Court after payment of the amount of costs and fees taxed and approved by the Court, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will meet all parties interested for the purpose of its appointment at his Law Offices No. 106 Mill Street, Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY, APRIL 5th, A. D., 1907, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, where and when all persons having claims on the said fund are required to make and prove the same or be forever debarred from thereafter coming in upon the said fund. EDWARD SAYRE GEARHART, Auditor. Danville, Pa. Mar. 2, 1907.

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