

HARVARD MAN DEAD

Life Crushed Out by a Chemical Engine.

ANOTHER STUDENT BADLY INJURED.

Small Fire at Cambridge Results in a Serious Accident—Fire Company's Driver Accused of Malicious Intent—Crew Nearly Mobbbed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 12.—H. S. Bigelow, a Harvard freshman of Buffalo, was killed by a chemical engine at a fire last night. Another student was injured. The students nearly mobbed the engine crew.

Bigelow belonged in Buffalo and had come to Harvard from Exeter, where he had been a prominent student and class poet. His parents are dead, but his aunt and grandmother live in Buffalo.

A fire was found among a pile of boards near the Harvard architectural building by one of the Harvard professors. An alarm was run in, but before the firemen responded Professor Hollis and students had put out the fire. The alarm, as usual, caused the undergraduates to assemble, and as the firemen drove up there was much jeering.

The accident is described differently, the firemen claiming that the horses on the engine became excited at the howling crowd and dashed forward, scattering the crowd. The students claim that the driver, John Dowdiss, deliberately drove his engine into the students, Bigelow being caught under the wheels.

Other students were knocked down, but only one had any injuries to speak of. As soon as the students realized what had happened they made a wild demonstration. But cool heads maintained control, and the firemen were allowed to return to their stations.

Driver Dowdiss is prostrated by the accident. It cannot be determined at present on whom the blame for the accident lies. The wheels passed over Bigelow's body, crushing his lower chest.

Y. M. C. A. in Boston. BOSTON, June 12.—A sea of upturned faces greeted President Edwin L. Shuey of Dayton, O., as he called to order the great international jubilee convention of the Young Men's Christian association in Mechanics' building yesterday.

Those faces were for the most part strange to Boston. From all over the globe the delegates had come, bringing with them individual enthusiasm in the great work for young men, and that enthusiasm, shown mightily in its union, made the scene before President Shuey one that was powerfully effective.

The big hall was radiant with color, while standards on the floor told the location of state delegations and the seats of distinguished men from other countries and lands. The opening exercises were quite brief and to the point, President Shuey not making any preliminary remarks. The afternoon service was held in Trinity church, and Rev. Charles Outbrett Hall, D. D., of New York preached the sermon.

William E. Dodge of New York presided at the evening meeting in Mechanics' hall. Severe Storm at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, June 12.—A terrific electrical storm, accompanied by a high wind and heavy rain, passed over this section last evening, doing much damage to property and causing at least one death.

When the storm reached Homestead, Francis Morris, aged 17 years, and his sister, Minnie, aged 14, were in the yard of their uncle's home on Seventeenth avenue. The house was struck by lightning, and the current took its course along a wire clothesline reaching from the house to a fence 80 feet distant, where young Morris was standing.

The boy was instantly killed and his sister badly shocked and hurt by falling bricks. The same bolt struck three other houses in the vicinity, shattering them, but resulting in no other fatalities. At McKeesport the Baptist mission, a frame building, was blown from its foundations into the street and had to be torn to pieces to clear the thoroughfare.

Violent Electrical Storm. CLEVELAND, June 12.—A violent storm of thunder, lightning and heavy rain broke over Cleveland and vicinity yesterday, causing considerable interruption to telegraph and telephone wires, with other minor property damage. There was little or no wind. The telegraph lines west were all cut off between Cleveland and Toledo. Lightning struck a street car on Bank street, tore a hole in the roof and set the car on fire. The passengers were panic stricken.

Snow in North Dakota. JAMESTOWN, N. D., June 7.—Snow fell heavily yesterday throughout the central and northern portions of North Dakota. At Jamestown snow fell for two hours. A similar state of affairs is reported in towns on the Jamestown Northern railroad. The snow quickly melted. The oldest settlers cannot recall a similar occurrence in June.

Illinois Trial Today. BOSTON, June 12.—The battleship Illinois will be sent over the Cape Ann course today on her official speed trial, and President Orent of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company is confident that all records for American battleships will be broken. The requirement is 16 knots, but the figure of 17.25 is looked for.

Remedy Worse Than Disease. SALEM, Mass., June 11.—Alexander I. Pride of this city applied three gallons of naphtha to some articles of clothing and to his parlor carpet to destroy moths and then, going to the kitchen, attempted to light a fire. The explosion which followed wrecked the building, injured Pride, damaged surrounding property and caused a fire.

Balloons For Baldwin. QUINCY, Ill., June 12.—Packed in meticulously sealed cans 40 balloons have been shipped to Tromsø, Norway, where they will be added to the equipment of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition. These balloons are not to be used for carrying passengers, but to mark the path of the expedition.

Government Crop Report. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Preliminary reports of the spring wheat average indicate a reduction of about 1,200,000 acres, or 5.4 per cent. Of the 20 crops reporting 10,000 acres or upward in spring wheat eight report an increase aggregating about 34,000 acres and 12 a decrease amounting to about 1,205,000.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and tersely told. A snowstorm occurred in Scotland. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall landed at Auckland.

The Philippine commission passed an act organizing the courts. The capital of a plow trust being formed at Chicago was reported at \$75,000,000.

Lord Kitchener reported the surrender of Commandant Van Rensburg at Pietersburg. The Academy of Music at Kingston, N. Y., with its contents, was completely destroyed by fire.

Adrian, Minn., was visited by a destructive tornado, which did damage estimated at several thousand dollars. Tuesday, June 11.

Boston's new elevated railway system was opened. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall reached Auckland, New Zealand.

Chief Justice Charles B. Andrews of the Connecticut supreme court resigned. The American team of trap shooters achieved poor scores in practice in England.

The battleship Illinois reached Boston and is to have a trial trip during the week. An internal revenue decision was announced to tax outside brokers dealing in puts and calls.

An accident to one of their number caused a panic among 200 girls in a factory at South River, N. J. Monday, June 10.

Harvest prospects in southern Russia were reported excellent. The Grand Steeplechase de Paris at Auteuil was won by Calabrais.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the imperial council of the Mystic Shrine opened in Kansas City. The transport Hancock arrived at San Francisco from Manila with 31 officers and 1,042 enlisted men of the Thirty-first volunteer infantry.

President Harper of the University of Chicago announced that the university had begun to establish affiliated preparatory schools in different parts of Europe. Saturday, June 9.

Nineteen rounds were fought in a Paris duel without result. The Klondike spring clean up of gold was estimated at \$15,000,000.

Sarah Bernhardt agreed to play Romeo to the Juliet of Maude Adams. Stillman hall, the new Y. M. C. A. building, was dedicated at Union college.

Drs. Novy and Freer of Ann Arbor, Mich., reported the discovery of new antiseptics. J. D. Rockefeller's \$200,000 gift was acknowledged by the American Medical association.

Mrs. McKinley's condition was declared unchanged. No evidence of blood poisoning was found. J. P. Morgan's picture, the Gainsborough Duchess of Devonshire, was inspected by King Edward.

Lawyer Benjamin Adams, who was arrested for playing golf on Sunday, was acquitted by a Yonkers (N. Y.) jury. Friday, June 7.

Major George Arthur, U. S. A., died at Cleveland. Horace Pell, a New Yorker, attempted suicide in Cleveland.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall left Sydney for Auckland. George W. Bentley, a New York railroad man, killed himself at Norwich, Conn.

Senator Mark Hanna was appointed a colonel by the commander in chief of the G. A. R. The ocean liner Assyrian was wrecked on the rocks of Cape Race. No lives were lost.

Governor Wells of Utah married Miss Katz, formerly a Salt Lake City newspaper woman. The coldest June weather in 20 years, with killing frosts, was reported in Oregon and Idaho.

A mirror for the Lick observatory expedition to the southern hemisphere was broken at Pittsburg. Thursday, June 6.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER

SOME OF THE BRUTALITIES TO WHICH HE IS SUBJECTED.

Hastings and Other Punishments Which Sometimes End in the Victim's Death That Are Winked at, if Not Ordered, by the Officers.

Soldiers in the French army are not subjected by law to corporal punishment any more than it has been a part of the regulations governing the Military academy at West Point that cadets should "brace" or "qualify" on molasses and prunes.

Nevertheless the French soldier is put through a hazing process which is most severe and several times has caused death. The French soldier is known as Picton or Dumamet, just as the English soldier is known as Tommy Atkins.

Dumamet finds when he joins the colors that life is not all skittles for a soldier. The thing which distinguishes the hazing in the French army from the hazing in American colleges and universities is that it is suggested and almost ordered by the commissioned officers.

An officer will say to a corporal or a sergeant, "You have a man here who has done so and so," naming some trivial offense, more than likely to be some neglect of the deference due to the officer. "It would do him good if he were tossed in a blanket."

The officer turns on his heel and walks away, while the unfortunate soldier is placed in a blanket, with sabre, spurs, jack boots, bayonets and such pleasant bedfellows, and the combination is tossed until the hazers are too tired to continue.

This is great sport for the man's comrades, especially if they are half drunk, which they are likely to be. This diversion has rather gone out of favor just now, because several soldiers who have been tossed had the bad taste to die after the discipline.

In some of the French barracks a favorite method of punishment is to hang the offending soldier up by his heels and then to spank him with a sword bayonet. In Algiers, where the men are far removed in the outlying garrisons from the central authority and at the mercy of their tormentors, they are subjected to many forms of hazing at the suggestion of the officers.

At one time the "vilo" was much in favor among the hazers in the Algerian army of occupation. It consisted in putting a man in a deep hole made in the shape of a reversed funnel dug by the Arabs in the ground as a place for the storage of corn.

The unfortunate man was left there sometimes for days, with hardly anything to eat or drink and exposed all the time to the heat of the sun, while at night the place was cold. Many died from hunger, thirst or cold, while many others became insane.

The military authorities when they became aware of these tortures issued an order prohibiting such a punishment, but it is still practiced in isolated parts of Algiers where no eye can see of which the officers are afraid.

Several years ago Prince Piguetelli d'Aragon, a young Spanish noble, ran away from his home and went to Algiers to join the foreign legion, the refuge for men "with a past." His friends announced to the French military authorities that the prince had gone to join the legion, but the authorities were able to get no word of his arrival.

At last a soldier suggested that perhaps a stranger who wandered into camp and had considerable difficulty in speaking French might be the prince. The sergeant to whom the prince had spoken was drunk at the time and became annoyed at the Spaniard's broken French, so he ordered that the stranger be placed in the "vilo" without more ado.

Here the miserable young man remained for two days without eating or drinking, and then a good natured sentry broke the rules and gave him food. As soon as he was rescued from the "vilo" the young man started for Spain, having most thoroughly reconsidered his determination to enter the celebrated foreign legion.

Another form of punishment which used to be popular in Algiers was the "carcan." A piece of wood, usually the trunk of a tree, was used. The man was laid on it, usually bound so that the middle of his back would be resting on the wood, with his head and feet hanging down to the ground. His feet were tied to an iron bar and his hands to another, and left lying face upward, he was exposed for hours to the terrible heat of the sun.

Some men have survived 12 hours of this torture. A form of punishment still popular among the French colonial troops—that is, popular with those who inflict it and not with those who suffer it—is the "rapadine." It consists of throwing the man face downward and tying his wrists and ankles behind his back so that his wrists and ankles are brought together.—New York Press.

WHERE HEROINES GROW.

Story of the Rescue of Five Unfortunate Hunters by a Poor Burmese Woman.

She is only a Burmese woman, and even her name is not known in this country. But whatever her name may be, it may be here translated Grace Darling.

For she is a savior of life extraordinary, a heroine of large proportions, and a credit to her brown-skinned race, says the New York Herald.

From the accounts which have penetrated from the land of secrecy and a few exterior confidences, it appears that she is a simple, unpretentious resident of the countryside near Rangoon. In front of her home flows a stream of considerable proportions, and this proximity has bred in her a love of the water, a familiarity with its caprices and treacheries, and a skill in the handling of all manner of craft fashioned to conquer the waves.

On a recent Sunday six clerks from Rangoon, intent upon the enjoyment of their holiday, set out from the city, guns in hand, with the idea of bringing back a load of game which should furnish food for boasting for many a weary work day.

When near the suburb of Insein the hunters came to the conclusion that their chances might be bettered from the vantage point of the opposite shore. But they had no boat—and the woman had a boat, and it would accommodate the entire party.

An arrangement was made for her to ferry the sportsmen across. Midway of the stream a sudden squall sprung up, and despite the efforts of the party, the sail was carried away and the skiff was swamped.

Not a man could swim. The woman, however, was thoroughly at home in the water, and, directing the capsized hunters to hold to the overturned boat, swam ashore, first with one and then with another. In this manner five were saved. The remaining man lost his head and consequently his life, having released his hold on the skiff and attempted to negotiate the current.

But this did not end the woman's heroism. Exhausted as she was with her labors, she yet swam back to her own side of the shore and secured another boat, in which she sailed to the opposite bank and carried back the dripping survivors.

FOUND AT CLUB PARTIES.

Card Sharps Who Make a Living by Winning Prizes and Pawn-ing Them.

Public progressive euchre parties for rather costly prizes have lately developed a new sort of professional gambler, says the New York Evening Post.

There are in the city several small bands of five or six each, mostly women, who go about to public euchre parties and almost always win prizes. The method of procedure adopted by these euchre "sharps" is simple. They watch closely the club and "society" notes in the newspapers, prepare a schedule of dates each week, pay the subscription fee required and enter the games as guests.

Their playing is so expert that they have little difficulty in carrying off the prizes. By these means these people make a comfortable living pawning their winnings, and so often turning between \$20 and \$25 a week.

The professionals, however, are becoming known in some parts of town. At a progressive euchre party held at one of the armories of the city last week it became known before the play began that there were several of the "sharps" in the room, and by a strategy they were excluded, although they had paid the subscription. The six—two men and four women—were arranged so that they were placed in pairs at three tables in different parts of the room and then told that the sets not being complete, they would have to wait.

On leaving the room the six "sharps" met each other and, comparing notes, saw what had been done. They reentered the room, but found that play had already begun. This time they were informed that the game could not be stopped.

Live on Installment Plan.

"One of the curious business customs here," says a correspondent in the City of Mexico, "is that of paying for things on the 'abono' or installment plan. The great shops carry tens of thousands of accounts, which are always being added to by fresh charges, and continually being decreased by the payment of the monthly 'abonos.' From your cradle to your coffin you can, if you have any sort of credit, go through life on the installment plan.

This is a city full of government employes, like Washington, and they live, move and have their being on the installment principle." China's Silk Crop. The ordinary annual crop of silk in China is estimated at about 21,000,000 pounds, of which over 60 per cent. is consumed in the country, where it is produced.

Life.—The poet's exclamation "O Life! I feel thee bounding in my veins," is a joyous one. Persons that can rarely or never make it, in honesty to themselves, are among the most unfortunate. They do not live, but exist; for to live implies more than to be. To live is to be well and strong—to arise feeling equal to the ordinary duties of the day, and to retire not overcome by them—to feel life bounding in the veins. A medicine that has made thousands of people, men and women, well and strong, has accomplished a great work, bestowing the richest blessings, and that medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. The weak, run-down, or debilitated, from any cause, should not fail to take it. It builds up the whole system, changes existence into life, and makes life more abundant. We are glad to say these words in its favor to the readers of our columns.

KINGS AND THEIR MONEY.

Many Royal Persons Have Made Investments in American Securities.

Emperor William owned at one time \$7,000,000 of American securities. About two years ago his holdings were transferred to the name of the Berlin banker, so it is impossible to tell accurately the amount of his holdings at the present moment.

It is estimated, however, that they aggregate \$3,000,000 and his yearly income from them is \$150,000. So far as the records here show, the emperor never speculated in American securities. His holdings have always been railway bonds or stocks and his favorite issues are Louisville & Nashville, Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Illinois Central.

The emperor of Germany is the individual owner of about \$500,000 of American securities. These are in her own name, but the dividend payments are, by her order, made to a firm of Berlin bankers. Other members of the German royal household, says the Minneapolis Journal, are owners of American securities, but the certificates are mostly in the names of their individual bankers.

The securities so held amount to about \$4,000,000. The czar of Russia holds \$5,000,000 in American bonds and stocks, principally the former. These include issues of the Pennsylvania railroad, New York Central railroad, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Southern Pacific, New York, New Haven & Hartford and New Jersey Central. His holdings are registered in the name of a St. Petersburg firm, to whom all communications regarding them are sent.

Pardonable Curiosity.

Little Willie—How tall are you, Mr. Flushing? Mr. Flushing—About 5 feet 9 inches, Willie.

Little Willie—And how tall were you last summer? Mr. Flushing—Why, just about the same height. Why do you ask, Willie?

Little Willie (puzzled)—Why, because I heard papa say you were a great deal shorter this winter than you were last summer.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A hearty appetite does not always indicate a healthy condition. It is not the quantity of food which is eaten but the quantity which is assimilated, which determines the actual value of the food consumed. If the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition cannot convert the food into nourishment, and into blood, then the food is an injury instead of a benefit.

For all disorders of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition, there is a certain remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes clogging obstructions. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, enriches the blood and builds up the body. It is a flesh-forming, muscle-making preparation, making firm flesh instead of flabby fat.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whiskey or intoxicant of any kind, and is equally free from opium, cocaine and all narcotics. Some people are so clumsy they can't drop a remark without breaking their word.

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age.

Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, itred, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 6 6 41

RAILROAD NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. A VALUABLE PUBLICATION—SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTE BOOK.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will publish the 1901 edition of the Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is destined to provide the public with descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern America, with the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the East, and over seventeen hundred different routes or combinations of routes.

The book has been compiled with the greatest care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public. The cover is handsome and striking, printed in colors, and the book contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The book is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 this very interesting book may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents. 6 6 21

The man who is his own best friend may also be his own worst enemy.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. H. H. H. H.

For Catarrh, Hay-fever, Cold in Head. ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 5 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

On Jellies preserves and pickles, spread a thin coating of refined PARAFFINE WAX. Will keep them absolutely moisture and acid proof. Paraffine Wax is also useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions in each pound package. Sold everywhere. STANDARD OIL CO.

Orangeville Borough Ordinances.

ORDINANCE NO. 17. AN ORDINANCE REPEALING BOROUGHO ORDINANCE NO. 16 OF THE BOROUGHS OF ORANGEVILLE.

Be it ordained and enacted, by the Borough Council of the Borough of Orangeville, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same:

Section 1. That ordinance No. 16 of the Borough of Orangeville, passed by Council on the 28th day of May, 1900, and approved by the Chief Burgess on the same date, entitled "An ordinance permitting the Montour and Columbia Telephone Company, its successors or assigns, to construct, maintain and operate, a telephone exchange and system of telephone service in the Borough of Orangeville, County of Columbia, and to erect the necessary poles, wires and cables, to operate the same, upon certain terms and conditions," be, and the same is hereby repealed and of no effect. Passed December 3d, 1900.

C. B. WHITE, President of the Borough Council. Attest: CLINTON HERRING, Secretary. Approved December 3d, 1900.

A. B. HERRING, Chief Burgess.

ORDINANCE NO. 18.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING AND EMPOWERING THE MONTOUR AND COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, OR ITS SUCCESSORS, TO CONSTRUCT, MAINTAIN AND OPERATE, A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND SYSTEM OF TELEPHONE SERVICE IN THE BOROUGHS OF ORANGEVILLE, AND TO ERECT THE NECESSARY POLES, WIRES AND CABLES, TO OPERATE THE SAME, UPON CERTAIN TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Borough Council of the Borough of Orangeville, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same:

Section 1. That the Montour and Columbia Telephone Company, or its successors, be, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, maintain and operate, a telephone exchange and system of telephone service in the Borough of Orangeville, and for that purpose to erect and maintain the necessary poles, wires and cables, upon, over and through the several streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, of the said Borough of Orangeville, subject to the conditions and restrictions hereinafter contained, viz:

Section 2. That the said work shall be done under the supervision of the proper borough authorities, and under and subject to the several ordinances of the said borough, relating to the erection of poles and wires upon the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, of the said borough.

Section 3. That no poles shall be erected upon any street or avenue of the said borough where a lane or alley shall be by the borough authorities decided to be available for the same purpose.

Section 4. That the said company, or its successors, shall so erect its poles and wires, as not to interfere with the wires of the several corporations now having poles and wires upon and over the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, of the said borough, for any purpose, and so as not to interfere with firemen in the extinguishment of fires.

Section 5. That the said poles shall not be erected so as to obstruct, impede, or interfere with the free flow and passage of water in, through, over, or upon any gutter, drain, sewer, culvert, or water course; nor so as to interfere with or obstruct the convenient use of the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, of the said borough, nor so as to interfere with or damage private property, or of any corporation authorized to do business in said borough.

Section 6. That the said company, or its successors, shall erect neat poles, reasonably straight, repair and make good all damage or injury to the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys of the said borough, and side-walks thereof, or shade trees thereupon, used by them for the purpose aforesaid.

Section 7. That the said Montour and Columbia Telephone Company shall pay the costs of printing and publication of this ordinance, and also pay the cost of printing and publishing ordinances No. 16 & 17; and that before permission shall be granted by the proper borough authorities to the said company to erect any poles, or string any wires or cables, the said Telephone Company shall file a written acceptance of this ordinance and enter into a bond to the said borough in the penal sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), conditioned upon the faithful performance of its terms and conditions. Passed December 3d, 1900.

C. B. WHITE, President of the Borough Council. Attest: CLINTON HERRING, Secretary. Approved December 3d, 1900.

A. B. HERRING, Chief Burgess.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the assets of the estate of Isaac K. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, in the County of Columbia, Pa. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned viewers, appointed by the said Court, have made out a schedule of the damages allowed, and the benefits assessed in said proceedings, and they will sit, for the purpose of exhibiting said schedule, and hear all exceptions thereto and evidence, at the office of Clinton Herring, in the Borough of Orangeville, on Thursday, June 13th, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. H. J. CONNER, A. M. DEWITT, Viewers. 6 6 26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC K. APPLEMAN, LATE OF BLOOMSBURG, PA., DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Isaac K. Appleman, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

A. N. YOST, Administrator. 1 6 45