

THE MESSAGE.

[Continued from page 2.]

should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should, so far as possible, be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights.

The declaration is made that in the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. The president says that the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing wrong.

Insular Problems.

Insular questions are next treated. In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. Porto Rico is declared to be thriving as never before. The attention of congress is called to the need of legislation concerning the island's public lands. In Cuba it is stated that much progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing, and it is declared that independence will be accomplished fact. The president adds:

Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self government after the fashion of the really free nations.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves self government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

Troubles Ahead Yet.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurgents stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars.

The president declares that the time has come for additional legislation for the Philippines. He says:

It is necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed, so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise, and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

The Cable and the Canal.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government

by contract with a private cable company.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with a view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which, if ratified, will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guarantee or interference of any outside nation from any quarter.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations.

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guarantee of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power. Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guarantee of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors.

The Navy.

The president devotes considerable space to the navy, the upbuilding of which, he says, should be steadily continued. The navy offers us, it is declared, the only means of insisting on the Monroe doctrine, and a strong navy is the best guarantee against war. He recommends that provision be made not only for more ships, but for more men. Four thousand additional seamen and 1,000 additional marines should be provided, as well as an increase in officers. After indorsing the naval militia forces the president says:

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the navy department and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war.

The Army.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time, but it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

A general staff should be created. Promotions should be made solely with regard to the good of the service. Congress ought to provide, the president adds, for field exercises. He continues:

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance.

The Merit System.

The president indorses the merit system of making appointments and says: I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system

obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. The importance of improving the consular service by the passage of new laws is emphasized.

The president then turns to the Indian question. He says: We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands—that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites. In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial.

Cordial support from congress and people is asked for the St. Louis exposition. The Charleston exposition is commended to the good will of the people. The work of the Pan-American exposition is praised.

It is recommended that the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau.

The Postal Service.

A tribute is paid to the postal service, and the extension of free rural delivery is commended. The postoffice department should be sustained, the president says, in its efforts to remove the abuses in connection with second class mail matter.

Much attention is paid to the situation in China, and the progress toward the establishment of peace there is recapitulated. Stress is laid on the importance of our continuing to advocate moderation in the dealings with China. The president concludes his message as follows:

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the president was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THE WEBSTER LOG CABIN.

Eloquent Tribute to the Great Daniel to the Humble Home of His Parents.

When Gen. Harrison got the whig nomination for the presidency that Daniel Webster had hoped for, log cabins were in popular demand as birth-places. Even Webster, in a political speech at Saratoga, catching the spirit of the times, lamented that he, too, had not been born in a log cabin. Prof. McMaster prints in the Century this extract from the speech in question: "Gentlemen, it did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin; but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised amid the snowdrifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. It remains still existing. I make it to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them."

And if I ever fall in affectionate veneration for him who raised it and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of a seven years' revolutionary war, shrank from no danger, no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind!

Yawn Dislocates a Jaw.

David Wilson, a molder, of Newark, N. J., gave full play to a yawn, and the result was a dislocated jaw. It was fully an hour before a physician succeeded in getting the jaw replaced.

MAYDOLE'S HAMMER.

(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.) When Maydole was told that he made "a pretty good hammer," he said, "No, I don't make a 'pretty good hammer.' I make the best hammer that ever was made."

Every carpenter who saw a Maydole hammer wanted one. It was of the best material, perfectly balanced, and the head never flew off. Hammers were divided into two classes—1st, Maydole's; 2d, all the rest. Plasters are separated by the same line of cleavage; 1st, Benson's Porous Plaster; 2d, all the rest. When, for rheumatic pain, a cold, a cough, kidney trouble or any other disease or ailment that may be treated externally, you ask for a plaster, any honest, reputable druggist will give you a Benson's. He knows it is incomparably the best, and he assumes that you know it too. As the name of Maydole stood for hammers the name of Benson stands for plasters—the "real thing." All the medicinal properties that are valuable in a plaster are in Benson's. Capsicum, Strengthening and Belladonna plasters are out of date. An army of physicians and druggists, and millions of the people, have written of Benson's Plaster as a remedy to be trusted. Benson's Plaster has fifty-five highest awards. Accept no substitute. For sale by all druggists, or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States, on receipt of 25c. each. Seeberry & Johnson, Mfrs. Chemists, N. Y.

MUCH MARRIED PEOPLE.

Remarkable Matrimonial Records of Women Who Had Many Husbands.

A Spanish journal has unearthed a remarkable case of a woman who has six times been a widow in six years and is on the eve of taking a seventh husband. This calls to mind other notable cases of the sort. Lady Elizabeth Percy, in the seventeenth century, was twice a widow and three times a wife before she was out of her sixteenth year. The third man who married this much-married girl was the duke of Somerset, Charles Seymour, who stood by the coffin of Charles II. after his death and by the throne of George II. at his crowning. He was a notable figure in six reigns. He was well married into the family which has become known in history as the "Proud Percys." When his young wife, Lady Elizabeth Percy, died, the duke became the husband of Lady Charlotte Finch, and it is recorded that when his lady once tapped him on the shoulder the duke turned round and said: "Madam, my first wife was a Percy, and she would never have taken such a liberty."

John Evelyn in his diary tells a story before which the record of the Spanish lady pales. "Toward the end of August," he writes, "I returned to Haarlem. They showed us a cottage where they told us dwelt a woman who had been married to her twenty-fifth husband, and, being now a widow, was prohibited to marry in the future; yet it could not be proved that she had ever made away with any of her husbands, though the suspicion had brought her divers times into trouble.

An American lady, Dr. Mary Spencer, not many years ago took unto herself an eleventh husband in a town in North Wales. She was 44 at the time, so that she had had a new husband every three years.

A Victim's Pathetic Plea. "Doctor," said the patient, in a plaintive tone, "you know you said I might smoke after each meal." "Yes; but I find you smoking just before dinner." "That's true. But it is all one smoke. I haven't stopped since luncheon."—Washington Star.

Advertisement for Paraffine Wax. On Jellies preserves and pickles, spread a thin coating of refined PARAFFINE WAX. Will keep them absolutely moisture and odor 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.

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Advertisement for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness and Prostration from Overwork or other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. \$1 perial or special package with powder, for \$5 sent by Druggist, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of F. F. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co., Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1901. at two o'clock p. m. all that piece, parcel and tract of land, situated in Greenwood township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Upon the north by lands of L. Ikelter and public road, on the east by public road, and lands of Thomas A. Keister, on the south by lands of Thomas A. Keister and Frank Kline, and on the west by lands of A. S. and E. M. Ikelter and L. B. Ikelter, containing

150 ACRES, more or less, upon which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen and outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Frank Ikelter and Fred Ikelter, executors of the estate of E. R. Ikelter, deceased vs. A. J. McHenry, and to be sold as the property of A. J. McHenry.

DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff. IKELTER & IKELTER AND CHRISTMAN, AUYS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WILLIAM J. HEPFON, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF CENTRALIA, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William J. Hepfon, late of Centralia Borough, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. JOHN HEPFON, Administrator. Or EDW. J. FLYNN, Atty.

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MR. ORLANDO KISER, 954 Beese Avenue, Lima, Ohio, says: "My nervous system was entirely shattered, the nerves controlling the heart became weak, and the heart's action irregular, which was a source of great alarm to me. I was unable to sleep, digestion was interfered with, and generally speaking, I considered my time short for this earth. I became discouraged and gave up the thought of ever being a well man again.

Today I am a well man in every sense of the word, and all through the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, of which I am proud to speak and give a helping hand to suffering humanity.

My health is my greatest blessing, and words fail to express the gratitude I feel for Dr. Greene and his wonderful remedy."

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has cured thousands of these troubles. It always cures disordered nerves, and it always enriches the blood. Glorious health comes through it to the weak and despairing. Splendid appetite and full vigor are promptly restored by it. Begin using it to-day and find out what health means. Free medical counsel is given by Dr. Greene at 101 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Call or write.

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

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1901, at two o'clock p. m. all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated in Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, a corner of land of Mrs. George Martin, on the northerly side of the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet, and running thence along land of Mrs. George Martin northwardly two hundred and forty feet, more or less, to lands belonging to Henry Phillips' estate, eastwardly fifty-eight feet, to a post, corner of other land of Walter S. Laubach; thence along the same and Lands of John Richardson, northwardly two hundred and forty feet, more or less, to said Lightstreet road; thence along the same westerly fifty-eight feet, to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a double

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, ONE SINGLE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Pennsylvania Trust Company vs. Walter B. Laubach, and to be sold as the property of Walter B. Laubach.

DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff. J. G. HARMAN, AUYS.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of F. F. 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, Columbia County, Pa., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1901, at two o'clock p. m. all that certain message, tenement and tract of land, situated in Pine Twp., Columbia County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Edith Deus, on the east by lands of J. V. Stackhouse, on the south by lands of Edith Deus, and on the west by lands of William Karshner, containing

50 ACRES, more or less, whereon are erected A FRAME HOUSE, bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen and granary. Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Edith Deus, now to the use of John Deus, vs. Gustavus Deus, and to be sold as the property of Gustavus Deus.

DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff. VANDERSLICK, AUYS.

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