

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Press Correspondent, New York State Grange

GRANGE FIRE INSURANCE.

Some Statistics Relative to This Feature of Grange Work.

While there are financial benefits accruing to members of the grange, these are not set forth as inducements to secure membership. However, some facts concerning grange fire insurance are worthy of consideration. In Michigan thirty counties of the state are organized under county and district plans and also a company covering all territory not otherwise organized. The aggregate value of farm properties carried by these companies is about \$10,000,000. The average annual cost of insurance upon each \$1,000 is not far from \$1. Pennsylvania has eight grange mutual fire insurance companies carrying risks aggregating over \$15,000,000. Some of these companies have been doing business more than a quarter of a century. The aggregate cost has been about one-half of what the same class of risks costs in other companies. In Maine, with almost \$6,000,000 in risks, the fire losses of 1902 in the Androscooggin Patrons company amounted to only \$8,000, and the average assessment on \$1,000 for seven years, ending Dec. 31, 1902, was only \$2. The Oxford County (Me.) Patrons insurance company carries \$1,774,328 at an average cost per year for twenty-six years of \$3.60 per \$1,000.

In New York state the risks carried by grange insurance companies is, for 1901, last report published, \$58,225,000. Losses were \$104,000, or \$1.80 per \$1,000, and expenses \$24,000, or 40 cents per \$1,000. Cost of insurance per \$1,000 was \$2.20. There were twenty-three companies reporting. In the Jefferson and Lewis county Patrons Fire Relief association New York state risks amount to \$10,240,800, and with losses for the year much above the average the cost of insurance was only \$1.81 on each \$1,000. In Herkimer county the grange insurance in force Jan. 1, 1902, was \$2,518,780. In Steuben and Livingston counties association policies in force Jan. 1 amounted to \$3,170,300 and cost to the insured for three years past has been only 52 1/2 cents per \$1,000. The Columbia and Dutchess association carries \$3,184,000 in risks, of which amount \$1,020,840 was written in 1902, and the total cost to the insured for five years was \$4.84 per \$1,000, or about 95 cents per year per \$1,000. The Cattaraugus county association wrote \$200,000 insurance in 1902 and has over \$1,000,000 in force.

The Ohio Grangers' Mutual Insurance company has been in operation twenty-three years. There are now 3,283 policies in force, the amount of the insurance being \$3,100,616. There have been twenty-one assessments for 188 losses during the twenty-three years, and the average cost of insurance per year has been \$1.43 per \$1,000. In Massachusetts the grange companies wrote \$407,908 insurance in 1902, and total risks are \$755,268. Receipts for premiums were \$3,272, while the losses were only \$150. This is a remarkable showing, for while good fortune has certainly attended the company it is also evidence of carefully selected risks. Herein lies one of the chief reasons for the excellent showing made by grange insurance companies—care in selection of risks, then economy of administration and careful supervision.

GRANGE CONFERENCES.

Michigan Taking the Lead in a Most Valuable Line of Work.

Michigan state grange, under the careful direction of its worthy master, George B. Horton, is stepping into the front rank as an efficient farmers' organization. More new granges were organized in that state last year than in any other. It has more grange halls owned by the granges. It is proving of vast helpfulness to the farmers in matters of legislation. The latest idea is to hold grange conferences throughout the state, much after the custom of the farmers' institutes. Assignments have been made for a series of nearly 200 meetings in aid of uniformity in grange work and to assist all granges, new and old, in the way of essential methods to grange success. These conferences are supposed to be so located as to be convenient for all members from all granges to attend. In behalf of the state grange a proficient conference conductor will assist at each meeting. A considerable portion of each programme is to be made up from assignments to local people, and discussion will be general.

All conferences are intended to be closed sessions. All parts of grange work will be considered. The idea is a good one for adoption in every state.

What the Grange Stands For.

The grange is the strongest and most enduring farmers' society in this country, if not in the world. Other farm organizations have sprung up and flourished for a time, only to wither or die. After a hard struggle and slow early growth the grange lives, a powerful yet conservative element in American farm life. We may safely say that no other organization so fairly represents the American farm freholder. An honest expression of grange opinion may be accepted as a fair statement of the views held by the better class of farmers who own their farms and live on them. If there is any organization better qualified to give voice to the views of this class, we do not know what it is.—Rural New Yorker.

A noble trinity—the church, the school and the grange. All are laboring for the uplift of humanity.

ARTHUR PUE GORMAN.

Maryland Senator Who Will Be the Leader of Democracy This Year and Next.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman is too well known in Washington to make necessary even a review of his public career. No one was ever more closely identified with the United States senate than Mr. Gorman. He first entered that body as a page and among the older employes to-day there are men who joined him in boyish sports about the capitol and on the playgrounds of the city. His name is identified with the prominent legislation during his career as a senator, and among the democrats he has been one of the most influential leaders. No senator ever achieved a greater reputation as an



SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN. (Recently Chosen Democratic Leader on the Senate Floor.)

astute politician than Mr. Gorman. He was always a "strong" man in every undertaking. Mr. Gorman was born in Howard county, Md., March 11, 1839. For a brief period he attended the public schools of his native county. In 1852 he was appointed a page in the United States senate and continued in the service of the senate for 14 years, or until 1866. He was then removed from his position and at once appointed collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Maryland. He remained in that office until the Grant administration in 1869. In that same year he was elected a member of the Maryland house of delegates as a democrat and became speaker of the house. He was elected president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, of which he had been a director for some time. In 1875 he was elected to the state senate. He was elected to the United States senate in 1880 and took his seat on the following 4th of March. He remained a member of the senate through three terms and was then defeated by Senator Wellington, whom he now succeeds.

LEWIS HEISLER BALL.

Elected United States Senator from Delaware by the So-Called Regular Republicans.

Senator Lewis Heisler Ball, of Delaware, republican, was born near Wilmington, of the state he represents, September 21, 1861. He has had considerable legislative experience, having served in both the legislature of his state and also in the house of representatives of the Fifty-seventh congress. He was the choice of the regular republicans or anti-Addicks men. Mr.



HON. LEWIS H. BALL. (One of the New United States Senators from Delaware.)

Ball was graduated from Delaware college with the degree of Ph. B. in 1882. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. three years later. He is married, his wife having been Miss Catharine Springer Justice. From 1898 to 1900 Mr. Ball was state treasurer of Delaware. He has taken an especial interest in educational matters since he left the University of Pennsylvania and is now a trustee of Delaware college. His term in the senate will expire two years hence.

Air as a Curative Agent.

Air injected under the skin is said to relieve neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago. It is known that these diseases are affections of the ends of the nerves, which lie just under the skin. The injection of air causes the nerves to lengthen, and thus the pain is mitigated. When the bubble of air is pressed by the finger the air moves along the nerves, giving relief in all parts of the affected region.

Holds Maternity Record.

Mrs. Stanislaw Spychalski, of Toledo, O., when 16 years of age, gave birth to twins. Thirty years later she had triplets. The following year she had a single child. A few weeks ago, at the age of 22, she gave birth to four children. Her record is ten children in six years.

LIABLE TO EXPLODE.

HARMLESS HOUSEHOLD GOODS THAT ARE REALLY DANGEROUS.

Sugar and Chlorate of Potash is a Wicked Combination, and Flour Dust and Dry Air is Fraught With Danger—Odds of Guncoiton.

At the premises of an English company there occurred some time ago a disastrous fire which completely gutted an enormous building and caused losses aggregating \$500,000. The fire was attributed to an explosion of malt.

Any fine inflammable dust when mixed with a certain proportion of dry air will explode. There was a previous similar accident in a New York candy manufactory. A terrific explosion which wrecked the entire building was discovered to be due to the fact that particles of fine icing sugar had been allowed to invade the room where the furnaces were.

An eminent authority on explosives declares that many of those accidents in coal mines usually attributed to fire damp have been caused by dry coal dust suspended in the galleries having been accidentally fired. Even so apparently as innocent a substance as flour becomes fearfully explosive when mixed in suitable proportions with dry air.

Another substance that has proved to be extremely dangerous when stored in large quantities is chlorate of potash. A disaster some years ago in a big London factory proved the destructive powers of this simple remedy for colds.

Sugar and chlorate of potash mixed form an explosive which has been tried for blasting purposes, but so dangerous a compound is it that any explosive containing these ingredients is not likely to pass the government tests in this country.

A good many years ago it was discovered that cellulose soaked in strong nitric acid changed from a substance no more harmful than paper to a fierce explosive. The number of materials on which nitric acid will work a similar transformation is almost endless. Wood, paper, straw, coal, peat, pitch, starch, sugar, tea, tan, phosphorus, iron, zinc, copper and magnesium are only a few that could be named.

One of the best known and most terrible of these mixtures is nitroglycerin, which is simply nitric acid and common glycerin mixed together and allowed to fall into a stream of water. Dynamite is nothing more than nitroglycerin absorbed by some spongy substance. Alum, asbestos, plaster of paris, sawdust, bran, meal, even dried and pounded potatoes, have been employed for this purpose, but the substance most commonly employed is what is known as "kieselguhr," or spongy earth. This is the kind of clay formed of minute fossil shells, great beds of which are found in Germany and other parts of the world.

Guncoiton, which was first made in 1849, is the form of nitro compound usually employed in war. It is manufactured from ordinary cotton waste treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids.

There is one very curious point about guncoiton. It cannot be made from raw cotton in the bale; waste cotton is necessary for its manufacture. It seems as if the bleaching to which manufactured cotton has been subjected has something to do with fitting the waste for becoming explosive material. Oily waste is, however, completely useless for making guncoiton, and if even a little is carelessly used a whole batch of the manufactured product may be spoiled.

Guncoiton is so extraordinarily sudden in its action that a small quantity has been exploded in contact with a heap of gunpowder and has failed to set fire to it.

The great advantage which guncoiton possesses over all other explosives is that damp does not injure it. In fact, wet guncoiton explodes with just as great violence as dry, but is of course much harder to fire. Consequently it is one of the safest explosives to carry, as it can be thoroughly wetted before packing and kept wet during transport. For mining purposes or for use in war guncoiton is usually compressed into hard cakes.

The cordite which is now used in British military rifles is a rather more compound substance, being composed of thirty-seven parts of guncoiton mixed with fifty-eight of nitroglycerin and five parts of mineral jelly. It is formed into little cords each three-eighths of an inch in diameter. These are made up into little fagots which are placed in the cartridges.

What seems a very odd substance from which to make an explosive is guita perchla. But by the action of nitric acid it can be turned into a formidable detonator.

Each country has its pot powder. The United States uses picrate of ammonia; the French have a beautiful, semi-transparent, chestnut colored powder made of the nitrates of potassium and barium. Besides these there are dozens of explosives with fancy names such as ballistite, cannonite, rifleite, randite, plastomente. These vary in size and shape of grain, color and power, but they all depend on the action of nitric acid for their explosive force.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Belle and Her Dress.

Once upon a time there was a famous belle who made frequent visits to her dressmaker and stayed quite long each time because she was particular about the fit of her gowns, and the modiste desired to please her.

They would cut and fit and shape and work to bring every line and curve into proper relation, so that the effect would be artistic and pleasing to the eye.

Moral.—Matters of form are often the important matters.—New York Herald.

The Point That Tells

is not what you say about a thing but what the thing itself. "It" the cereal that tastes good, does it's own talking. "It" is made from nutritious, strength giving, brain helping grains. "It" offers a satisfying argument to people who want a palatable, invigorating, tissue making food. "It" gives them what they desire. One dish makes you want another. Eat "It" at any meal. Grocers sell "It". 2-12 1/2

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Estate of Burton G. Waples, late of the township of Cooper in the county of Jontour and state of Pennsylvania, deceased.

IN PARTITION. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Montour county aforesaid granted to him for such purpose the undersigned administrator of the said Burton G. Waples, deceased, will expose to public sale upon the respective premises the following respective interests of the said decedent in the following described real estate as follows:

IN MONTOUR COUNTY will be sold at public sale upon the premises situate in the township of Cooper, in the county of Montour aforesaid on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, A. D., 1903

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day. Lot No. 1. The undivided sixteenth interest in and to all that certain message or tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Cooper in the county of Montour and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: viz. beginning at the side of the public road leading from Danville to Bloomsburg, at a corner of lot of land owned by Grove Brothers; thence along the line of the said Grove Brothers' land south thirteen and three quarters degrees east ten perches to a stone; thence along line of other lands of Jackson Blicher south seventy six and three quarters degrees west four perches to a stone, and north thirteen and three quarters degrees west ten perches to the said public road leading from Danville to Bloomsburg, to a stone; thence along said road North seventy-six and three quarters degrees east four perches to the stone the place of beginning with the appurtenances, and whereupon are erected a

2 STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, A FRAME STORE BUILDING.

and other usual out-buildings. IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, will be sold at public sale upon the premises situate in the township of Scott, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, aforesaid, on

FRIDAY, MAY 8, A. D. 1903,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day. Lot No. 2. Also the undivided one-half interest in and to all that certain message or tenement or tract of land situate in the township of Scott in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: viz. beginning on the south side of the public road leading from the town of Esby to the borough of Jeropich, beginning at a stone corner now or lately of Joseph Garrison; thence by said road south fifteen and one-half degrees east eleven and seven tenths perches to a stone; thence south eighty-one degrees west seven and eight tenths perches to a twenty feet wide road; thence by said road north eleven degrees west eleven and three tenths perches to the public road first aforesaid; thence by said road north seventy eight degrees east six and nine tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing eighty-four perches more or less, with the appurtenances. And whereupon are erected a two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and other usual out-buildings.

Also there will be sold at public sale upon the premises situate in the township of Scott in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, aforesaid, on

FRIDAY, MAY 8th, A. D. 1903,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day. Lot No. 3. Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Scott, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands now or formerly of George Hildley, the North Branch Canal and lands of Jesse B. Hice and others, containing forty square perches, with the appurtenances.

22 ACRES OF LAND, be the same more or less, wherose is erected a TWO AND ONE HALF STORY FRAME HOTEL BUILDING known as the ELK GROVE HOTEL.

Hotel, Barn, Dwelling House and other out-buildings. From which above described premises lots have been sold to the following parties: Charles B. Myers, one acre; Charles B. Myers, two acres, more or less; Joseph J. Bender, one-fourth of an acre, more or less; David L. Husted, twenty thousand square feet; Jeannette Brown J. Wesley Harvey one thousand three hundred eighty square feet.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of M. A. Bensinger, executor, vs. J. W. Perry and to be sold as the property of J. W. Perry DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff.

Jno. G. FREEZE, Attorney.

To Mothers in This Town. Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 10c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Lefroy, N. Y. 9-29-02

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JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN G. HARMAN, FREEZE & HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office on Centre Street, first door below Opera House.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators, executors, guardians and accountants have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, Monday, May 18th 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m.

No. 1. Second and final account of John L. Meyer, guardian of Arthur Dreisbach, minor child of Emily J. Dreisbach, deceased.

No. 2. First and final account of H. G. Supple, guardian of the person and estate of James A. Patten, late a minor of the county of Columbia.

No. 3. First and final account of Chas. A. Swank, administrator of John Swank, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 4. First and final account of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Co., and Elizabeth Johnson, Executors of the will of William Johnson, deceased.

No. 5. First and final account of J. H. Shultz, executor of the estate of John H. Shultz, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of Michael, Elias and Jacob M. Wenner, administrators of the estate of John Wenner, late of Fishing-creek township, deceased.

No. 7. First and final account of L. C. Mench, administrator of M. A. Bibby, deceased, guardian of Sterling Manhart, minor child of Sarah Manhart, deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of L. C. Mench, administrator of M. A. Bibby, deceased, guardian of Pardee Manhart, minor child of Sarah Manhart, deceased.

No. 9. First and final account of L. C. Mench, administrator of M. A. Bibby, deceased, guardian of Byron Manhart, minor child of Sarah Manhart, deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of Charles D. Broder and Elizabeth Gallinger, executors of the estate of John Broder, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 11. First and final account of A. R. Fullmer, administrator of the estate of Hannah Fullmer, late of Fine township, deceased.

No. 12. Fourth and final account of Alfred McHenry, administrator of the estate of T. G. McHenry, deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of Wm. H. Moore, executor of the will of Christian L. Moore, late of Benton, deceased.

No. 14. First and final account of A. W. Whitner, surviving executor of the will of Abraham Whitner, late of Booningscreek township, deceased.

No. 15. First and final account of Harriet Heller and Edward O. Heller, administrators of the estate of Harriet Heller, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 16. First and final account of Wm. Garlner, executor of the estate of A. J. Carr, late of Milton, deceased.

No. 17. First and final account of Daniel H. Fetzeroff, executor of the estate of Adam Fetzeroff, late of Catawissa, deceased.

No. 18. First and final account of Elroy Hote, administrator of the estate of Henry Hote late of Greenwood township, deceased.

No. 19. First and final account of A. N. York, administrator of the estate of Isaac K. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 20. First and final account of J. C. Kester and I. N. Kester, executors of the estate of Emch Kester, late of Locust township, deceased.

No. 21. First and final account of George A. Rindard, administrator of the estate of Samuel Rindard, late of Erie-creek township, deceased.

No. 22. The account of Wm. M. Hoffman, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Miller, late of Scott township, deceased.

Register's Office, J. C. RUTMAN, Register. Bloomsburg, April 4, 1903.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Alias Pl. Pa., issued out of Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County and State aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 18th, 1903,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece and parcel of land situate in the Township of Sugarloaf, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the line of other land of said Hess at a corner marked by a post and stones at the north side of the public road; thence south sixty-one degrees east seven and five-tenths perches to a corner marked by a post and stones at the north side of public road; thence south sixty-one degrees east seven and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence south twenty-five degrees west one perch to a corner; thence on a line in the public road south sixty and one-half degrees east seventy-one perches to a corner on line of land of the Savage heirs; thence on a line along the land of the Savage heirs north ten degrees east fifty-four perches to line of land of Helm & Rana; thence along the line of land of said Helm & Rana north seventy-seven degrees west seventy-eight perches to a corner of other land of said Hess, thence along the line of other land of said Hess south nineteen degrees west twenty-three and five-tenths perches to a corner thence south twenty-five degrees east two perches to a corner; thence south five and one-half degrees west ten and six-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

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