Makes Known His Acceptance of Renomination.

## ADVOCATES ISTHNIAN WATERWAY.

Coba, Porto Rico and the Philippines Considered-Favors Independence For the Islanders When Capable of Self Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- William McKinley, president of the United cepting the renomination on the Repub-lican national ticket. The president de-lares unqualified? for the gold standard and prophesies its approval by the voters it the polls in the coming election. He Boer-British war and the isthmian wa erway. Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philppines are likewise dealt with. Referring to the currency issue, he

While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the esent satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we acissue and again invite the sound noney forces to join in winning another and we hope a permanent triumph for an nonest financial system which will con-finue inviolable the public faith." Concerning the tariff he says the fol-

The Republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which sup-plies sufficient revenues for the governsent and adequate protection to our enperprises and producers and of reciprociby which opens foreign markets to the aits of American labor and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time procity were the first pledges of Repub-

"In the unfortunate contest between Freat Britain and the Boer states of South Africa the United States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in donal policy. It did not besitate, however, when requested by the governments of the South African republics to exerthe its good offices for a cessation of hos-It is to be observed that while e South African republies made like renests of other powers the United States the only one which complied. ritish government declined to accept intervention of any power.

"A subject of immediate importance to pur country is the completion of a great waterway of commerce between the Atantic and Pacific. The construction of maritime canal is now more than ever communication between our eastern and western seaports demanded by the anexation of the Hawalian Islands and be expansion of our influence and trade

"We have been in possession of Cuba since the 1st of January, 1899. We have pestored order and established domestic ranquilley. We have fed the starving. Sothed the naked and ministered to the We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimu-lated industry, introduced public educa-tion and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants. The qualification of electors has been settled, and under it officers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These ocal governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from 48,000 to less than 6,000. An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election law already tried in the municipal elections to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention in the same order is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest. All this is a long step in the fulfillment of our sa-

cred guarantees to the people of Cuba. "We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own laws, provide their own system of taxation and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories be-longing to the United States and a much larger measure of self government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisi-

ana under Jefferson."
Referring to the Philippines he says: Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well being, not for our aggrandizement nor for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization and for the protection of the vast majority of the population, who welcome our sovereign-

against the designing minority, whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

"Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manila they had resolved if the commander of the Amer-ican navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full informamay be tion who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts. On the 26th of May, 1898, Ad-miral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898; 'Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain

"In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1800, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said, 'No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinalde, nor was any promise of independence made to him at

any time."
"General Merritt arrived in the Philip-

pines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatel from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said. 'Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Ma-nila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army.' Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threaten-

ing our army. On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philip-pine commission says: "When the city of Manila was taken, Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came fol-lowing in with a view to looting the city and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from en-tering. Againsido claimed that he had the right to occupy the city. He demanded of General Merritt the palace of Ma-lacanan for himself and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused.

Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation and until the surrender of Manila, state that there was no alliance with the insurgents and no promise to them of independence. On Aug. 1898, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson under date of Feb. 10, 1890, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insur-gent leader and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatover. He adds: 'He (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going to recognize his government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity. that I could not acknowledge his govern-ment because I had no authority to do

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish ses power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the orient was open to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain. with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

'And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name?

'Could we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the senate of the United States?

"There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of pence was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

at has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines congress had declared its purpose to give independence to the Tagal insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of congress. They assumed the offensive. They opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the senate and while it was being debated in that body and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army after being previous-ly advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defense. The papers found in the re-cently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the re-sponsibility rests for the shedding of American blood."

Patal Fire in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 8.-Fire early yesterday morning destroyed Semp-sey's hotel at Liberty, Tioga county; Ja-cob Kimble's blacksmith shop, Robert Reed's wagon shop, Huyler's tailor shop, Ferguson's furniture store and the Woodruff business block. George Weigand, who occupied a room in the Sempsey ho-tel, was burned to death. The other guests escaped, but lost nearly all of their ciothing.

Funeral of Thompson Kingsford. OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The fu-aeral of Thompson Kingsford, the millionaire starch manufacturer, was held here and was attended by thousands of citizens. Business was suspended, and the body was viewed by immense throngs at the family home. Services were held in West Baptist church, which was founded by Mr. Kingsford.

Roosevelt In South Dakots.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 12,-This will be a Roosevelt week in South Dakota. The special train of the Republican candidate for vice president en-tered the state at Flandreau. The trip through the state will take about three Night stops will be made at Chamberlain, Brookings and Aberdeen.

Utica's Population 56,383.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The population of the city of Utica, N. Y., as officially announced is: In 1900, 56,883; in 1890, 44,007. These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 12,376 or 28.12 per cent from 1890 to

Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed for Pennsylvania: Faunce. Joseph B. Dickey; Foreman, Rebecca H. Miller; Gratonia, Marybe Barry; Lopez, Bishop W. Jennings.

## DEATH LIST GROWS.

Every Hour Brings News of Fresh Horrors From Texas.

CORPSES LINE GALVESTON'S STREETS

The City is Still Flooded-Vessels Blown Far Beyond High Water Mark-Whole Families Are Wiped Out of Existence.

HOUSTON, Sept. 12.-Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man, who reached Houston after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

"The city is in rules, and the dead from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens' committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the near-est point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the gulf of Mexico being wrecked.

"When I left Galveston, the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster.

"The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its incity into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind at-tained a velocity of 84 miles an hour when the measuring instrument blow away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum. The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in to that a great storm the was very high.
The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water up on the beach side of the city the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of

out noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white.

The winds were rising constantly, and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

"By 3 e'clock the waters of the bay and gulf met, and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, cisterns, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling, and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rate in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great maority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreekage. Such a night of agony has seldom been equaled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a. Within 20 minutes they had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood wa In the meantime the wind had

"Very few if any buildings escaped in-There is hardly a habitable dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods, they saw the most horrible sight-inaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P in Tremont street I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.
"The whole of the business front for

three blocks in from the gulf was strip-ped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sen or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the

"The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, supsuffered the greatest.

"The Orphans' home, Twenty-first street and Avenue M, fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained.

"Of the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved.

The Old Woman's home, on Rosenberg avenue, collapsed, and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is a mass of wreckage. The Ball high school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

"At the forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood.

"No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan asylum down the is-land, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell, all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile.

"The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreck of great warehouses remain. The vators lost all their superworks, and their stocks are damaged by water. "The life saving station at Fort Point

was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay 14 miles to Texas City. "I saw Captain Haines, and he told me that his wife and one of his crew were

"The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and the dead which the storm cast up at Texas City caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fish-

ed out of the water there.
"In the business portion of the city two large brick buildings, one occupied by Knapp Bros. and the other by the Cotton Exchange saloon, collapsed. In the Cotton Exchange saloon there were about 15 persons. Most of them escaped. "How many more corpses there are

will not be known until the search is finished. "The cotton mills, the bagging factory, the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establish-ments of the city are either wrecked or crippled. The flood left slive about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

Some of the stories of the escapes are miraculous, William Nisbett, a cotton man, was buried in the ruins of the Cotton Exchange saloon and when dug out in the morning had no further injury than a few bruised fingers.

S. O. Young, secretary of the Cotton Exchange, was knocked senseless when his house collapsed, but was revived by the water and was carried ten blocks by the hurricane.

"A woman who had just given birth to a child was carried from her home to a house a block distant, the men who were carrying her having to hold her high above their heads, as the water was five feet when she was moved.

"Many stories were current of houses falling and inmates escaping. Clarence N. Ousley, editor of The Evening Tribune, had his family and the families of two neighbors in his house, when the lower half crumbled and the upper part slipped down into the water. Not one

"Of the Lavine family six out of seven are reported dead. Of the Burnett family only one is known to have been saved. The family of Stanley G. Spencer, who met death in the Cotton Exchange saloon, is reported to be deach"

## LI TO WAIT.

Government Won't Open Negotia-tions With China Yet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-From the formal statement given out it appears that the state department is not yet ready to begin direct negotiations with Li Hung Chang. It does not question his credentials as a plenipotentiary, but simply leaves the matter in abeyance. Probably this is because all of the powers have not yet returned their responses to the Russian note, and it is desired to avoid making the United States the first among the powers to abandon the hope of harmonious action and strike out itself toward a settlement directly with China. Also it may be deemed well to wait to hear from Mr. Conger, who several days ago was invited to express his opinion about quitting Peking. Minister Wu was twice at the state department yesterday. It was understood that his first call was in part at least to secure transportation for Li Hung Chang from Shanghai to Taku on a United States vessel. His laster call was to receive the answer of the department to that applieation as well as to the communication respecting Li Hung Chang's functions. The answer returned by the state department to the latter communication ape to pursue the inquiry as to the ship. If Li may not enter into negotiations at present, there is no occasion to transport him to Taku.

The state department has received a report from Mr. John Fowler, United States consul at Chefu, showing the steps taken by him to secure a vessel to go to the rescue of the missionaries and their families who were escaping from the interior of China. The consul says that through the extreme kindness of the Japanese consul, Mr. R. Tayui, he succeeded in obtaining a Japanese steamer, the Kwanko Maru, which made four trips along the coast.

MAINE'S ELECTION.

Delayed Returns Show Republican Plurality of 32,000.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 12.—Belated election returns from all over the state have come sifting in, but with the exception of Knox county very few showed any decided change from those already received. The estimates sent out hold good, and with 375 cities, towns and plantations heard from out of a total of 512 the estimated Republican plurality for the state ticket remains at 32,000. The total vote of the above towns gives Hill (Rep.) 68,237 and Lord (Dem.) 38,-

The same places in 1896 gave Powers (Rep.) 76,398 and Frank (Dem.) 31,790. These show a Republican loss of 11 per cent and a Democratic gain of 22 per

Perhaps one of the most notable features of the election was the Democratic victory in Knox county, where, owing to labor troubles, every Republican candidate was badly knifed, and only Congressman Littlefield and Sheriff Ulmer succeeded in coming out ahead of their opponents. This was surprising, as Knox county is Mr. Littlefield's home. The Democratic candidate for governor carried the county and pulled along with him the senatorial candidate, L. H. Sta-ples of Washington, and the latter will have the distinction of being the only Democrat in the upper branch of the legislature.

Despite the Democratic gains in Knox county the complexion of the legislature will not change, and the Republicans will probably be able to muster next winter 155 votes on joint ballot for William P. Frye for United States senator. It will probably be two or three days longer before all the little towns and plantations send in their several votes.

New York Burglar Sentenced.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—John Alton, charged with 20 burglaries, pleaded guilty in the county court to two indictments and was sentenced to Auburn prison for seven years. Alton operated in Oswego, Cayuga, Wayne and Monroe

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

FLOUR-State and western developed a steader tone and was in better demand at old prices; Minnesota patents, 14@4.30; winter straight, 13.45@3.60; winter extras, 12.70@3; winter patents, 13.75@4.

WHEAT-Strong and higher on bullish Liverpool cables, local covering and renewed complaints from the northwest; September, 79%12c. October, 79%2c.

RYE-Steady; state, 52@53c. c. i.f., New York; No. 2 western, 46%@556c., f. o. b., affoat.

afloat.

CORN—Firmer with wheat, supplemented by better foreign news and a demand from shorts.

OATS—Dull, but steady; track, white, state, 254,633c.; track, white, western, 254,633c. 233c. PORK-Firm; mess, \$12@13; family, \$15@

LARD-Firmer; prime western steam, 7.250; BUTTER-Steady; state dairy, 16%420c.; BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 16/4/20c.; creamery, 176/21c.
CHEESE—Firm; large white, 10%c.; small white, 10%/210%c.
EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 176/19%c, western, loss off, 187/19c.
SUGAR—Raw strong; fair refined from centrifugal, 96 test, 4 15-16c.; refined from crushed 5.55c.; powdered 6.25c.
TURPENTINE—Firm, 3 at 39/19/19c.
MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 176/13c.

TALLOW-Dull; city, 4 7-18c.; country
4434c.
HAP-Quiet; shipping, 72124-75c; gc; d
choice, 80190c.

A puny child is always an anxiety to the parents. There seems generally no reason why the little one should be weak when it is so well fed. But the fact is that it does not matter how much food the child takes if the stomach cannot extract the nourishment from it. No benefit can be derived from just eat-

That is the condition of many a sickly The stomach and organs of digestion the body is really starving. It is little use to give fish foods, like cod liver oil or emulsions, in such a case, because these also have to be digested; they may lighten the stom ach's labor but they don't strengthen it. Strength is what the system needs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strength ens the stomach, nourishes the nerves and increases the action of the blood making glands. It is superior to every other preparation for children's use, on account of its body building qualittes, and also because it is pleasant to the taste and contains no alcool, whisky or other intoxicant. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a valuable aid when the b. wels are irregular. Thes are small, Chil-

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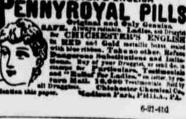
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