

THE GRANGE

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

AN IDEAL GRANGE HALL.

Its Size, General Plan and Equipment Described.

Since years of experience have developed the real home work of the grange the up-to-date grange hall must conform to the demands of such progress. For years it has been conceded to be of benefit if the subordinate grange had in its own name and control a place called "home."

As to the grange hall itself, the outside design should be in harmony with the uses for which it is built, and this suggests a harmonizing of both church and schoolhouse architecture.

The trouble with most grain boxes is to get out the last third of the grain. Bending over the edge jackknife fashion is neither pleasant nor healthful.



PROCESS BUTTER EVIL.

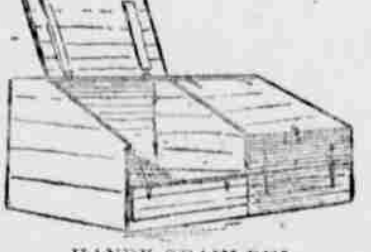
Fans of the Nasty Stuff Are Sold in the City Markets for Choice Creamery Product.

Director Jacques, of the city laboratory, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal, states that probably half of the butter sold on that market is "process" product. Bricks of the process stuff are veneered with pure creamery butter and sold in large quantities.

HANDY BIN FOR GRAIN.

Made from a Piano Box with Partition in the Middle for Two Kinds of Feed.

The trouble with most grain boxes is to get out the last third of the grain. Bending over the edge jackknife fashion is neither pleasant nor healthful.



HANDY GRAIN BIN.

It can be let down and all the contents scooped out without difficulty. The front is four or five feet high, and the bin can be made from a piano box with a partition in the middle for two kinds of grain.

SUMMER DAIRY NOTES.

Always keep the calves in a sappy, growing condition. Green corn and grass cut from fence corners should be fed during the day with the grain ration.

Give the calves now and then a fresh sod. They crave it. Why, no one knows, but it should be supplied them.

During the hot weather the cows should be kept in the stable during the day and turned to pasture at night.

Give the calves some fresh water to drink. They get thirsty during the hot days. You will be surprised how much they will drink.

Give the calves all the clover hay they will eat. It is important to stimulate the growth of rooky digestive organs in the dairy calf.

A calf with a rooky, large body is not necessarily pot-bellied. There is a big difference. Only badly nourished calves are pot-bellied.

Remember that your future success in your dairy business depends upon the young herd you are raising, so it will pay you to do it in an intelligent manner.

With generous feeding and care to protect the cows from the torment of the flies, the careful dairyman can easily keep his herd up to profitable production during the trying heated season.—Farm Journal.

Separators Pays for Themselves.

The farm separator is a good investment for any farmer keeping six or more cows. It enables him to get all of the butter out of the milk, which he can do in no other way. This alone ought to be inducement enough, for surely it don't pay to feed for large butter yield and then lose a portion of it in the skim milk. Ten cows will buy a farm separator every year in the extra amount of butter fat recovered.

Free Distribution of Seeds.

One of the officials of the agricultural department who is close to Secretary Wilson tells me that any action by the seed merchants which would have the effect of discontinuing the free distribution of seeds would be welcomed by the department. For years the department has been trying to rid itself of this work, but congress annually appropriates money for the purchase of the seeds and causes to be distributed throughout the country 37,500,000 packages every year.—Washington Letter in Country Gentleman.

BEER BOTTLE HOUSE.

Unique Residence Built by a Resourceful Miner in a Treeless Nevada Town.

Tonopah, Nev., aside from being famed on account of its vast mineral resources, also occupies the unique distinction of numbering among its inhabitants a man who is able to live in a glass house and throw unlimited quantities of stones at the same time without suffering any of the serious inconveniences popularly supposed to surround such an association.

Not a tree grows within 60 miles of the great mining camp, and very naturally building material and fuel bring all sorts of fancy prices, the commonest kind of lumber selling for \$65 per thousand feet, while inferior grades of scrub cedar command \$22 a cord. Consequently upon this condition, various subtleties



THE BEER BOTTLE HOUSE. (Architectural Frank Everted by an Ingenious Nevada Man.)

are resorted to in the architectural makeup of Tonopah. There are houses made of straw, of burrap sacks trimmed with blue jean overalls, of tin from five-gallon oil cans; of dry goods and cracker box lumber; of mud, stones, tents, cloth—in fact, almost every sort of contrivance is resorted to as a makeshift for a place of habitation; but it has remained for William F. Peck, a miner, to devise a house in a class by itself.

He has constructed of empty beer bottles a house 16 by 20 feet in the clear, with ceilings eight feet high, and containing two rooms. It was built in October of last year by Mr. Peck entirely unaided, at such odd moments as he could spare from his regular duties at the mine. Water was then selling at \$1.50 a barrel, hence the principal element of expense entered in the supply of mud that was employed as a mortar between the bottles comprising the edifice.

Ten thousand empty beer bottles were incorporated in the structure. The inside walls are plastered with mortar which is spread to a depth sufficient to cover the protruding bottle necks, thus making a smooth surface.

Mr. Peck lived all last winter in his peculiar abode with his wife and two children, a girl of seven and a boy of three years, and says that while the water in many residences of Tonopah reached the freezing point quite often, his family found their glass house exceedingly comfortable at all times. He has sufficient bottles on hand for another room, and it is his intention to utilize them at his leisure in building an addition to his premises.

Mr. Peck removed with his family from Prescott, Ariz., to Tonopah, last winter, and it is quite evident he will get along all right wherever his lot may be cast.

BISHOP SCHWEBACH.

Head of La Crosse (Wis.) Diocese Will Probably Be Chosen Archbishop of Milwaukee.

Bishop Schwebach of La Crosse, who on the death of Archbishop Katzer and by the will of that prelate, becomes the trustee of all the property of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, is one of the most learned and the most prominent of the bishops in the American hierarchy of



BISHOP SCHWEBACH. (Wisconsin Prelate Who May Be Made Archbishop of Milwaukee.)

the Roman Catholic church. He is a native of the duchy of Luxemburg, 56 years old and a graduate of the seminary of St. Francis. He was ordained a deacon by the late Archbishop Helms, and under Bishop Flasz was for several years the vicar general of the diocese. Bishop Schwebach is quite well known and greatly liked by the Protestant denominations in that part of the state. The probability of his being chosen as the successor of Archbishop Katzer is a matter of self-congratulation for the people of the diocese.

Understands His Business.

A photographer in Berlin has won the title of "darning" from the middle-aged ladies of that city. When taking a picture of a lady of advanced age, he places thin sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the ravages of time.

THE PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention in Harrisburg.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic State convention last week:—

The organized Democracy of Pennsylvania, addressing Pennsylvanians of all political parties, again calls upon them to unite with it in a supreme effort to rid our Commonwealth of that selfish, corrupt, extravagant and debasing rule which still controls its affairs.

We repeat the charges elaborated in the platform of our last State convention and reaffirm with the emphasis of recent demonstration, that to the pledges and to the candidates of the Democratic party alone can the people of our State turn for deliverance from the evils under which they suffer.

THE LIBEL LAW.

Not a pledge made by the Republican Machine as a condition of its continuance in power has been kept, but in reckless disregard of public opinion the last Legislature was but a repetition of its disgraceful predecessors. The hope and assurance held out by the so-called "Better Class" of Republicans, that in the personal character, independence and integrity of their candidate for Governor, the people might safely rest for protection from Machine misrule, have proven a delusion and a snare.

To-day we witness the astonishing spectacle of almost the entire Republican press of the State and country denouncing him for his approval of the Gray-Sains libel law, the product as they declare, of the worst motives and purposes of the Republican Machine. This law, they charge, was deliberately intended by its authors, and promoters as an assault upon the freedom of the press, and yet was eagerly approved by the Executive. As if to emphasize its disregard of public opinion as reflected in their party newspapers, the recent Republican State convention not only failed to denounce the measure, but proclaimed its defiance by unanimously nominating for Auditor General a State Senator who had been a most active and prominent advocate of the law.

REPEAL URGED.

To the repeal of this measure the State can safely count upon the vote and effort of every Democratic member of the next Legislature. To the defeat of the candidate who stands for the purpose behind it and the methods of its adoption, we pledge the best efforts of our party and invite the aid of Republican voters.

We had hoped for the support of the Republican newspapers of the State which so recently and so fiercely denounced the law and its authors, but nearly all of them have bowed to the mandate of the machine, leaving now as heretofore the Democratic organization as the sole defender of the people's rights against Machine outrage.

BALLOT LEGISLATION.

We denounce the Republican organization for its repeated and persistent disregard of its pledges to give the State a fair ballot law. In party platform, by the promises of its leaders, and in every form in which it could speak, the Republican party of the State had pledged itself to the enactment of a law that would purify our elections, protect the secrecy of the ballot and facilitate independent voting. So clear were these pledges that the senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania declared in writing that if the Republican organization failed to discharge this obligation it would sink into merited infamy. Yet in disregard to constitutional mandate, and at the dictation of those who control our great cities through the prostitution of the ballot, all effective legislation has been throttled.

The legislation of last Winter on this subject is the veriest pretense and sham, and exaggerates rather than remedies the evils of the present law. On behalf of the people of the State we demand the enactment of a ballot law which shall provide for personal registration of voters in the cities of the State, insure a free, equal, secret ballot, afford the greatest facility for independent voting and make the appointment of overseers and the opening of ballot boxes obligatory when demanded by citizens charging contemplated or accomplished frauds.

LABOR TROUBLES.

We deplore the continued existence of labor troubles affecting important industries and vast numbers of people, and express the earnest hope that through concession, moderation and fair dealing, early adjustments may be reached. While we concede to capital and to employers the utmost protection guaranteed by Constitution and the laws, we also declare it to be our conviction that labor has the right to that protection which comes through organization and union. Labor unions organized for the betterment of the condition of wage earners

ers, acting within the limits of the law, and not by active or public order, or individual rights, are not only lawful, but commendable and should be met, recognized and dealt with accordingly. The right of labor to organize within these limitations is as sacred as any other right of person or property.

TAXATION REFORMS.

We are opposed to the present system of taxation and management of the finances of the State. It selects special classes of property for taxation for certain purposes and remits to other classes of property the burdens of taxation for other purposes. It makes equality of burden impossible and bickering and complaint inevitable and violates the spirit of the Constitution in its demand for equality of burden. As at present administered it collects from the people unneeded revenues, passes them through the State Treasury and then returns depleted portions to the localities in which they are collected. It results in the accumulation of a large and unnecessary surplus in the State treasury for distribution among political or favored banks, and presents a constant temptation of extravagant appropriations and expenditures. As a partial remedy for these conditions we favor the repeal of all mercantile license taxes and a return into the local city, county and borough treasuries of all other license taxes collected therein.

Upon all these questions affecting the administration of our State affairs alone we again invite the co-operation of men of all parties who value the good name of Pennsylvania higher than the triumph of a discredited organization.

Catawissa Luther League, Convention of Three Counties Closes Two Days' Session.

The fifteenth September Convention of the Catawissa Central Luther League of Schuylkill, Montour and Columbia counties held a two days' session at Catawissa last week. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Altpeter, of Catawissa, and the address of welcome delivered by Frank Fry, and responded to by Charles Steele, of Northumberland. "What Can the Church do for the Young People Socially?" was discussed by Prof. C. H. Albert, of Bloomsburg, and George Karsner, of Berwick. "What Amusements Can the Church Provide its Young People," was discussed by Rev. Mr. Wampole, of Shamokin, while the subject of Rev. Mr. Brosius, of Sunbury, was "Unionism."

The following officers were elected: President, George G. Fox, Danville; Vice Presidents, Charles C. Steel, Northumberland; Miss Sue Wampole, Shamokin; Miss Mary Helwig, Numidia; Recording Secretary, Miss Minnie Erdman, Numidia; Corresponding Secretary, George Karsner, Berwick.

A boy in Milwaukee was recently committed to the house of correction for thirty days for stealing a quantity of wood. When the commitment was made out, it was discovered that there was no constable present. So the lawyer said to the prisoner: "Johnny, you know where the house of correction is, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "Well, here's five cents and this paper. You take a car and go there and give them this paper, and they will let you in. Will you do it?" "Sure!" And John kept his word.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. issued out of the 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, SEPT. 12th 1903, at two o'clock p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Berwick Borough Columbia County, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by North street, south by Smith street, east by lot No. 10 and on the west by lot No. 8. Said lot being forty-nine and one half feet in width, and one hundred and seventy-nine feet in depth, and marked and numbered nine (9) in Smith addition to Berwick, Pa. Whereon is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Sold, taken in execution at the suit of G. W. Case vs. John A. Eck and to be sold as the property of John A. Eck

Fritz, Atty. DANIEL KNOHL, Sheriff.

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