

The Month of February. The second and shortest month of the year made its entry Saturday, with a snow storm over the northern and lake belts of the country, followed by a cold wave. There are seven holidays this month, four Sundays, Lincoln and Washington's birthdays, and election day. Leap year lengthens the month out one day.

Of all the months of the year none has been the victim of royal almanac makers as has February. Not only is it cut down to twenty-eight days three years out of every four, but the mutilation in the year 1800 and again in 1900, which failed to be leap years, started the poor month limping away in these centuries with only twenty-eight days instead of twenty-nine days.

February was one of the two months January being the other introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa Pompilius when he extended the year to twelve of these periods. Its name arose from the practice of religious expiration and purification which took place at the beginning of this month—February meaning to expiate, to purify.

Numa let fall on February the doom which was unavoidable, for some one of the months of having three times out of four a day less than even those which were to consist of thirty days. That is, he so arranged it that it should have only twenty-nine days excepting in leap year; when, by the intercalation of a day between the 23d and 24th, it was to have thirty days.

But when Augustus Caesar chose to add a thirty-first day to the month he had named Augustus, that it might not lack in the dignity enjoyed by six other months of the year, he took it away from February, which could least spare it, thus reducing it to twenty-eight days in all ordinary years.

Growth of the Y. M. C. A.

The experiment of introducing the Young Men's Christian Association to Russia has been so successful at St. Petersburg that an annual grant of 5,000 rubles has been made by the government for its support. Representatives of the Russian government on the invitation of Count Obolenski, one of the leaders and directors of the Association, were induced to examine its work, and their recommendation to the minister of finance resulted in the grant of 5,000 rubles. This Association, which was established by philanthropists of New York City, now numbers nearly 1,500 members and has hundreds of men in its evening educational classes and gymnasium. Two American secretaries are employed and a third is expected to sail soon. He will give special attention to the promotion of the moral and social welfare of Russian young men of the Association.

The Korean government has for two years given 10,000 yen for the maintenance of the educational work at Seoul, Korea, which enrolls 500 students. The emperor of Japan also gave \$5,000 to maintain the army branches in their work among his soldiers. The recognition of the Association in Russia will give the movement a large impetus, although it has been from its beginning under the patronage of the Czarina, and received financial support from the minister of the Russian railroads and the national banks on account of its value to their employes.

The Indian government has, in recognition of the beneficial service of the Association in Rangoon, India, recently given 5,000 rupees, making a total of 13,000 rupees from that government. On the opening of the new building at Shanghai, China, the governor of Kiangsu Province telegraphed his subscription of \$1,000 to cancel the debt.

Fast Mail Ran Into Wreckage.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5. In the wreckage following the rear-end collision of two freight trains on the Middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad westbound at Ryde, Mifflin county, this morning, mail train No. 17, which leaves here at 1:40 o'clock, ran into the debris of the damaged freight cars, wrecking passenger engine No. 3135.

All four tracks at that point were blocked to traffic for several hours, and an extra engine from Altoona had to be sent to draw the mail train westward.

The fore freight train westbound stopped at Ryde to leave off a number of cars, and while on No. 3 track another west-bound freight train collided with it.

Almost simultaneously the mail train steamed along and ran into the wreckage spilling over the three tracks complicating the freight and passenger movement on that division until the debris was removed by the wrecking force from Altoona.

David Weaver, of Germansville, a butcher, on Monday slaughtered a hog that weighed 718 pounds dressed, and yielded 357 pounds of lard.

Abraham Labor, of Wilkes-Barre, was found frozen to death in a lumber yard on Monday. It is thought he went there on Saturday night, lay down and fell asleep.

It is the general impression that the first race track gambling in New York opened by Governor Hughes in his annual message, will be successful.

7 KILLED AT NORTHUMBERLAND

Continued from 1st Page.

townsman, John L. Morgan, who resides at Grand and Nassau streets. The injured man, who is about 41 years of age, and is single, formerly lived in Danville, leaving for Northumberland about 18 years ago.

Others who were seriously injured in the explosion and removed to the Mary M. Packer hospital are: Harry Smith and Daniel Sanders. John Newberry, William E. Craver and Wesley Reichenbach, employees of Van Alen & Co., were also injured but are being treated at their homes in Northumberland. A stranger who is thought to have been a tramp was among the injured and is being treated at the hospital.

The bodies of the dead were so badly disfigured as to make identification difficult. The head of one of the victims was nearly severed from the body, while the skull of another was crushed. Word from the Mary M. Packer hospital Monday eve was to the effect that the injured, although very badly hurt, have each a fighting chance for recovery.

The people of Northumberland were just arising Monday morning when the explosion occurred. It was heard in nearly every part of town. A few living near the mill were aroused by hearing the flying bricks bombarding the weather boards of their houses. Three men were in a position to see the flying boiler as, like a mighty projectile, it was hurled through the air for the distance of nearly a square.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The fire companies were rung and both fire bells of the town hurried to the scene of the accident. The services of all were needed, as fourteen men in all were among the ruins and had to be cared for. Undertaker E. K. Bright of Northumberland and Undertakers Ives and Hartman of Sunbury took charge of the dead, removing the remains to the town hall, where the public was excluded and the bereaved families were enabled to claim their dead.

Coroner Dreher appeared on the ground Monday afternoon. He empaneled a jury, which visited the scene of the explosion and viewed the bodies of the dead, after which it adjourned to reconvene at 2 o'clock Tuesday. No known cause can be assigned for the explosion. Nowhere among the crowds yesterday could be heard any theory as to the cause. It was much discussed, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that, as is often the case in boiler explosions, the cause will remain a mystery.

Van Alen & Co. have been operating the Northumberland plant since 1886 and the present is the first serious accident that has occurred under their management. During an interview Monday afternoon the American representative was informed by the Messrs. Van Alen that the boiler which exploded had only recently been inspected and repaired. The works Monday morning were to be started up after a shut down of three months. During the period of depression the proprietors decided that they would overhaul all the boilers in the plant. Accordingly they employed D. M. Shay, of Milton, an acknowledged expert, to overhaul the boilers. This work was in progress when the explosion occurred. The ill-fated boiler last October passed through the inspector's hands, who replaced all the parts that might be worn and fixed the boiler up in what he considered first-class condition, after which he proceeded to repair the remaining boilers of the plant.

The boiler which exploded passed out of Mr. Shay's hands on October 28th. Subsequently to this it was used one week, after which it was emptied of water and was not refilled until Sunday evening, preparatory for starting up Monday morning.

BOILER CONNECTION.

The boiler which exploded is connected with the whole system of twelve boilers, each of which is equipped with its own safety valve set at 80 pounds. This circumstance is taken as conclusive evidence that the explosion was not due to any defect in the working of the safety valve. Any overpressure on the ill-fated boiler due to such a cause would have been instantly relieved by the other boilers with which it was connected. When the explosion occurred the boilers were carrying only 70 pounds of steam.

Monday Van Alen and Co. sent for D. M. Shay, the boiler expert, in order to determine his view as to the possible cause of the explosion. Mr. Shay could only explain that he had carefully inspected the boiler, making repairs as described above. As to the cause of the explosion he was wholly in the dark and could advance no theory.

No one regrets the terrible affair or feels the weight of the loss of life and suffering more keenly than the members of the firm of Van Alen & Co. Yet as may be gathered from the facts above stated it is obvious enough that they were powerless to prevent the catastrophe.

Moments That Counted. Bacon's fame is mainly due to books written in his spare hours while he was England's chancellor. Humboldt's days were so occupied with his business that he had to pursue his scientific labors in the night or early morning. Burns wrote his most beautiful poems in his spare moments while working on a farm. Grote wrote his "History of Greece" during the odds and ends of time snatched from his duty as a banker. "Moments are his golden sands of time" if rightly used.

GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS

The following jurors have been chosen for the next court, which convenes on Monday, February 24, 1908:

GRAND JURORS.

- Anthony township—Charles Caray, W. E. Love. Cooper township—Charles Fry, Danville, 1st Ward—Thomas W. Bedea, F. M. Gotwalds, Morgan J. Williams. Danville, 2nd Ward—F. R. Harner, Benjamin Smithers. Danville, 3rd Ward—Harry M. Sobers, Robert Miller, John F. Tooley, David D. Williams. Limestone township—John S. Confor, L. D. Shafer. Liberty township—C. P. Boyer. Mahoning township—C. H. Diehl, Jonathan Rudy, William Wertman, S. B. Kocher. Valley township—Joseph P. Snyder, Clarence Bennett. West Hemlock township—Hiram Saundel, H. E. Cromley. Washingtonville Borough—George Heddies.

TRAVERSE JURORS

- Anthony township—Jacob Biddle. Danville, 1st Ward—Dr. I. H. Jennings, George W. Hoffman, Dr. J. J. Kline, Rev. L. D. Ulrich, James B. Murray, Alfred M. Robinson. Danville, 2nd Ward—David Guest, W. A. Shepperson. Danville, 3rd Ward—Patrick Hickey, William Confer, John Doster, J. H. Cole, Joseph Smith, Josiah Jobborn, W. T. Lovett. Danville, 4th Ward—Dallas Hammer, George Bachinger, Charles Miller, John Deneen, Bernard Shoehlin. Derry township—James W. Lowrie, Clarence Rishel, John W. Ready. Limestone township—Samuel Schunrfer. Liberty township—William E. Murray, Alexander Erb, Oscar Richard. Mahoning township—W. H. Manst, B. F. Diehl, Alfred Baylor. Mayberry township—Norman Brofsee. Valley township—A. H. Weitzel, Hiram Wertman, F. W. Diehl. West Hemlock township—Lloyd Bomboy.

Miss Irena Taylor, of South Bethlehem, aged 39 years, who had been engaged to be married on Monday, was struck with pneumonia a few days before and died Monday at the hour appointed for the wedding.

The remarkable William declares that John O. K. (Ketcher) really shot him. His enemies say William had been drinking.

GUILTY OF MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE

The trial of Mike Bednos, for the murder of Mike Naraja at Continental, a suburb of Shamokin, last summer, which was begun in the Northumberland county court at Sunbury Tuesday afternoon, was concluded yesterday. The jury, after being out little over an hour, brought in a verdict at four o'clock of murder in the second degree.

The trial was one of the quickest on record. Scarcely a dozen witnesses were called in all, and the testimony was all in by 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The question at issue was merely whether Bednos killed Naraja intentionally or accidentally. The main facts of the shooting were simple and undisputed. The two men were natives of the same town in Austria. They came to the small mining town of Continental with others of their compatriots about ten months ago. A number of these immigrants boarded in the house kept by Mike and Mary Naraja, relatives of the murdered man. The men lived in common, and paid their board bills at the end of each month to the one they chose as manager. On the fatal morning Mike Naraja, the manager, was making his monthly collections and when he asked Bednos for his money the latter drew a revolver and shot him. The murderer rushed down stairs and ran to Brady, a wife and a half away, where he was caught. He was imprisoned, and with him one of the boarders, John Bednos, as a witness, who was afterwards released and who was used by the defense as a witness.

John Naraja testified that his brother and Bednos were sitting on the edge of the bed, about five feet apart, a small boy between them. His brother asked Mike to pay up, but instead he drew a revolver and said, "Here's your money," firing a shot over the boy's head which entered the other man's temple, killing him instantly. The witness and several others were sitting on another bed and before they recovered from the shock Bednos escaped. Earlier in the day the defendant had said, "I have bought a revolver and am afraid of nobody."

Bednos took the stand in his own defense. He is a boy about 17 years of age, short, heavy set, with a squat face. He testified that he was showing the revolver to Naraja when it exploded in his hand. He had lighted it at a Shamokin saloon and had been shooting mark with it during the day. The works had then become clogged and he could not load it. He thought it was in that condition when he showed it to Naraja.

Another class of directors, are inefficient because they are indifferent. For the most part these are men who were put on the ticket without their consent. The logical conclusion is that no man should be elected as school director without his consent. On the other hand, for obvious reasons the speaker advised that the man "too willing" should not be elected.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS' CONVENTION

The fifth annual session of the Montour county school directors' association was held in the court house Thursday. The attendance was most gratifying, some sixty directors out of the seventy-three holding office in the county being present. The addresses were of a high order, intensely practical and to the point, and were well received by the audience.

In the absence of Jacob Fischer, president of the school directors' association, the meeting was called to order by W. H. Orth, secretary. Michael Breckbill was chosen as chairman. At 10:15 o'clock W. W. Evans, superintendent of the schools of Columbia county, was introduced. The talk, which had as its subject, "The Directors' and the Public," was a most sound and practical one.

By way of introduction the speaker emphasized the importance of the office of school director. He dwelt upon the different types of men elected to this office and showed that the school director is the most important factor in the public school system—more important than the teacher, the school building, or the text books.

The school director is the most important factor in education because he has to do the thinking for the people he represents. Anything that is properly directed will succeed, whether a public school or a grocery store. The speaker dwelt upon the different types of school directors to be found in almost every community. The chief idea of some, he said, is to keep down expenses. They are honest men, but mistaken. Their idea is to run the schools not because they appreciate them as useful institutions, but merely because they are obliged to do so in order to comply with the law.

There is another class of directors, he said, who direct surely enough, but they direct in the wrong direction. Being of influence and gifted with leadership they carry the whole board along with them in the direction of low salaries until the schools of the district fall to the lowest rank.

There is still another class of school directors, who think they have no time to attend the meetings of the board when it comes to electing teachers and transacting other important business, although they may be property owners and be intelligent men well able to direct the affairs of the schools. As a matter of fact the best school directors are busy men, who, like all other public spirited men, notwithstanding their varied interests, find time to make some sacrifices for the good of the public.

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PROFESSOR ALBERT.

Superintendent Evans was followed by Professor O. H. Albert, who spoke on "The Relation of the Public Schools to the Community." In a general way Professor Albert aimed to show that the public schools should be improved in such a way as to solve some of the real problems of getting on in the world. He deplored that so many young people from the farms are crowding into town, where the conditions seem more alluring and better opportunities are supposed to exist.

The speaker held that in order to give the rural districts advantages that exist elsewhere an important work devolves on the public schools. The country boys and girls, he said, are entitled to just as good an education as the boys and girls in town and the standard of the country schools will have to be raised to correspond.

What the American youth needs is not to be taught wholly how to earn money but also how to spend it. There is a lack of practical knowledge. In this respect, which retards real advancement, that might be supplied by the schools.

At present there are too many fads. Too much time is spent on cube root, square root and the like which scarcely anyone seems to have real use for, to the exclusion of practical instruction that would aid the school boy or girl in getting on in life.

To illustrate, Professor Albert said, while it is well enough to know how to extract square root, cube root, etc., it is vastly more important that the country boy should be able to determine, from knowledge gained in school, which would be the more profitable, to huck a crop of corn, haul it to town and sell it at a certain figure, or to feed the corn to hogs raised on the farm and sell the fattened hogs at prices prevailing. This he regards as a practical problem to be solved only by careful calculation based on experiments.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The first speaker of the afternoon session was Professor Albert. The subject of his address was: "What Directors Can do to Improve the Public Schools." First in importance, he held, is the practice of frequently visiting the schools to determine the exact condition of affairs not only as relates to the teaching done, but also as to arrangement and condition of the buildings. He urged that farmers at least should give as much attention to the care and education of their children as they would bestow on the care and training of the animals of the farm.

For the country school the speaker recommended a single-story building of as many rooms as may be required surrounded by at least two acres of ground. In the rural sections where land is cheap he sees no necessity of erecting more than one-story buildings. The grounds should be enclosed with a substantial fence. The school ground should abound in trees; there should be an attractive lawn and a school garden, where the soil may be studied and a knowledge of plant life may be obtained. There should be ample play grounds, undisfigured by the unsightly ash piles that are too often in evidence at the very door of school houses.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. I. G. Barber, of Danville; vice presidents, John Coleman of Liberty township and Allen Watson, of Anthony township; secretary, W. H. Orth, of Danville; treasurer, Jacob Schultz, of Cooper township.

The following were elected as delegates to the Directors' State convention: J. W. Swarts, Harry Redding, of Danville; Michael Breckbill, of Mahoning township; John Coleman, of Liberty township, and Levi Fortner of Anthony township.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS.

Superintendent W. W. Evans closed with a most excellent address on "The Country Schools of the Future." He deplored the lack of practicability in the country school, which he claimed originally was only a town school transplanted in the country. The special needs of the country boys and girls seem to have been ignored altogether in shaping the course of study in the rural schools.

He went over the ground very fully, taking up the various innovations affecting the conduct of schools, showing which are practicable and which are otherwise, meanwhile keeping the ideal country school in sight, which in all probability will be attained in time. Superintendent Evans spoke for nearly an hour, holding the close attention of the directors.

Presidential Uncertainty.

Out of Washington comes the prediction that the next President will be one of three men—Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph G. Cannon or Philander C. Knox. This prophecy eliminates entirely Secretary of War Taft, who is now regarded as the champion of the Roosevelt policies against the field. But it is a trifle too early to begin the process of elimination, and Taft is entirely too big a man to be set aside without a battle that would leave much of political weakness.

There is a disposition in certain quarters to interpret the last vigorous message of the President as an indication of his probable acceptance of a nomination in the event of Taft's failing to break the opposition, but the renunciation of the President can hardly be looked upon except as other than a distinct and final statement of his intentions. But just the same and notwithstanding, the belief of many people that President Roosevelt will yet be the nominee will not down, and only the action of the Chicago convention will satisfy the boomers of the President that he really meant what he said.

The suggestion, however, that President Roosevelt intended his recent special message to Congress as a booster for himself as a candidate for another term is all together out of keeping with the character of the man and the nature of the conditions as they exist today. If Theodore Roosevelt wanted another term he wouldn't have to turn a hand to "boost" his candidacy. The slightest intimation of willingness to accept renomination at the hands of the Republican party would suffice. The difficult thing for him appears to be to keep the people from forcing another term on him, despite his purposes to the contrary.

The folly of the enemies of the President was never more strikingly illustrated than in the effort to make the people believe that his vigorous message of last week was a covert bid for something which everybody knew he could instantly be assured of for the mere asking.

Thoughtful.

Mrs. Greene—My husband is such a thoughtful man! He always goes down into the basement kitchen to smoke. Mrs. Gray—And lets the smoke come upstairs into the dining room through the dumb waiter. Mrs. Greene—Yes, but that's because he is absentminded, poor man! That has nothing to do with his thoughtfulness, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Mixed.

Earnest Female—Professor, I hear you are a great ornithologist. Professor—I am an ornithologist, madam. Earnest Female—Then could you kindly tell me the botanical name for a whale?—Punch.

UNNECESSARY WASTE OF WATER

The zero weather prevailing adds something to the burden of the crew at the water works and incidentally something to the borough's expense account. It may not be generally known that while the thermometers are piling up records such as last night and yesterday the borough is obliged to pump considerably more water, which means that more steam is required and that the latter in turn implies that more coal has to be burned.

The additional supply of water has to be produced to meet the waste occasioned by letting the hydrants run at night as is quite generally the custom throughout town, to prevent the pipes from freezing. When the weather is cold as at present probably one-half of the hydrants in the borough would freeze during the night if kept closed.

Water takers long ago learned that by leaving the hydrant partially open so that a thin stream is kept running, freezing can be obviated. Some are careful to prevent the escape of more water than is necessary to accomplish the object sought, while others, less considerate keep the hydrant practically wide open, and thereby prove the heaviest factors in the waste that is constantly going on during freezing weather.

The practice of thus opening the hydrants at night, of course, can hardly be approved of by the borough authorities. In a general way, considering how essential water is in the household, they might be tempted to close their eyes to the practice, where the waste is kept down to a minimum; but in other cases the loss is too heavy and the practice can not be condoned.

The subject was under discussion at the water works yesterday. It was stated that all about town may be seen tall tales masses of ice in the streets, and on the sidewalks, which reveal to the borough authorities where the waste of water is the greatest. Several hundred hydrants be kept open for ten or twelve hours it requires only a simple mathematical operation to show how much heavier the pumps will have to work to keep the water mains filled. It therefore clearly becomes the duty of every taker, if tempted to keep the hydrant open, to see to it that the waste is kept down to the smallest possible amount.

William Morgan Died Yesterday.

William Morgan one of the workmen injured at the boiler explosion at Northumberland, Monday, died at the Mary M. Packer hospital yesterday morning. This death claims its eighth victim in the terrible disaster.

Two days Morgan lay hovering between life and death suffering from burns which covered two thirds of his body. The physician at first hoped to save him and did all in their power to relieve his pain, but he never rallied and gradually sank to his death.

The deceased was aged about 50 years, and went to Northumberland from Danville about 19 years ago. He was employed as a puddler in the Danville iron mills and obtained a similar position at the Van Alen works. He made his home with Mrs. Sue Faust. He was unmarried and is survived only by one brother, John L. Morgan, of Danville.

The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

The negro tramp who was behind the furnace when the boiler exploded, and who took the first freight to Milton after having an injured hand dressed, returned to Northumberland Tuesday to look for two other tramps who were with him. One of them, John Quickly, is in the hospital, the other is missing. It was at first thought that his body might be in the ruins, but they have been cleared away and no trace of any other victim has been found.

A Reliable Remedy CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50 cts., at Drug-Gists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 53 Warren Street, New York.

RIPANS Tabule Doctors find A good prescription For Mankind. The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (60 cents) contains a supply for a year. All drug-gists.

WINDSOR HOTEL W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager. Midway between Broad St. Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert St. A convenient and homelike place to stay while in the city shopping. An excellent restaurant, where good service combines with low prices. Rooms \$1.00 per day and up. The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BULLETIN.

THE EASE OF TRAVEL TO-DAY

It has just turned a century since the first boat was propelled by steam. There was not a complete locomotive in existence then nor a mile of railroad track. But the pendulum of time has swung rapidly forward within the last two generations. The railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone have revolutionized the commerce and the industry of the world and have made neighbors of remote people.

First of all in this work of upbuilding, expansion, and development comes the railroad. It is the medium of exchange, the agency of transfer, and wherever it has gone prosperity has followed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has built thousands of miles of track and equipped it with the best rolling stock. It has constructed or absorbed branch lines and consolidated them with its main stem, thus bringing industrial and manufacturing interests in direct touch with all the centres of trade and affording the people the facilities of travel in all directions. Travel is no longer a dread, it is a pleasure. Comfortable cars by day or night drawn by the best type of locomotives over a roadbed maintained at the highest degree of excellence, eliminate as far as possible the annoyances of travel and make it recreative rather than burdensome. Tickets are sold at the lowest rates consistent with good management and under conditions most accommodating to the passenger. The schedules of the trains are designed to meet the wishes and requirements of the greatest number of travelers, and the equipment, both as to vehicles and employes, is kept at the highest state of efficiency.

It is the object of the management to encourage travel by making it easy. Interchange is the life of the social system. Travel is a tonic to the tired—the lens of observation to all.

The Pennsylvania Railroad sells tickets good for a mile as well as for a trip around the world. It will plan a trip for you or provide the tickets for one of your own selection.

It is a fine thing to have a great transportation agency like the Pennsylvania Railroad at your command.

FLORIDA The Land of Summer Sunshine and Flowers IS BEST SEEN BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS February 18 and March 3, 1908 Two Weeks to Three Months in the Tropics ROUND \$47.70 TRIP FROM SOUTH DANVILLE Proportionate Rates from Other Points SPECIAL PULLMAN TRIPS INDEPENDENT TRAVEL IN FLORIDA For detailed itineraries and full information, consult nearest Ticket Agent. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup Relieves Colds by working them out of the system through a copious and healthy action of the bowels. Relieves coughs by cleansing the mucous membranes of the throat, chest and bronchial tubes. "As pleasant to the taste as Maple Sugar" Children Like It For BACKACHE—WEAK KIDNEYS Try DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—Sure and Safe