

PREDICTS TRIUMPH.

WHAT CRISPI, THE STATESMAN, SAYS OF THE AMERICAN IDEA.

Character of the Man and How He Rose to Power by Persistent Effort—His Energy Has Checked Those Conditions in Italy that Caused the Decay of Spain.

(By Thomas Burke Grant.)

When Spain declared war against the United States there was one among the statesmen of Europe of whose fervid appreciation of America there cannot be the least doubt from the very nature of his utterance. That was Signor Crispi, the man who has checked those conditions in Italy that have caused the decay and degeneracy of Spain.

Crispi said: "The present war is an epoch-making event in the march of human freedom; that the prophecy of De Toqueville is being realized and the institutions of America are revolutionizing those in Europe." Of course to Americans there cannot be anything essentially new in this statement which is nevertheless gratifying. We know it is true in the present instance but the purblind tory of Europe hardly cares yet to admit it. The agrarian noble of Germany who feels the sceptre of power passing from him to the masses of the German people, wants to shut out our American produce. He thus pays unconscious tribute to America in this effort to keep a roof upon the Schloss. The stolid reader of the ponderous articles in the London Times may sneer at the Sunday paper, or at the sensational journalism of America, but under the very shadow of St. Paul's these prevailing features of America are making headway and are gradually converting into back numbers the once leading journals of London. Even the sacred precincts of the peerage are being invaded, and the British duchesses will soon have to form a combination in order to exclude the nifty, bouncing, magnetic American girl, who is never more charming than when she dashes down every mildewed banner that snobbish and self efficiency have fenced around fashionable exclusiveness.

Yes, Crispi is right, we are for better or worse revolutionizing Europe, and no power on earth can stop the process. To do so is our divinest destiny. It was in order that we should do this that the all-wise Creator of the world placed us in the middle with the civilization of Europe to the East of us, and that of the Orient to the West, our arms like those of Alexander extending into both. America has only to be true to herself and to the precepts of the fathers of the Republic, in order to bring thrones and crowns, and musty constitutions crumbling to her feet. It is greatly to Signor Crispi's credit that he has discovered what is more that he has conceded to us so manifest a destiny. The circumstance clearly shows that the Italian statesman is keeping his observation eye in good order, and that he has thoroughly divined the trend of events.

And on the occasion of the first foreign war that the United States has had in eighty-six years, any such forecast cannot be regarded as highly flattering to all Americans. It is particularly so from a man like Crispi, whose career is an inspiration and who takes high ranks, not so much as an Italian dictator, but a son of "Those men whose hearts were torches for Freedom's quenchless fire."

As a prophet Crispi has not only the rare distinction of being honored in his own country and in his own time but his prophetic forecasts have invariably been realized. Many years ago when Italy was under the joint tutelage of Austria and France, when her internal divisions were a series of petty duchies like Parma, Modena and Tuscany, when the notorious Bomba was ruling at Naples, when Mazzini was a political pamphleteer starving on Fulham Road in London and Garibaldi was a guerrilla chief at Caprera; and when all that was rich and righteous and respectable in the world frowned upon the Italian patriots and their cause, this man who to-day predicts the proud destiny of America, then also forecasted a new and United Italy. He lived too to place the capstone on a noble idea through Italy taking her place as an integer in the Great Triple Alliance.

He has driven out the bandit and felled every pest against the unity of his native country that was nursed by Princes at their leisure. When others were blind Crispi was wide awake and far seeing. When Mazzini was appealing to Charles Albert in the pathetic words, "Sire, unite us," Crispi saw that union was impossible without a national spirit to sustain it. He therefore set about creating the national spirit by going from town to town as a tramp editor turning up with a paper in Milan, or in Malta, or Palermo; making a most scanty living as a writer or delivering a lecture on a political discourse to all within sound of his voice. The great world did not then as now heed what Crispi said, but Crispi's accuracy and judgment and unwavering self confidence were then manifest features of the character of the man who was preaching the political regeneration of Italy at night and manufacturing bombs in the daytime. The wondering Italians, taught from youth to respect orthodoxy whether in politics or religion asked him on some of these occasions, "Are you a follower of Mazzini?" He answered, "No." "Are you a Garibaldian then?" "No more," was the reply. "What are you?" was the last despairing interrogatory of those spokesmen in the crowds who tried to confound the lecturer. "I am Crispi," was the remarkable response. "But Crispi is nobody," they argued. "I

MYSELF 'TO-MORROW.'

was the embryo statesman's rejoinder. And Crispi's glorious "to-morrow" came in his good time.

Viewed in whatever light we may Crispi is as much a marvel among men as is the country he loves a phenomenon among resurrected and united people. Having forced a new Italy as from the old scrap iron of petty warring states, Crispi's fortitude and introspection has preserved her from falling asunder again. What the nature of those services are can be gathered from the tribute paid Crispi recently by a member of the College of Cardinals—"His (Crispi's) knowledge of our affairs excites the astonishment of all of us; it is like intuition. He knows us better than we know ourselves, and the black anarchy as well as the red." The spirit of the "black anarchy" has pursued Italy's Grand Old Man so relentlessly that Bismarck once jokingly observed to him—"I have always believed that I was the most hated man in my time but perhaps I have been presumptuous in this, for Your Excellency pushes me very hard."

The pleasant prediction of a man whose prophetic observations give him unique authority may well buoy up all loyal Americans at such a crisis; and the great Italian statesman whose genius together with the smile of Queen Marguerite are said "to be the two bonds that bind Italy together" need have no doubt but his generous and encouraging remarks are destined to make him and his country many warm friends in the United States.

And They Cared Her, Too.

A physician has had an amusing experience. The other day a somewhat distracted mother brought her daughter to see him. The girl was suffering from what is known among many people as "general lowness"; there was nothing much the matter with her, but she was pale and listless, and did not care about eating or doing anything. The doctor, after due consultation, prescribed for her a glass of claret three times a day with her meals. The mother was somewhat deaf, but apparently heard all he said, and bore off her daughter, determined to carry out the prescription to the very letter. In ten days' time they were back again, and the girl looked quite a different creature. She was rosy-cheeked, smiling, and the picture of health. The doctor congratulated himself upon the keen insight he had displayed in his diagnosis of the case. "I am glad to see that your daughter is so much better," he said. "Yes," exclaimed the excited and grateful mother, "thanks to you, doctor! She has had just what you ordered. She has eaten carrots three times a day since we were here, and sometimes a tender—and once or twice uncooked—and now look at her!"

The medical man was so overcome with laughter that, for some minutes, he could not explain the mistake.

Snatched Him Baldhead.

An infirm old gentleman was found by a rogue moaning sadly for something lost. "What is the matter, sir?" said the fellow. "Oh, sir, a villain has just stolen my new white hat from my head, and run away with it!" "Why don't you run after him?" asked the rogue. "I can't run at all; I can hardly walk." "You can't," said the rogue; "and he stole your hat?" "Yes, he did, sir." "And you can't run?" "Not I." "Nor catch him?" "No." "Then here goes for your wig," and accordingly, pulling off the thatch from his head, the fellow went off like a shot from a rifle, and the old gentleman was left as bald as a coot.

Centenaries of 1898.

This is to be a year of centenaries. France will have three—the centenary of Jamin, the barber poet, who was born at Agen in 1798, and died in 1864; that of Auguste Comte, founder of the Positivist School, who died in 1857; and that of Jules Michelet, the famous historian, who was born on August 21st, 1798. There will be two centenary festivals in Italy, in memory of the poet Leopardi and of Savonarola. Besides the centenary celebration of the independence of the Canton of Vaud, the Swiss will commemorate the fourth centenary of Hans Holbein, the great painter. On May 21st, Portugal will commemorate the fourth centenary of the explorer Vasco de Gama.

She Does Not Cycle.

The German Empress has expressed herself against the proposed reform of women's clothing, saying that she is quite content with the present fashions, which are sensible and can be modelled according to everyone's taste. Her Majesty is one of the few Royal ladies who do not cycle. She considers it a very ungraceful sport for women, and the lady cyclists she has seen in Germany have not impressed her by their varied costumes.

A Singular Ship.

The most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus, of the British Navy. It is simply a long steel tube, deeply buried in the water, the deck rising only 4ft. above the sea. It carries no masts or sails, and is used as a ram and torpedo-boat. Rose leaves not only furnish us with the most delightful of perfumes, but are also medicinally employed as a tonic and astringent.

Cloth Made from Wood.

Cloth is now being successfully made from wood. Strips of fine-grained wood are boiled and crushed between rollers, and the filaments, having been carded into parallel lines, are spun into threads, from which cloth can be woven in the usual way.

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.

Of the late Pastor Kneipp's work, entitled "My Hydropathic Cure," over 400,000 copies were sold in eight years.

Addington park, for a century and until lately the official country place of the archbishops of Canterbury, has been sold for \$375,000 to a new millionaire from Johannesburg.

Electrically operated cabs appear to be a great success in London. At least the London Electrical Cab company advertises in the public prints there an increase in capital stock.

Fuller's earth, since its discovery in Florida in 1894, has been discovered in paying quantities in Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indian Territory and New York.

The first woman on record who held a medical diploma was Anna Moranda Mazzoni, who, in the middle of the last century, filled the chair of anatomy in the University of Bologna.

Trinidad is perhaps the principal breeding place for sea birds in the south Atlantic. The deposit of guano is consequently great. There are traces of abundant extinct vegetation.

What is probably the most venerable piece of furniture in existence is now in the British museum. It is the throne of Queen Hatem, who reigned in the Nile valley some 1,000 years before Christ.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the very fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year.

It has been discovered that the native African chiefs in the diamond regions have great quantities of valuable diamonds which were accumulated years ago. They treasure them as charms and are unwilling to sell them.

One whale will furnish from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of bone. At San Francisco the bone is split, sorted as to color and tied in bundles. These split pieces are called slabs and are three to eight feet long and weigh from three to seven pounds.

A British spinster, who chastised her servant merely with "her fists, a poker, a clothes pole, a tack, a hammer and the arm of a chair and by compressing her neck and kicking her," has been punished by the unusually severe sentence of twelve months' imprisonment.

Country roads in China are never bounded by fences, but are entirely undefined. While the farmer has the right to plow up any road passing through his land, drivers of vehicles have an equal right, and they exercise it, to traverse any portion of the country at large.

Lake Superior is 1,008 feet deep, 601 feet of this body of water being above sea level and 407 feet below it. The bottom of this great lake is about 375 feet deeper down than the channels giving admittance to New York harbor. Lake Erie's greatest depth is but 210 feet.

A South sea islander greets a friend by flinging a jar of water over his head. In Russia it is correct for gentlemen to press the foreheads of ladies whom they know intimately with their lips, and in Germany and other continental nations kissing between men is by no means uncommon.

Projectiles used for the United States army for its great modern guns cost as follows: Sold shot, 8 inch, \$69.80 each; 10 inch, \$144.20 each; 12 inch, \$212 each; 12 inch mortar shells, weighing 800 pounds, \$114 each, and 12 inch mortar shells, weighing 1,000 pounds, \$195 each.

A German military critic says if we could have all the armies of the continent on a war footing and drawn up in one long procession, with their guns and ammunition and baggage wagons, the column would be more than 24,000 miles long, and, marching day and night, it would take nearly a year to pass a given point.

The little white spots which sometimes appear on the finger nails are due to some subtle action of the blood, upon which all the bones, sinews, muscles and organs in the body are dependent for nutrition. They sometimes disappear of their own accord, but there is no known cure. In reality they signify no derangement of the system.

Messrs. Knoch of Birmingham have produced a quick firing gun which is stated to be a long way ahead of any gun of a similar type. It fires 600 magazine bullets per minute, will kill at three miles, and as the barrel is made to swing from right to left it will probably prove to be one of the most deadly weapons of modern warfare.

Bestfast papers publish details of a horrible affair in County Meath, resulting in the death of a widow named Doyle, who occupied a laborer's cottage erected by Navan local authorities. Some bullocks strayed into her small plot of ground, and when the woman attempted to drive them off one of them savagely attacked her, and after she was tossed in the air the whole herd joined in goring her to death.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the Summer and early Autumn of 1898:

To the North (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 26 and August 16. Rate, \$100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two-weeks' trip. Proportionate rates from other points.

To Yellowstone Park and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, observation, and dining cars, allowing eight days in "Wonderland" and two days at Omaha, September 1. Rate, \$235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; \$230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 22, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15, and 29, at rate of \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 19. Rate, \$65 from New York, \$63 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 6-16-2t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. A., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain house and lot of ground situate on Fifth street, in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of an alley on the south side of Fifth street, thence along said Fifth street to lot of George Kihler; thence along lot of said George Kihler to Pearl street; thence along said Pearl street to alley aforesaid, and thence along said alley to place of beginning, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings. Seized, taken into execution by C. G. Yetter attorney in fact vs. Thomas L. Jones, and to be sold as the property of Thomas L. Jones. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Yost, Atty. 5-29-18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Penna., and to me directed there will be exposed to sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Catawissa, County and State aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows to-wit: A valuable farm situate in Catawissa township about one-half mile from the borough of Catawissa, adjoining lands of the Catawissa Fibre Co., William Berninger, Zachariah Kreischer, J. B. Knittle, Emanuel Helwig, Simon Raup and others, containing

EIGHTY ACRES!

more or less. It is known as the "Tee Gingles farm." Whereon is erected a good two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE! Bank Barn, Spring House and all necessary out-buildings. The buildings are all in excellent repair. Two small never-failing spring runs flow through the farm, there is an abundant supply of spring water at the barn and a fine well and spring at the house. There is a fine young apple orchard of choice fruit, a peach orchard, and an abundance of pears, plums and other fruit. There is also a

QUARRY OF BUILDING STONE

of superior quality partly opened. Fifty acres of the land in a high state of cultivation, the balance being in timber. The farm is most desirable one, being close to market, schools, churches, stores, mills, etc., and not over a mile from the Catawissa stations on the Penna. Phil. & R. and D. L. & W. Railroads. The land above described being a portion of the same tract of land which Wm. McKelvey by indenture dated the 7th of December, 1872 conveyed to Charles W. McKelvey, and which said portion was conveyed to L. W. McKelvey by John W. Hoffman Sheriff of said county and reserving the right and privilege to enter the land passing on and along the north-east side of the pond erected to gather water for the paper mill, and the right to keep and maintain a ditch for the purpose of carrying off the surface water that might flow into the aforesaid pond through the lower end of the garden at the dwelling house, then carry the same through the culvert under the Catawissa Railroad. Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Lloyd T. Hider against Mathias Gingles and to be sold as the property of Mathias Gingles deceased in the hands of his executor, Philip Sidler. FREEZE, W. W. BLACK, Sheriff. HARMAN, June 18, 1898. BARKLEY, Attys. 5-29-18.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Mericle, late of Hemlock township, deceased. The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of said estate, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday, June 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said estate. W. H. SNYDER, Auditor. 5-19-18.

NOTICE.

The Directors of Bloom Poor District will receive bids for the sale of a lot of white pine, hemlock and oak timber on the Poor farm, letting to close June 18th, 1898. For information, address H. M. BROADBENT, Director. 6-9-18.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Mrs. Eat's Building, Court House Alley, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Post Office Building, 2nd floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wirt's Building, 2nd floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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R. RUSH ZARR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-94

W. A. EVERT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddick building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SHERIFF OF THE PEACH, Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Lockard's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts., BLOOMSBURG, PA. Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, corner of Third and Main Streets, CATAWISSA, PA.

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CENTRAL HOTEL, B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant BLOOMSBURG, PA. Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurbished.

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