PATTISON'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Issues of the Hour Are Vigorously Presented.

DUTY OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

How the State Has Been Misgoverned and the People Wronged-A Ringing Appeal to Patriotism.

QUESTION OF BALLOT REFORM

Ex-Governor Boldly Arraign the Machine and Urges Unity of Action For the Good of All.

Reading, Sept. 4.-This has been a great day and greater night for Pennsylvania Democracy and the cause of political regeneration throughout the state. Influential men from every county were present to take part in the ceremonies incident to the notification of the nominees of the Erie Convention. It was suggestively noted, also, that a large number of Republicans and independent citizens were present to extend their hearty congratulations and give open pledge of support during the campaign and at the

In the afternoon there was a public reception at a beautiful suburban retreat and a banquet at which enthusiasm ran high. Early in the evening the Auditorium was packed with a great crowd to hear the speeches of the occasion, every expression of the able candidates being applauded with a vigor which showed the spirit that possesses the friends of reform in the pending contest between the people and the bosses, who have so sadly misruled the state.

As chfairman of the notification committee, Hon. R. E. Wright, of Allentown, performed the pleasant work assigned him in a happy manner. He

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN WRIGHT.

We are assembled today by direction of the Erie Convention to present to you Governor Pattison, and to Messrs. Guthrie and Nolan a formal notification of your nominations for most im-

portant public positions.

While the convention which named you represented the organized Democratic party, it acted and spoke for a wider constituency than could be comprised in any political organization. It convened, planned and acted not for provident planned and acted not for provident planned and acted not for the planned and acted not for provident planned and acted not for the planned acted not for partisan victory, but for Pennsylva-nia's honor. It represented and gave voice to an outraged public sentiment, demanding that the control of our state shall be wrested from the hands of those who dishonor it. It spoke for of those who dishonor it. It spoke for all men in our state who stand for pure, honest government and a decent administration of public affairs. It named you, gentlemen, as the instruments through which our commonwealth should be rescued from the hands of the political freebooters who have so long controlled it; from a domination which has outraged public public noting has prostituted the powers

domination which has outraged public opinion, has prostituted the powers and beneficences of government to the purposes of unscrupulous politicians, and the enrichment of their favorites and which has recklessly and defiantly disregarded, all constitutional, legal and moral obligations and restraints.

In the platform of the convention that named you will be found a recital of some of the ills that a long suffering people have deemed worthy of mention. I need not, therefore, now elaborate in your hearing the painful, but familiar history of Pennsylvania's dishonor. As I have said before, in every newspaper and from every husting the shameful story has been told; in every town and hamlet; at country cross roads, in counting house and factory, in village store and by the good burghers returning from church, the sad story of the shame of our commonwealth has been told and retold with indignant blush.

We have seen corrupt and corrupting legislatures moved to their villianies

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ife.

We have seen corrupt and corrupting We have seen corrupt and corrupting legislatures moved to their villianles by American senators; we have seen pay rolls padded to reward thieving officials; our law makers make law-breaking a thrifty trade; our state treasury temporarily looted to aid the speculative ventures of favored politicians, their relatives and friends; banks plundered and broken in extending aid to impecunious bosses—we have become familiar with the work we have become familiar with the work of election repeaters, stuffed ballot boxes and fraudulent returns. We have seen senatorships purchased, valuable franchises stolen and municipal governments ruthlessly overthrown in reckless contests between rival political machines and made the sport of cal machines, and made the sport of personal ambition.

personal ambition.

To the rectification of all of these wrongs you have been dedicated by the convention that named you; that you will be faithful to the pledges no one questions; that you will be chosen to the task we firmly believe, as we have faith in the honesty and integrity of the people.

As the spokesman of the notification committee I beg on its behalf to now formally advise you of your nomination and to express the hope that should and lodgement in the mind of every self respecting Pennsylvanian that suc-cess may crown the end of your battle for the redemption of our common-

GOV. PATTISON'S ADDRESS.

Governor Pattison's reception by the vast audience, was an event that will be long remembered. After the cheering subsided he spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee, Friends and Notification Committee, Friends and Fellow Citizens:
It is with feelings of grateful appresiation of the honor bestowed for a third time, that I appear before you to accept the responsible place you have assigned me in the pending contest between the people of Pennsylvania and those who would deprive them of their sovereign right of honest and just self-government. I trust it may be taken as a happy coincidence that it was here in this beautiful and prosperous city, so delightfully located in the midst of a community far famed for zealous devotion to the highest and best principles of economic home rule, that the successful campaign of 1890, along the same lines which confront us today, was so auspiciously inaugurated. The spirit of patriotic protest against the misconduct of selfish and faithless public servants, has grown with passing years, as the logical result of the more reckless and defant methods oursued by the combination of autocratic rulers.

by the combination of autocratic rulers

and their mercenary followers which has so grievously belied the honored name of our beloved commonwealth. The Supreme Question,

The pressing duty of twelve years ago faces every good chizen with steadily increasing weight of responsibility. We are again called to do battle for that which we regard as the most sacred legacy of the jounders of our great state. It is our privilege, also, to once more unite with unselfish earnestness to declare and maintain our fidelity to the best interests or all the people. As the lines have been drawn, we may justly demand the most effective co-opcration of self-respecting and right thinking citizens irrespective of parti-sanship. The supreme question before us is one which appeals to every pa-triotic instinct; is above and beyond the real or imaginary boundaries which ordinarily divide men in the discussion of public affairs. It is the preservation unsuffied and unbroken, of the tabric of honest legislation and administra-tion, with which we are concerned Twice the people have decided this issue against their would-be masters—in 1882 and in 1890—and we confidently believe that they will thus vindicate themselves and maintain their rights

The Rising Tide of Revolt.

You will pardon reference to the fact that in my speech of acceptance in 1880, it was pointed out that an history taught the canger of entrasting, even to wise and virtuous men, dictaorship in affairs of state; that in a democratic government absolute power, the temp tation to misuse which is ever presen can only be achieved and maintained through a resort to unrepublican meth-ous, the abuse of official privileges and the suppression of the popular will, it was claimed on benait of the people of Pennsylvania, that they had not willingly chosen the leadership, against a continuance of which they manifested such hopeful unrest; that they submitted thereto under crosst and would ted thereto under protest, and would surely record their condemnation there-of at the poils. The historical fact with which that campaign for clean with which that campaign for clean politics and honest government con-cluded, is an inspiration for the pres-ent hour. The people of Pennsylvania are forbearing and patient beyond all others, slow to wrath and careful in but when there is a moving of the mighty waters of an aroused public sentiment it speedily becomes irresist-

Integrity of Party Organization.

Political parties may properly divide upon public issues, but there are some questions that are common to all, and one of these is the integrity of party organization. Under our system of government it is of vital importance that each party should be so organized and controlled that in the event of its suc-cess this shall mean the faithful expression of the popular will, to be fol-lowed by the redress of public wrongs, the correction of evils of administration, and the enforcement of true prin-Manifestly, this cannot be the leadership of a party is either cor rupt or despotic, and wherein victous influences are exerted over any consid-erable number of party workers. The existence of these vices in any party organization must always be condemned by an enlightened public sentiment

In nearly every great city in this country, from the reign of Tweedism, in New York, which was brought to an end through the dauntless courage and wonderful energy of a great American citizen, Samuel J. Tilden, whose memory must always be revered by the friends of good government, to the recent overthrow of a ruinous cabal in the City of the Golden Gate, largely through the righteous co-operation of Republican citizens of San Francisco, thus impressive lesson has been taught. this impressive lesson has been taught. Conscienceless political leaders have been sternly admonished that they cannot with impunity continue indefinitely not with implinity continue indenincely to dely the moral law in the conduct of party organizations and the administration of public affairs. It is the imperative demand of all patriotic men that pointeal organizations shall represent and illustrate the integrity of political faith; that they shall be conlitical faith; that they shall be con-trolled and directed not by their worst but by their best elements. We must maintain this basic principle or popular government cannot continue. Candidates for public office must be honestly selected, without undue influence or the use of corrupt means to defeat the popular will. There is no abiding place upon American soil for the political ectioneer and his subservient crea-

The Machine's Defiance of the People. It is no wonder revolt is in the air in Pennsylvania, when these just senti-ments have been so openly derided; when there have been expressions of contempt for the power of the people as against corrupt organization. The his-torian of our time will scarcely be-lieve the evidence before his own eyes when he reads the shamcless declarawhen he reads the shameless declara-tion made by a political autocrat in Philadelphia, a little while ago. Urg-ing his followers to renewed diligence and zeal, and suggestively holding be-fore all others the way to secure the favor of the boss, he said:

"The cohesive power of the organiza-tion is offices. We have ten thousand office holders in this city and they are all ours. Under the present adminis-tration no man can get an office unless

tration no man can set an office unless he is loyal to the organization. Only today the organization voted forty today the organization voted forty thousand dollars for tax receipts. How could we do that if we did not have the office holders? If you want an office or preferment in political life you will have to get it through the organiza-tion. The office holders are the back-bone of the organization."

tion. The office holders are the backbone of the organization."

Under such a debased code of political ethics, government in this country,
which the immortal Lincoln declared,
upon the hallowed field of Gettysburg,
should be "of the people, for the people and by the people," would be supplanted by the political boss, with government of office-holders, for officeholders and by office-holders. This is
the Alpha and Omega of his political
creed. With this as his motto, he lives,
bargains, trades and thrives. His influence over administrative officers and
in the halls of legislation is hostile to
the interests of the people, corrupt and
debasing to the last degree. He is the
willing yet always thrifty servant of
monopoly, the well-paid lobbyist to
whose account may be charged the defeat of many measures demanded by feat of many measures demanded by the people, and the success of others solely desired by those caring nothing for the public welfare.

How Official Power Is Abused. It is through the utilization of a de-bauched party organization and its subsidized representatives, that city councils and legislatures have become the scene of iniquitous performances never conceived in other days, when the lawmaking power was not thus under the iron heel of the odious political boss. The citizens of our afflicted state will recall many struggles to secure needful. The citizens of our afflicted state will recall many struggles to secure needful and just legislation. It required tremendous effort, in the face of the most aggravating obstacles, to procure even a measure of justice for long-suffering oil producers; to aboilsh useless and costly offices; and the enactment of a new ballot law, which is only the beginning of what must be done in this direction. In every way possible, meaniers of the legislature have been annoyed, held up and pursued by this malign power, always determined to promote selfish interests.

Facts might be cited in connection with appropriation bitis almost beyond belief. So gross have these of the second of the selfish interests.

legal restriction or regulation concerning this matter, making it a penal offense to influence legislators in the manner now practiced at Harrisburg. The very best members of the legislature are at times powerless to carry out the will of their constituents, unless they consent, in violence of their consciences, to arrangements and deals with corrupt men who are nothing less than public pirates. During the past 20 years reform measures have only been enacted by the courageous union of independent Republicans and Demoof independent Republicans and Demo-crats, after desperate conflicts with the powers of evil.

The Battle For An Honest Ballot.

My distinguished colleague, our worthy candidate for the office of lieutenant governor, Mr. Guthrie, will doubtless speak to you with clearness and electiveness upon the subject with which his name has been long and hon-orably identified. He has been a host in himself in the battles for honest elections, and in the present contest his influence will be felt amongst all nis influence will be feit amongst ail classes of our people in favor of the complete carrying out of this long need-ed referen ed reform. I merely desire to call your attention to the fact that in 1891, in my official capacity as the state executive, I addressed the law-making body as The constitution requires that all

elections shall be free and equal, but such elections are not secured by exsuch elections are not secured by existing laws. Nor is our ballot secret. Fierce political conflicts between parties have given birth, here as elsewhere, to many phases of corruption, to the use of money by rich candidates, to frasdulent registration, to intimidation by corporations and by large employers of labor, to false counting, and to marked, altered and suppressed ballots. These contests have revealed the to marked, altered and suppressed ballots. These contests have revealed the
existence of a purchasable element in
our midst, subject to all forms of political debauchery. A great popular
movement for ballot reform has set in,
and 15 states of the Union have already responded to it. All political
parties in Pennsylvania have made
open profession in favor of securing the
most perfect attainable expression of
the public will, and the only question the public will, and the only question that we now deal with concerns the most expeditious and efficient method of its accomplishment. The Australian system is the best agency yet devised for purifying elections. It is neither an untested election experiment nor a questionable expedient. Cpward of 85,-600,000 of people conduct their elections by its machinery. It is not the method by its machinery. It is not the method of any one country or people, but finds a home wherever a free and accurate expression of the public will is desired. Ballot reform offers not only free and pure elections, but free nominations. I will heartly favor any weil considered legislation which will secure these or any portion of these results."

The Australian system was adopted. In its stead an imperfect lot law was passed and accepted by the friends of ballot reform as at least giv-ing the advantages of a uniform and official ballot. It was believed that perfected legislation would be promptly enacted, but the political machine has stood between the people and ballot reform and rendered all appeals for a more perfect system fulle. Yet, although the senior senator from Pennsylvania to whose autoceratic will legis. sylvania, to whose autocratic will legis-lators have been subservient, a little while ago publicly declared that if the organization of his party failed to ful-fill its own repeated promise to secure honest and effective ballot reform, it would "sink finally into merited in-famy," the pledge was deliberately broken, by command of the organiza-tion itself.

How the Farmer Is Oppressed. Upon no class of our citizens has the evil of political machine domination borne more oppressively than upon the farmer. Without detracting from the importance of other pursuits and occupations, we may observe that the tiller of the soil always stands at the front, the ever faithful mainstay of the industrial world. It is a significant fact that in our state the general course of legislation, under the direction of the baleful influences to which we have referred, has been towards building up all forms of monopoly at the expense of agriculture. The farmer has been taxed greatly in excess of his just pro-portion for the support of government. portion for the support of government. In some localities the possession of land has become a burden instead of a source of profit. The demand for relief has been denied. The appeals of the agricultural interests, through the formal action of a great number of Farmers' Alliances, and the earnest representation of facts in the columns of rural journals, have all been in vain. Permit me to repeat and emphasize what I said upon this subject to the law-making body in my annual message in 1883.

sage in 1855;
"The inequality of our tax laws still continues. I have suggested on two occasions a more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation. Taxation to be just should be distributed as nearly as possible on all alike, and should be even as practicable upon all classes of property. In our state, values chiefly constitute the basis of taxation, the value of real estate and the value of value of real estate and the value of value of real estate and the value of personal property. Nearly all the revenues of cities, towns, boroughs and counties, school and road tax, are derived from values as a basis of taxation. If the two forms of property, real and personal, are equal in value, under a just system they should equally bear the burdens of taxation. Real property, comprising the farms and homes of our fellow citizens, is appraisproperty, comprising the farms and homes of our fellow citizens, is appraised at two billions of dollars for tax purposes, and personal property, in which is classed all property not real, is in excess of this appraised value of real estate. The whole amount realized for all purposes is approximately \$40,000,000,000, of which real property pays about \$30,000,000 and personal property \$10,000,000. Appreciating the principle that taxation should be laid with some regard to the encouragement and diversification of industry, and believing that in our state this idea has been kept constantly to the front, nevertheless, I am of the opinion that real estate has undoubtedly borne the burden of the day in taxation. In order to promote and encourage the industries of the commonwealth and to invite capithe commonwealth and to invite capi-tal and enterprise, real estate, especi-ally in the form of farms, has become so depressed as to need relief in a more equal distribution of taxation. There is no disposition nor desire to pursue or oppress any form of property. The or oppress any form of property. The injustice of our system must be admitted by any searcher after truth, who would distribute equally the burdens of government. So long as we continue raising our revenues upon the basis of values, the injustice of compelling a value in land to be taxed beyond a value in personal property, is heavily fell by many of our fellow citizens."

Promises Made to Be Broken. Notwithstanding all their many sins of omission and commission, the men who have made Pennsylvania's politics who have made Pennsylvania's politics a byword and reproach, have always been profuse in their declarations of a desire to promote the public welfare. They are always promising to do what is right and then as steadily doing what is wrong; giving the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. At times the audacity of the machine forces have been without a parallel in the political history of this or of any other state. It will be recalled that in the Republican state convention of 1895, the same declarations being substantially repeated, the following year, it was said:

"We decry the growing use of money in politics, and the corporate control of legislatures, municipal councils and political primaries, and demand the en-forcement of the large transfer. ement of the laws to correct such

abuses.

"We earneatly insist upon a reform
of civil service which will prevent the
enslavement of public officers and employes and the compelling of those appointed to preserve the peace to con-fine themselves to their duty, which will insure absolute freedom and fairwill insure absolute freedom and fairness in bestowing state and county and municipal contracts, and will punish any form of favoritism in granting them; which will forbid the grant of exclusive franchises to deal in public necessities, comforts, conveyances and sanitary requirements; and will insure the recognition of ability and fidelity in the public service, keeping service to the country forever foremost, when accompanied by ability and fitness.

"We demand that public offices shall be for public benefit and the term of subordinate positions shall be during good behavior. No public employe or officer should be permitted to influence primaries or elections, nor upon any pretense be assessed upon his salary and all unnecessary positions and sal-

and all unnecessary positions and sal-aries should be abolished and expendi-tures and taxation reduced. There-should be uniform valuation of property for public purposes, corporations enjoying public privileges should pay for them, and schools should be divorced from politics and kept absolute-ly free from political influence and control." The Record That Condemns.

Everyone of these pledges has been systematically violated, in accordance with the derisive enthusiasm with which they were received by the men who went through the farce of making such manifestly insincere declarations.

The betrayal of public interests never the second of the sec The betrayal of public interests never was so shameless as during the last two sessions of the legislature. There never was such a corrupt use of money, so much legislative debauchery, so little effort made to correct crying abuses and to purify the public service. Favored contractors have reveled in fat things, dividing their ill-potten gains with powerful political and official patrons. Valuable public franchises have been appropriated without compensatory returns to municipalities or the state. Debauchery of the ballot, at pristate. Debauchery of the ballot, at primary and general elections, never was so flagrant and widespread. And now it is sought to evade all these burning questions, and to turn the people's minds away from the consideration of the crushing record. This self-conthe crushing record. This self-con-demnatory course will not answer. The incorruptible freemen of the Keystone State are weary of shams; they have had their fill of illusions. They demand the rectoration and maintenance of cleanliness, honesty and efficiency in all departments of local, municipal and state government.

Unparalleled Betrayal of Trust. The Eric convention adopted a sweeping arraignment of the men who have led in the betrayal of public trust. Therein it is declared that the powers of government have been prostituted to the purpose of public thieves—a scathing denunciation, but one which the facts sadly justify; that constitutional restraints and commands, the sanctity of the law, the obligations of official oaths, and the demands of common honesty have been thrust aside, and methods hitherto unknown substituted to satisfy the greed of public plunderers. That shamelessly and openly the votes of legislators are traf-ficked in. That the last session of the legislature was admitted to be the most legislature was admitted to be the most corrupt legislative body ever convened in any state of the union. That the election of a United States senator was accomplished in a carnival of corruption. That the constant along with tion. That the session closed with a franchise theft that shocked the moral sense of the whole country.

For these crimes against political de-

cency and official honor, this odious machine organization is indicted. To aid in the abolition of all these evils the effective co-operation of honest men of all parties and all organizations sincerely intent upon the reformation of public affairs, is carnestly invited. No partisan advantage or victory is sought and none will be claimed. The No partisan advantage or victory is sought and none will be claimed. The call is to all the people for the good of Pennsylvania, the promise being equal and just laws; pure, honest and economical administration.

An Appeal to Civic Conscience. The issues of the campaign are there fore clearly defined. read them. During the past four years they have been discussed in every part of the state. The time is at hand when the record must be passed upon. The deplorable facts recited and the history of public affairs in Pennsylvania for many years teach one impression. nia, for many years, teach one impres-sive lesson. It has been shown over and over again that selfish, corrupt and and over again that selfish, corrupt and tyrannical misrule debases citizenship, degrades the state and defies correction. It can only be overthrown when under the spur of an aroused public conscience the people intelligently and vigorously unite for the reaemption of government and the restoration and maintenance of their just rights. The unit of power, the unawed, unbribed and self-controlled citizen, is the hope and sheet ancher of the nation. To him we once more confidently submit our cause; to his sense of civic duty we trustfully make our appeal. Fidelity to the true principles of popular government must result in vindication of the steadfast friends of honest administration of every public trust.

Upon such a cause we may reverently the blocked with the control of the steadfast friends of the steadfast friends of the steadfast friends of honest administration of every public trust.

Upon such a cause we may reverently ask the blessing of the God of justice and mercy and truth. To its triumphant vindication, like the patriot fathers of other days, we may fittingly pledge our noblest efforts, our unfaltering devotion.

Mr. Guthrie's speech was a characteristic deliverance on ballot reform and the urgent need of the purification of all departments of the state government.

Mr. Nolan responded to the address of notification briefly but earnestly, promising if elected to administer the duties of the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs with fidelity and im-

Penrose will have a harder fight to secure re-election than Quay. An earnest contest in every fairly divided legislative district will result in a largely increased anti-machine representation in both house and senate. Keep this important matter before the voters. Pennsylvania should have at least one honest and capable member of the national senate. Penrose has been a misfit and discredit to his own

The Man of the House. Stranger-Is the man of the house in? Servant-Yes; but the woman of the house won't let him come out .- New York Weekly.

Education is not in extensive apparatus and vast libraries, but in the touch of life upon life.-Ladies' Home Jour

The Echool Law About Children.

The new law, which was approved July 10, 1901, supersedes the acts of 1892 and 1897. It requires every parent or guardian to send all child ren between six and sixteen years to a school where the common English branches are taught during the entire term said school shall be open, though the school directors may reduce the requirements to only seventy per cent. if they see fit. Pupils may be excused on account of mental, physical or other urgent reasons, acceptable to the board; or pupils between thirteen and sixteen who can read and write the English language intelligently are exempt from the operation of the law, provided they are regularly engaged in some useful employment or service. Another provision is that in case there be no public school in session within two miles, by the nearest traveled road, of any person within the school district, he or she shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

The new law provides fines not only for the neglecting person in parental relation, but also for teachers, school directors and others who fail to comply with its provisions. The law, in fact, is so comprehensive and so important that interested persons should at once make themselves acquainted with its provisions. Copies may be obtained by addressing the secretary of the commonwealth, W. W. Griest, Harrisburg., Pa.

In Relation to Free Delivery.

The following is an excerpt from a recent ruling of the Postmaster General in regard to the rural free delivery service.

"Whoever shall hereafter willfully or maliciously injure, tear down or destroy any letter box or other receptacle established by order of the Postmaster General or approved or designated by him for the receipt or delivery ot mail matter on any Rural Free Delivery route, or shall break open the same, or willfully or maliciously injure, deface or destroy any mail matter deposited therein, or shall wilifully take or steal such matter from or out of such letter box or other receptacle or shall willfully aid or assist in any of the aforementioned offenses, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three years.

Each box must be erected by the roadside, so that the carrier can easily obtain access to it without dismounting from his vehicle. The same box must not be used for more than one family, except in the case of near relatives or those residing in the same house.

Wooden boxes are not permitted by the department and the carrier can ignore them if he sees fit to do so. If the patron shows no inclination to put up a metal box after a reasonable time the wooden box will not be recognized.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Sept. 16, 1902. Persons calling for these letters will please say "that they were advertised Sept. 2, 1902":

Miss Leonora Ash, Mrs. Amanda Shusk, Mr. Clark Tittle, F. D. Kuser, Miss Marie Wheeler.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Albert C. Achenbach, late of Orange Township, deceased, Tournship, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of admin' istration on the estate of Albert C. Achenbach-late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Oscar Achenbach, residing in said township, 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.

OSCAR ACHENBACH,
CLINTON HERRING,
Bdministrator,
Attorney.

S. 6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Lucinda Seesholtz, late of Bloomsburg. Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testament ary on the estate of Lucinda Seesholtz' late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbi. Pa., deceased, have been granted to Andrew L. Pritz, resident of said town, 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.

See at. Executor.

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RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hartman Building, Market Square. Bloomsburg, Pa.

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CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA

Office in Wirt's Building,

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts.

CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office with Grant Herring.

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WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Wells' Building over B. A. Gidding's Clothing Store, Bloomsburg, Pa

Will be in Millville on Tuesdays. H. MONTGOMERY SMITH. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office :-- Wirt building, over Alexander

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