CHESTER HAS SAME EPIDEMIC

That other places are being visited by the intestinal disorder that has taken such a strong hold on Danville is evidenced by the following special in

yesterday's North American: CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 25.—An unusual disease that is epidemic here is puzzling the members of the local poard of health and members of the medical fraternity. Several cases have proven fatal, but in most instances the attacks last from four days to a couple

While nearly all the industrial the works of the Penn Steel Casting company suffers most. At the present time there are 150 men and boys on sick leave, and with the exception of half a dozen or so, all are suffering with the new disease, which some doctors have styled intestine grip, othres pronouncing it tropical dysentery.

'We first thought the trouble was all due to the water that was being furnished from the Delaware river. said Dr. J. R. T. Gray, the city bact eriologist, "but when the fact is taken into consideration that Chester has but two cases of typhoid fever, it does not look as though bad water was the

Officials of the Penn Steel Casting company's plant are doing everything possible to get rid of the disease. Already some of the important departments of the plant are crippled, and the concern is handiepped in getting out orders, as a number of the most ago the company stopped the use of tour and neighboring counties. city water, and not only placed ice water all through the plant, but provided individual drinking cups for the

The Lottery Mania.

The first lottery on record in England was drawn in London in 1569. the proceeds being devoted to public purposes. Four hundred thousand lots were drawn for the prizes of cash and silver plate, and for four months nothing else was thought or talked of, and the delight of the winners and the despair of the unfortunates seemed equally exaggerated. A perfect epi-demic of lotteries followed, there being no laws upon the subject, and soon there were lottery tailors, lottery tea merchants, lottery barbers (who with each shave at threepence gave a ticket that might draw a ten pound prize, tottery shoeblacks, lottery eating houses where for sixpence a plate of meat and the chance of drawing 60 guineas were given, and so on down to a sausage stall in a narrow alley, where it was written that he who bought a farthing's worth of sausage might realize a capital of 5 shillings.

Trials of a Lecturer.

A well known Englishwoman lectur-er tells some stories at her own ex-

the provinces, and one night as I appeared on the platform in a small town the chairman introduced me to my au-dience in the following way: You have heard of Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man. Let me now introduce to you the grand old woman.' This was intended as a sincere compliment

"On another occasion a bluff old farmer who boasted of his ability to look on all sides of a question an-nounced me as follows: 'This lady's come here to talk about her rights. She's hired the hall herself, and so she's got a right to be here, and if any of you don't like what she's got to say you've got an equal right to walk out in the middle on't."

Leaning Tower In England.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa bas a rival in the Temple tower of Bristol, in England. It is a square tower of early Gothic architecture. All its parts still preserve their normal relative positions without cracks or flasures. The tower, which is about 115 feet high, is five feet out of perpendicular at the summit. There are no records to show whether the incli-nation was part of the architect's de-sign or whether it is the result of an earthquake or of slow changes in the inclination of the soil. For many years there has been no change in the

"Isn't young Bilkins going to wed that actress?

"No; she feared that his laziness would bring poverty to both of them."
"And what did she do?"

"Canceled the engagement, saying she had an aversion to a poorhouse."

Curacao's Good Schools. In all Curacao schools, fro In all Curacao schools, from the most exclusive to the humblest government school, in which the little black or parchment Dutch twigs are bent, Dutch. French, Spanish, English and Papiemento are used and taught. By the neighboring islands and even on mainland and as far away as Central America these schools are highly regarded, and a large number of for eign children are sent to Curacao to get their education.-Charles Johnson

To Tunnel Mont Blanc. Negotiations are proceeding between Italy and France with regard to a proposed tunnel through Mont Blanc. The tunnel is to run under the Sorret pass will be the longest in Europe. It will be more than double the length of the Simplon tunnel, which is 19,803

Montour American SATTERTHWAIT FIRES HIS GUNS

HAKRSIBURG, Pa., Jan. 26. Alfred F. Satterthwait, of Chester county, who was dropped as assistant by State Economic Zoologist H. A. Surface, has filed with Secretary of Agriculture N. B. Critchfield serious harges against his former chief.

The gist of the charges, which go deeply into detail, is that Surface has been systematically purchasing machinery and material with state money. which he used for his own private ends on his farm at Mechanicsburg. Cumberland county.

It is also charged that he has carried men upon the state payroll, when they were actually working for Surface personally.

SURFACE WILL MEET CHARGES

Surface will not discuss the charges at all, but said: "I ask my friends to withhold judgment in this matter unplants have had their forces more or til the whole business has been sifted. less depleted as a result of the disease, charges which any one can bring.' Surface is also charged with being un fair in his manner of hiring and discharging "field" men, with compelling certain employes to live at his home in order that he may enjoy th income from their room rent; with padding his personal expense account, and with, in one instance, having advanced a State employe's pay from \$90 to \$120 per month only on condition that the man would render service on Surface's farm.

The charges conclude: "That Surface has caused a number of able men to sever connection with the division his notably suspecting disposition in some instances bringing the result pos-

N. B. - Among the men whom Satterthwait alleges left the department on account of Surface is A. W. Stephens, formerly inspector in this disskilful workmen are ill. Some days trict, who is widely known in Mon-

Show Windows In Austria.

The Austrian shopkeeper takes great pride in having his window dressed in an attractive manner and the glass perfectly clean at all times, no matter how small the shop or how small the city. Frequently the greater part of the stock of merchandise is displayed in the windows of the smaller shops It is much less difficult to make attractive displays than in American stores, as windows open outward on hinges. Even heavy plate glass win-dows ten to fifteen feet square are so arranged and dressed from the street instead of from the inside, as in America. The large windows are usually arranged in the morning before many pedestrians are on the street. The wall space between shops is frequently rented by owners of adjoining stores and arranged to appear like windows, giving the appearance of being a large shop. When one wishes to examine an article displayed in a window the proprietor or clerk goes to the street with a key, unlocks the window and takes out the article, then locks his window again.

Clorinda was as black as night and of heroic proportions, but in every possible way she copied her slender young mistress, for whom she had a great admiration. "I like to look jes' as much like you as I can," she often said, "'cause you looks jes' like a lady orter look, Mis' Hend'son.'

Clorinda intrusted all her shopping to Mrs. Henderson and scorned the bright colors and pronounced styles affected by her own friends. One day she asked her mistress to buy her a pair of low shoes. As she made the re-quest she glanced with admiration at the slim little foot showing beneath the edge of a dainty skirt.

"An' I want 'em jes' exactly like yours, Mis' Hend'son," said Clorinda, "no diffence 'ceptin' dey's gotter be wide nines, so maybe de buckle might 'pear better if 'twas a teenty mite larger'n yours."—Youth's Companion.

A Successful Stratagem.

When the electric telegraph was first introduced into Chile a stratagem the part of the natives and to main-tain the connection between the strongholds on the frontier. There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilean camp. General Pinto, in command of operations, called them together and, pointing to the telegraph wires

"Do you see those wires?"
"Yes, general."

"I want you to remember not to go near or touch them, for if you do your hands will be held, and you will be unable to get away."

The Indians smiled incredulously Then the general made them each in succession take hold of the wire at both ends of an electric battery in full

operation, after which he exclaimed:
"I command you to let go the wire!"
"I can't. My hands are benumbed!"

cried each Indian. The battery was then stopped. Not liberty, giving them strict instructions to keep the secret. This had the de sired effect, for, as might be expected, the experience was related in the strictest confidence to every man in the tribe, and the telegraph remained

Beating Pennsylvania Game Laws. Chief Game Warden Joe Berrier has unearthed and exposed a new device to beat the state game laws in Penn-sylvania. During the deer season men were shooting does and placing on the heads by means of incisions in the skulls full sets of horns. These car-casses would then be shipped as fully grown bucks. One such case was re-ported from Elk county, and Berrier caught the man at Butler, Pa. The man paid the fine of \$100 and \$28 costs, and that ended the case.

A HARD WORKER.

His Soiled Appearance Brought Him

Raise in Salary.

The eccentric proprietor of a large newspaper in London had a way of appearing in the composing and press rooms at the most unexpected times. and as his visits often resulted in a general shakeup of the working forces of the paper they were awaited with fear and trembling by the employees. One time one of the pressmen, an excellent workman, who had been there many years, but was sometimes guilty of a lapse of sobriety, had a black eye and was in a quandary as to what excuse he should offer if the pro prietor noticed it. By a sudden inspiration he seized an ink roller and daubed some ink on his face, quite covering the discoloration. Presently the governor came in and, with the foreman, went through the room, commenting on every detail and looking very sharply at every workman. When about to leave he suddenly

winted to the inky pressman and said, What is that man's name?"

The man quaked in his shoes until he heard the governor continue slowly "I want you to give that man 5 shill lings a week more wages. He is the only man in the room who looks as if he had been working."—London Telegraph.

Bird's Sense of Direction The migratory instinct in birds is combined with another equally myste-rious, that of the sense of direction. A gentleman engaged in scientific research work for the fishery board on board the government steamboat Gold Seeker recorded a very interesting ob-servation he made of this characteristic of migratory bird life. An oyster catcher that was being buffeted by a head wind in its eastern flight across the North sea toward the continental shores alighted on the boat. kindly to the attention paid to it so long as the boat kept its easterly course, but when the course of the boat was altered a few points to the northward the bird immediately showed signs of uneasiness and after an apparent consideration of its bearings flew into the darkness of the night on its eastbound course. The alteration in the boat's course was revealed to ose who were watching the bird only when the compass was examined. Scotsman.

Norway's Many Meals.

Among the well to do in Norway the frequency of meals and lighter refreshments is something startling, at least to the average American-breakfast at 9, dinner at 3, coffee at 3:30, regular tea, with many dishes, in English style, at 4:30, supper at 7, and at 11 nature is finally fortified with further nutriment for the long, radiant night. These long, radiant nights, by the way, are a constant peril to Christiania. They encourage many forms of dissipation and immorality, much as the corresponding darkness of the long winter brings in its train a certain sordid depression, both mental and physical.-Caroline Thurber in Century.

The Fate of the Oneida.

One of the most extraordinary catas-trophies that have befallen vessels of the United States destroyed the sloop of war Oneida in 1869. She was bound homeward, with a jolly ship's com-pany, eager to see wives and sweet-hearts and native land once more, when not far out of port she was struck by the British steamer Bombay coming in. The stem of the Bomba cut off the stern of the Oneida. Th ship was sinking rapidly, and guns of distress were immediately fired, but the Bombay steamed on her way and left the vessel to her doom. She went down, and all but one or two of her crew were drowned. The captain of Eyre, the wife of a distinguished British satrap, on board and did not wish to disturb her nerves with scenes of shipwreck. He was mobbed when he reached Yokohama, dismissed from the service, socially tabooed from that on and died in disgrace a year or

Where Hypnotism Failed

When Daysey Mayme Appleton re-turned recently from a party where the influence of several minds over one had been the evening's entertainment and told her mother how six girls, with their minds bent on one thought. had made a man stand on his head. another man at their silent command had tried on a woman's hat and another man had tried to eat water with home his wife and four daughters sat in a circle with their hands covering their faces and their heads bowed. To all his inquiries they said nothing, and at last, fearing they had gone mad, he sent for the doctor. "We concentrat-ed our minds on the thought that Lysander John must give us \$5 each, and instead of that we have a doctor bill to pay," sobbed Mrs. Appleton, "and they said it would be particularly easy to work if the man's mind was blank."—Atchison Globe.

Quaint Hymns. For unreality of sentiment in hymns we must go back to the eighteenth century. Here is an instance:

Ah, lovely appearance of death! What sight upon earth is so fair? Not all the gay pageants that breathe Can with a dead body compare. It seems strange that death should have been the occasion for a touch of unconscious humor in a hymn. In the collection entitled "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," there was and possibly still is the following verse:

They do not hear when the great bell Is ringing overhead.
They cannot rise and come to church With us—for they are dead.
The list of things which "they" are unable to do might be indefinitely extended. tended.-London Chronicle.

There Are Exceptions "We are all born equal," quoted the

"Don't try to tell that to the mother of a first baby," cautioned the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

"What we want," said the attorney to the reporters, "is justice."
"What I want," said the client to the attorney, "is a verdict in my favor."

MUCH ADDITIONAL | CONDITION OF TESTIMONY TAKEN

Court convened at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, with his Honor, C. C. Evans and Associates Blee and Welliver on the bench, for the purpose of resuming the taking of testimony in the Raup will contest. Hon. Grant Herring and George Reimensnyder attorneys for the respondent, arrived from Sunbury on the 10:24 Pennsylvania train and the case was immediately taken up.

The taking of direct testimony was immediately resumed, including that of the witnesses for the contestant that could not be present at the former

The first witness called and examin ed by Hon. H. M. Hinckley was Isaiah Raup, the contestant, who was mererecalled." He gave the principal points of his father's married life and is own life up to the age of twenty three years when he went to the west His mother's maiden name was Cath-

erine Mary Snyder. Before purchasing and occupying the homestead farm the family lived at Strawberry Ridge. Mausdale, Bloomsburg and several other places. Lafayette Raup bought the farm in 1860, when the witness was about five years of age. He had five hundred dollars, which he paid down, giving a mortgage of nine hundred dollars for the balance. The witness remained at home for over twenty-one He was taken out of when a boy and was put to work hauling wood to Danville. During a couple of winters he worked out from home at a lime kiln, his labor being paid for with lime, which was used for fertilizing his father's farm. His motherfirst wife of Lafayette Raup-worked on the farm at all kinds of labor, 'even in the timber.' When the wit ness went west the farm was paid for, and a new house and barn had been built. There was also money in the bank. The witness went west in 1878, when he was about 23 years of age. One hundred dollars was all that he received from his father at any time. Lafayette Raup was a veteran of the civil war and at one time received \$1450 back pension. He afterward received twelve dollars per month regularly. Lafayette Raup's first wife died while visiting her son, the witness. and is buried in the west.

J. P. Bare was called to the stand. In 1903 witness was justice of the peace in Danville. He prepared Lafarette Raup's pension papers. The lat ter's wife was always with him. Witness knew Raup from 1859 until the time of his death. They were intimate. the witness helping to raise the barn built by Mr. Raup. During latter years the witness observed a marked change in Lafayette Raup.

William Heddens was called. He knew Lafayette Raup for over forty years. They were brought together during the war and later, witness had "fixed up" Raup's pension papers. On one occasion the latter had told witness that he "would like to do a good many things—if he dared.' said that he had a "good boy."

John Marshall, councilman of Dan ille, was the next witness. He and Lafayette Raup were intimate friends. They first became acquainted about 1860, when they lived only half a mile Witness knew first wife and apart. son, Isaiah Raup. Until the latter grew up the work on the farm was lone chiefly by Mr. and Mrs. Raup, the latter working in the field during haymaking and harvesting. She also husked corn. When Isaiah grew up he did a great deal of work clearing land During latter years the witness said Lafayette Raup and the farm seemed to go down hill together. The man eemed to be failing mentally

E. S. Beyer, a nephew of Lafayette Raup, was called. He worked for Mr. Raup, on one occasion as late as six years ago. Following the second marriage he noticed a change in his first introduced into Chile a stratagem as fork, if put a suggestion into Mrs.

was resorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the posts and wires against damage on the post of the post in the presence of his wife. He seemed afraid of her. He would drop conversation when he saw his wife approaching. He explained to his nephew that he "couldn't do as he used to

Lawrence Snyder, brother of Lafav ette Raup's first wife, was called to the stand. Witness and Raup were very intimate until after the second marriage of the latter, when he seem ed changed and showed no inclination to speak when they met.

William Snyder, another brother of Lafayette Raup's first wife testified. He worked on the Raup farm while Lafayette was in the army and he told of the hard work in the fields done by Mrs. Raup assisted by Isaiah, then not of sound mind. only a small boy.

Other witnesses for the contestant were Gilbert Raup, a nephew, William Moser, Charles Diehl, Mrs. John Becker and W. S. Lawrence.

At 2:15 o'clock the contestants rested. The first witness called by the respondent, Tuesday, was Jesse Gresh of Liberty township, who did threshing for Lafayette Raup the most of the time since 1899. The witness also sawed timber for him. Lafayette Raup, according to the witness, was perfectly rational; he was able to carry on a onversation and showed no inclination to wander from the subject.

William Curry was called. He knew Lafayette Raup since 1860. Up to about five years ago the witness lived on a farm only a mile and a half distant. lington Hartman, deceased. He sold a cow to Lafayette Raup and later on bought corn of him. Lafa- tee of Mary Stuart, lunatic, was apyette Raup seemed to understand busi- proved by the court.

WATER VERY BAD

the six samples of water sent to the laboratories of the State board health by Dr. C. Shultz, secretary of the local board, on January 18th, which report on the whole shows that our borough water is alarmingly impure and leaves no doubt as to what source the epidemic of intestinal disorders prevail-

ing may be traced. The board of health at its meeting, on the 10th inst, in view of the unhealthful conditions in town ordered that several samples of water, including one of effluent discharged from the sewage purification plant at the hospital for the insane, be sent to the laboratories of the State department of health for analysis. Pursuant to this action, Dr. Shultz, secretary of the board of health, sent away four samples of water from taps in differout parts of town along with one from the reservoir of the water works. I e effluent.

report received yesterday is signed by Herbert Fox, M. D., chief of the laboratories, and is as follows No. 1. Effluent from hospital as i nters river, bacteria per c. c., 90,000

bacilli coli per c. c., 20,000. bacteria per c. c. 130; bacilli coli 0. No. 3. Cherry street, Farley supply, bacteria per c. c., 48; bacilli coli, 2. No. 4. Reservoir, Danville water

works, bacteria per c. c., 380; bacilli No. 5. Northumberland street sup ply, bacteria per c. c., 160; bacilli

No. 6. Bloom street supply, bacteria

80; bacilli coli, 0.

The full extent to which our water is impure and the factor it becomes in causing disease will be better under stood when it is explained that the bacilli coli is a much dreaded disease germ and is the root of most all intes inal troubles. By scientists it is con sidered the twin brother of the typhoic bacillus and so long as it lurks in the water supply, those who use the water are exposed to danger. The bacteria, are not essentially harmful. When they are too numerous, it is true, there are some grounds for apprehension. About 400 bacteria per c. c. are put down as a safe limit, beyond which they should not exist, if conditions are to be regarded as absolutely safe. It will be observed that solutely safe. It will be observed that in the samples of water taken in town by a British man-of-war commanded bacteria do not exceed the limit. In the hospital effluent there are 90,000 this document of the statue

eral warning to water takers. we reflect that in the present test 6 bacilli coli per c. c. are found in the reservoir at the water works we can not fail to see that there is much great er cause for action.

The secretary of the board of health, thoroughly alive to the danger, last evening requested that the people be warned through the columns of the Morning News to boil all the water used for drinking and culinary pur

The Weather. For most of us the weather is sti one of those minor unaccountable pow-ers, too capricious to be either quit divine or quite devilish, whom our say age ancestors used no doubt to placat with offerings. We no longer do that partly because we have learned to dis tinguish between religion and super stition, partly because we do not be-lieve that the weather would care for any offerings of ours. But still we keep that primitive lingering idea of the weather as something with per-sonality enough to make us angry with it, and we still get some satisfaction from telling it what we think of it. the rain and the wind as if they had a wonderful and beautiful life of their own, and their poetry makes us love sun and rain and wind as if they were indeed living creatures. But there are many prosaic people who would despise such poetry for its unreality and yet who personify bad weather just as much as the poets personify good to whom the rain, when they have no umbrella, is as much an enemy as the cloud was a friend to Shelley. We can all abuse bad weather so well that it is a pity we cannot learn to praise good weather better.—London Times.

ness transactions thoroughly, the value of money as well as the value of the commodities changing hands. The witness saw no evidence that the man was

S. Y. Curry was called. He knew Lafayette Raup for many years. Witness installed a chain pump on the farm of Lafayette Raup in 1904. latter came to see Mr. Curry about the pump and transacted all the business in relation to the matter. As far as the witness was able to determine Lafayette Raup was in his sound mind.

Other witnesses whose testimony went to show that Lafayette Raup was of sound mind were James Y. Curry. James B. Boudman, John Conway Jacob Raup and William J. Crossley

The court appointed Stuart A. Hart man, guardian of Lydia Fietta Hartman, Leah Frances Hartman, Clarence Wellington Hartman and Martha Elizabeth Hartman., minor children of Wel

The bond of Sarah Wright commit-

"Your whole future life depends upon it."

The mother, her face tinged with

sympathy which we must ever feel in the presence of an immaturity that is hesitating between right and wrong, laid her hand over that of her beautiful daughter.

"Yes, dear," she continued, "into every life there comes at one time or another a supreme temptation. If the crisis is passed all is safe, but if you

yield at the fatal moment you cannot retrace your steps. You are then com-mitted to a fatal policy."

"But, mother, father says he cannot offeed it."

afford it. "Exactly. Fathers from time immemorial have always said that. It is their way of imposing on youth and innocence. Go forth at once and buy the gown. Do not forget that I am with you, that I will stand back of you with all the feeble strength I can

So saying, the proud woman folded into her arms the weak creature, who even then, if it had not been for her timely rescue, would have been be-trayed into a humiliating and shameful surrender .- Success Magazine.

The Hand Kiss.

The kiss of the hand is undoubtedly ancient and therefore is not derived from that of the lips, but probably the converse is true. The hand kiss is loosely asserted to be developed from servile obelsances in which the earth, the foot and the garments were kissed, the hand and cheek succeeding in order of time and approach to equality of rank. But it is doubtful if that was the actual order, and it is certain that at the time when hand kissing began there were less numerous gradations of rank than at a later stage.

Kissing of the hands between men is mentioned in the Old Testament; also by Homer, Pliny and Lucian. The kiss was applied reverentially to sacred objects, such as statues of the gods, as is shown by ancient works of art, and also among numerous etymologies by that of the Latin word "adoro." was also metaphorically applied by the inferior or worshiper kissing his own hand and throwing the salute to the superior or statue.

The Story of a Statue. There was set up in the seventeenth century at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, what is probably the most curious piece of art extant, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Holmes, a Brit-ish naval officer of that period. The odd circumstance is that the statue was not originally designed for Holmes head, was being taken to France on bacteria per c. c.

In regard to the bacilli coli, in the past, the worst showing ever made in an analysis of Danville water was 1 (bacilli coli) per c. c., which proved quite sufficient to stir the board of health to action and resulted in a general warning to water takers. When

TOWER OF BABEL.

Traditions as to the Height of the Famous Structure.

The actual height at which the last stone of that famous structure, the tower of Babel, rested cannot, on account of the remoteness of the times at which it is said to have existed. ever become more than a matter of merest conjecture. Herodotus. lived about 1,700 years after that "great spiral way to heaven" is said to have been attempted, says that he saw at Babylon a structure consisting of eight towers raised one above an-other, each seventy-five feet in height, but whether this ruin was the remains of the tower of Babel it was even then impossible to ascertain. He-rodotus, usually minutely exact in his writing, leaves us in ignorance as to how the upper level of each of these seventy-five foot towers was reached

from the level below. As night be expected, even in tra-dition, a wide difference of opinion ex-ists as to the height of the tower. Most orientalists maintain that God did not put a stop to the work until the tower had reached a height of 10,000 fathoms, or about twelve miles. In Ceylonese tradition it is said to have been as high as 20,000 elephants, each standing one above the other. Jerome asserts on the authority of persons who had examined the ruins that it did not reach a height exceeding four miles. Other statements are still more extravagant.-London Sat urday Review.

To Make Farmers of Indians.

In connection with the new plan for administering Indian affairs the de-partment of the interior will ask for an appropriation from the present congress with which to establish model farms on all of the reservations where agricultural pursuits are practicable. It is planned to place these farms in the hands of expert agriculturists and horticulturists, who will instruct the Indians in all branches of farming. The department already has taken steps to deprive the Indian landowners of direct control of the money derived from renting their holdings to the white settlers by requiring that this money be held in trust by the Indian are deemed advisable. This order was made to suppress the leasing system dian to cultivate his own land.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Jacob J. Bardole, late of the Township of Anthony, in the Coun-ty of Montour and State of Pennsyl-

ty of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and will make immediate payment and those having claims against the said estate will make known the same with-

out delay to JOHN D. ELLIS, Executor, J26, 31, F7, 14, 21, 28. Schuyler, Pa.

A Leving Mother Guidee Her Girl at the Fateful Moment. HALF AN HOUR

The true condition of our water supply as shown by the recent examina tion made by the State department of health has proven quite a revelation to our readers. The physicians of town, especially, who are familiar with the results of former tests, are surprised to find the showing so bad. Without exception they are of the opinion that whether the present epidemic of intestinal disorder can be traced to the water supply or not the situation is one that calls for the adoption of every precaution possible.

They unhesitatingly declare that families who neglect to boil river water when used for drinking or for general purposes in the kitchen are taking a very great risk, indeed. This sug-gests the question of how long water should be boiled. Dr. Newbaker, president of the board of health, yesterday stated that there should be no difference of opinion on this vital point. Boiling undoubtedly renders the water safe; but to make the sterilization thorough the boiling should be continued for half an hour. Other physicians expressed themselves as of the same opinion. Nothing less than half an hour will insure that every particle of water has come under the proper

Dr. Newbaker last evening adverted to the fact that the samples examined were taken from the water supply on the 18th inst., after the river had risen considerably. In his opinion had the test been made a few weeks earlier, when the water was lower, conditions would have been found considerably worse-just as they would be found better now, when the river is high. In his opinion under existing conditions, the maximum of danger exists when the river hovers around low water mark. The higher the water the more the pollution that finds its way into the river is diluted and the disease germs scattered.

From now on a close tab will be kept on the river. Tests will be made frequently, in a regular and systematic manner, which will show up the water in its true condition.

Eleven men were hurt when two street cars ran away, one after the other, on the same grade at Dravosburg, Allegheny county. Philip Smith, the motorman on the first, had both legs broken and his conductor, James McBride, had his neck seriously cut. The others were not injured badly. The first car ran away and jumped the track on practically level track, then turned over on its side. The second car was going to its aid when it ran away on the same incline and jumped the track farther on. The men on both cars lay flat when they saw the cars were not under control.

Michael Babb, who is being tried for alleged murder at Wilkes-Barre, will try to obtain freedom by a plea that he killed to end a hypnotic spell. He is said to have shot Philip Rich ards, an amateur hypnotist. Mrs. Babb claims that Richards had a spell on her which she could not resist and the husband killed, he claims, to end this.

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Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed.
Relief at Once. Soothes, soo Drane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of HAY FEVER Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Drugstate or he mail. In liquid form. 75 cents. gists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York



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For Mankind. The 5-cent packet is enough for usua occassions. The family, bottle (60 cents contains a supply for a year. All drug gists.

