

THE GRANGE

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

F. A. DERTHICK.

Master Ohio State Grange and a Student Under Garfield.

F. A. Dertwick, the subject of this sketch, is master of the state grange of Ohio and was elected a member of the national grange executive committee at its last meeting. He is a graduate of Hiram college of Ohio and was a pupil of President James A. Garfield. He is a trustee of the college, and his elegant home is situated on Dertwick hill, overlooking the college buildings. His wife and five children are graduates of the same institution. Mr. Dertwick is one of the prosperous farmers of the Buckeye State who find time between planting and harvesting and harvesting and planting to devote considerable time to the agitation of those reforms which the grange believes will work to the betterment of the farmers as a class. He resides at Mentor. He has a reputation as an orator and a writer, as well as a student of scientific farming. He has been connected for a number of years with the state agricultural department in the capacity of lecturer at farmers' institutes and in this manner has attained a wide reputation in his own state as a leader in advanced ideas on technical farming. He has also studied the social and educational problems of the rural communities. He is one of the strong members of the state and national grange.

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TENT WORMS.

A Legal Warfare to Be Waged on These Pests by the Grange.

Dutchess county (N. Y.) Patrons are going to deal with the tent worms legally. All the granges in that county are to be asked to endorse the following act, which will be presented to the next state legislature for its approval and enactment into law:

An act for the destruction of tent worms and their nests or tents within the county of Dutchess.

Commissioners of highways in each town within the county of Dutchess shall at such time or times in each year as may be necessary destroy tent worms on the public highways in their respective towns, and they may purchase all torches, implements or materials necessary and proper for such purpose, the cost of which, with the compensation of the highway commissioners at the rate of \$2 per day each for the time spent on said work, shall be a town charge. The owner or occupant of all lands within the county of Dutchess at such time or times in each year as may be necessary and when the presence of such tent worms in the trees upon his land become apparent shall destroy the same with their nests or tents.

A Center of Communication.

The Patrons of the Order in Pennsylvania have a sort of clearing house for surplus produce, which is in charge of Mr. S. B. Day of Washington, Pa. He styles it a "center of communication." Patrons in any part of the state can write to the manager of the central bureau and give him the quantity of surplus products which they have for sale in their section. The central bureau, being in communication with all sections of the state, is enabled to inform such parties where there may be a shortage of like articles and place them in communication with parties desiring the things which they have to sell. In other words, this bureau puts the producers and the consumers in communication with each other and they then transact their own business with one another.

There are numerous ways in which such a central bureau can be of service to Patrons of the Order and it seems to be a most excellent idea.

Grange Literature.

The printed page is doing good work for the grange these days. Not only are the newspapers devoting much more space than formerly to the grange, but the state grange organizations, through the masters, lecturers and secretaries, are preparing and disseminating grange information by circulars, pamphlets and bulletins more widely than ever. This is well. The Order will feel the beneficial effects thereof in increased membership and in a better understanding of its principles and of what it is accomplishing for the farmers of the country. So far as our observation extends, the Michigan state grange leads its sister organizations in the effective use of grange literature.

National Lecturer's Topics.

The topics announced by National Lecturer Bachelder for September to December, inclusive, are the following: September.—What farm crops are the most profitable in this locality? October.—What influence has home life upon the young in the formation of character? November.—What influence has the grange in the formation of character? December.—What should be the relation of the grange and church?

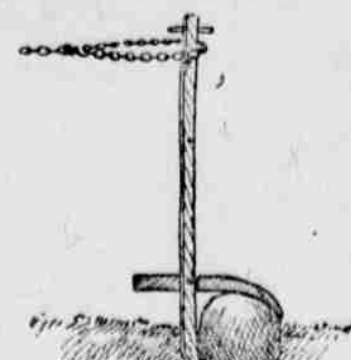
Ceres, Pomona and Flora can find ample employment in promoting aesthetic notions about the adornment of our lawns and outbuildings. A community filled with beautiful homes has a high financial rating, to say nothing of the aesthetic.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

STARTING LARGE STONES.

A Task That is Quite Simple, Although It Seems to Puzzle Many Hard Workers.

Half-buried stones of medium size are hard to get out, as the soil is packed around them and no good hold can be had with the hands. For starting them out, nothing is so good as a cant-hook,



STRONG STONE HOOK.

like the one shown. It is much like those used for logs, but should have an extra strong handle with pin or ring at the top. To save wear the lower end should be faced with iron plates screwed on. The hook iron can easily be made by anyone used to working at a forge. I catch the hook at some corner or nook of the stone, and roll it out upon the stone boat without any hard lifting.—C. H. Gowdy, in Farm and Home.

PROGRESS IN FLORIDA.

Laws Passed by Legislature Devoting Large Sums to the Building of Roads.

In no state of the union is there greater enthusiasm among the people for building good roads than in Florida, and in no state has more good legislation favorable to road improvement been enacted during the past year. The legislature which recently adjourned enacted several general road laws. Their general purport can be gathered from the following brief statement by Senator A. S. Mann, who is state organizer for the Florida Good Roads association:

"The general public at first glance will not be prepared to grasp the importance of the present good roads laws. The act giving the internal improvement fund to good roads alone in its entirety in lands and money bequeaths to the cause not less than ten or fifteen million of dollars. In Florida, where material is abundant and cheap with little or no expensive cuts or fills to make and sand as a foundation insuring perfect drainage or readied, an immense amount of work can be done on this fund alone; but couple with this the convict money, one-half of which goes into the general revenue fund of each county, and may be used on roads if the county commissioners so wish, and the levy of a three-mill tax on all values for same purpose, and all will see that the power to make good roads has been given without stint."

Another act of the highest importance sets aside for purposes of road improvement the Indian war claims, the payment of which has been authorized by congress. From this alone the state will realize over half a million dollars.

It is an interesting fact that the average swamp land fund and the Indian war claims fund both come to the state from the national government; and now that the legislature has decided to use them for road building they are virtually national aid to road improvement. The swamp lands were granted to the state by congress about the middle of the last century. A large part of the lands have since been sold or donated to promote railroads and other internal improvements, but there are still many millions of acres of valuable land from which an immense fund can be derived, all of which is to be used for road building. The roads are not to be built by the state, but by the counties, each of which will draw from these funds in proportion to the total assessed value of its property.

This is not all the road legislation the good roads advocates of Florida want. A large and enthusiastic state good roads convention was held at Gainesville in July. Resolutions were adopted demanding the employment of convicts in road building; urging joint action of counties in building through lines of roads across the state in all directions; pledging support to candidates for office who will work for good roads; declaring for cooperation with the National Good Roads association in the work of organization; and demanding that the national government aid the states in the great work of building good roads throughout the country.

Keeping Boys on the Farm.

A prominent breeder of Short-horns claims to have found a way to keep the boys on the farm. As each boy reaches a certain age he gives him a few good pedigreed females, bargaining that he is to have all the males while the boy receives all the females. The father claims that it pays him well, while the son soon finds himself with a small herd of improved animals on his hands and has no desire to leave the farm.

Clean Milking is Important.

Pains should be taken to extract the last drop, if possible, at every milking. Not only should this be done because the milk last drawn is the richest, but that cows may be made to maintain their flow much longer when pains are taken at each milking. This is a matter of great importance to the dairyman, as it determines the profit or loss of his business. A poor man cannot afford to keep a poor cow.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

The feast of tabernacles which was observed by all Hebrew families this week, beginning on Monday at sunset and continuing until Tuesday at the same time is a continuation of the cycle of sacred days which was ushered in at sunset on September 21, and with the opening of the Jewish New Year, October 1 marked the observance of the Day of Atonement. This, the most solemn of all sacred days among those of the Jewish faith, of both orthodox and reformed tendencies, was dedicated to fasting, penitence and prayer, so that through these might come a quickening of the religious and moral life. But with sunset Monday evening began the Feast of Tabernacles, the great harvest festival of Israel, whose hours are given to thanksgiving and joy. According to ancient custom, the festival extended through seven days, and was followed by a day of holy convocation, sometimes spoken of as an eighth day. Thus the present cycle of Jewish festivals will end with Atzereth, or the concluding festival, on October 13.

The feast of Booths or Tabernacles, or the feast of ingathering, is a heritage of the Jews of today from the Israel of Moses. Its observance was commanded in the time of the great leader and legislator, and throughout the centuries it has been regarded as the festival to commemorate God's protective care over his people while in the Wilderness and as a season of joy and thankfulness for the kindly fruits of the earth.

Anciently, the festival fell, as now, in the season of the harvest, when the chief fruits of the ground were gathered in, the corn, the wine and the oil. Hence, in Exodus, it is spoken of as the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field. This is implied in the name—the feast of Ingathering.

But with this commemorative season is associated a great historical event, which the Jews are enjoined to remember during the celebration of the festival and which inspires its other name, the feast of Tabernacles or Booths. Every Israelite was commanded to live in tabernacles during the feast's continuance. "Ye shall dwell in booths seven days * * * that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt," reads the law in Leviticus, wherefore the name, the feast of Booths and Tabernacles.

"THE STETSON 'UNCLE TOM' COMPANY.

A big feature and a taking one with pretty nearly all classes of theatre-goers is the old plantation songs and pastimes by genuine negroes, such as existed in the old South on the big plantations in Ante-Bellum times. 'Twas in the evening, when the day's work in the cotton-fields was done, and massa had gone to bed—in the darkened days of slavery, that the dusky toilers were wont to gather around their humble huts and there hold high jollity under the pale light of the moon. Almost true to nature and tradition is the plantation scenes presented by Mauger Washburn of the Stetson Company in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is booked to appear at the Grand Opera House on Friday Oct. 9th. All the old melodies are sung in that rich plaintive voice so peculiar to the Southern darkey. Songs that our daddies sang when they went to war and songs that our mothers hummed as they rocked the babies to sleep. "The Old Folks at Home," "Suwanee River," "Picking Cotton" and Stephen Foster's never dying melodies will all be rendered by a large contingent of genuine plantation darkeys, male and female. A Mississippi landing with the arrival of a cotton boat and the manner of its unloading, also genuine buck and wing dancing will be shown. In the Stetson Company, a wonderful exposition of life in the Sunny South among the slaves is given. It shows the black man in his joys and his sorrows so realistically that it is hard to imagine the spectator is not actually on the plantation. The evolution of the negro since the late unpleasantness is forcibly demonstrated in the great cake walking contest, wherein twenty dusky belles and beaux vie with each other to win the cake. The cast of white artists with the company is said to be the strongest artistically ever seen in this production, while the parade and its many novel features are, we are assured, a revelation in outside display for a company playing in opera houses.

CEMENT YOUR CELLAR.

It Costs But a Few Dollars and the Work Will Pay for Itself in a Few Weeks.

A damp cellar is an abomination and a menace to health. Cement it yourself; it need cost you only a few dollars for cement. Once experienced, you wouldn't part with this great comfort and convenience. Smooth the cellar floor, inclining it slightly toward one side and one end, if the cellar drain is at one corner. Along this side and end make a shallow rounded trench. Lay from an inch to an inch and a half of cement over the floor, making the open drain at side and end as shown in the cut. Any water that now gets into the cellar is at once carried by the open drain to the outlet drain, and there is no mud in the cellar.—Farm Journal.

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

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

Solution of the Road Question Should Engage the Attention of Our Best Men.

It is claimed by some that the building of roads is strictly a local matter, that the benefits are entirely local, and that the whole expense should be borne by the local committees. This is not the view taken by the most progressive countries of Europe. There the building and maintenance of roads is one of the important functions of government. France, Germany and Switzerland are covered by a network of the finest roads in the world. As a result, the western half of Europe is the pleasure ground of the world. The revenue derived from tourists is one of the principal sources of income for people of nearly all classes. But without these good roads this revenue could never be secured.

The aim of the people in those countries is to make their grand mountains, their beautiful lakes, their lovely valleys, their castles and monuments easily accessible by means of fine, hard, smooth roads.

What a contrast appears when we turn to our own country. We have the finest scenery in the world in the great mountains of the west, but it is practically inaccessible. Except as they get glimpses of it from car windows, the grandeur of our mountains and canyons, and the beauty of our mountain lakes, streams and valleys are a sealed book to the general traveling public. And this will always be the case so long as steep, stony mountain trails are the only means of travel beyond the railway lines. Indeed, much of our finest scenery cannot be reached, even by such trails. If the United States government, in cooperation with the states and local communities, would build great, smooth highways, making the wonders and beauties of our great west easily accessible to tourists, in a few years the tide of travel would be turned westward. Not only would millions of dollars be kept at home, but other millions would be brought to our shores by tourists from foreign lands.

But the natural attractions of our country are not the only things which are made inaccessible by the lack of good roads. Our places of historic interest are mostly in the same category. Take, for instance, Monticello, home and tomb of the immortal Jefferson. Few Americans even know where it is, much less visit it. Monticello is only three miles from the city of Charlottesville, Va., which is on two great trunk lines. Why, then, is it so little known? Because three miles of about as bad road as can be imagined lie between it and the railway station. One cannot travel over that narrow, steep, rough, muddy country road without a feeling of shame. At present an effort is being made by a small band of patriotic men and women to build what is known as the Jefferson Memorial road, to make Monticello accessible to the public, but only a beginning has been made, and they are finding it up-hill work to raise funds to complete the task.

But, after all, the encouragement of travel is not the most important reason for the building of good roads. They are absolutely necessary for the prosperity and happiness of the people. The era of railroad building on a large scale is practically at an end. In the course of commercial and industrial development we have reached a point where the great problem of improving the common roads must be faced. We can no longer treat it as a local question. We have tried that for three-quarters of a century, and in nearly every section of the country the miserable results are apparent. The good roads problem will never be solved locally. It is too vast. It can be solved only by the genius, the wealth, the labor and the patriotism of the whole people. A great national movement is necessary. In cooperation of the nation, the states, the counties and the local communities lies the solution of the problem.

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Keep an account with each of your cows, and learn if they are helping to support you or not. Get returns for your care and trouble.—Epitome.

158,000 Members Reported.

Patriotic Sons of America Hear of Big Gains and Elect Officers.

The biennial convention of the National Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was held last week in Baltimore.

The following officers were elected: National President—J. Shindzi Krause, of Pennsylvania.

National Vice President—William H. Titton, of New Jersey.

National Master of Forums—William E. Valent of Maryland.

National Secretary—F. E. Stees of Pennsylvania.

National Treasurer—F. P. Spiese, of Pennsylvania.

National Assistant Secretary—C. H. Stees, of Pennsylvania.

National Chaplain—Rev. D. E. Rupley, of Lork Haven, Pa.

National Conductor—John L. Dill, of Ohio.

National Inspector—E. W. Alexander, of Virginia.

National Guard—Henry W. Ray, of Kentucky.

Atlantic City was decided upon as the place for the next biennial convention.

According to the statistical report of the national secretary, the membership of the order during the last year has been increased by 10,000. The total membership is now 158,000.

Debarred, Even if Elected.

From the legal papers filed at Harrisburg last week, setting forth the candidates on the various State tickets, it appears that the two candidates for Judge of Superior Court on the Socialist ticket are a carpenter and a publisher, respectively. Even if they were elected they could not serve on the bench, because they are not members of any bar.

THE ROYAL MONTH AND THE ROYAL DISEASE.—Sudden changes of weather are especially trying, and probably to none more so than to the scrofulous and consumptive. The progress of scrofula during a normal October is commonly great. We never think of scrofula—its lumps, cutaneous eruptions and wasting of the bodily substance—without thinking of the great good many sufferers from it have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose radical and permanent cures of this one disease are enough to make it the most famous medicine in the world. There is probably not a city or town where Hood's Sarsaparilla has not proved its merit in more homes than one, in arresting and completely eradicating scrofula, which is almost as serious and as much to be feared as its near relative,—consumption.

He woos the muse when full of booze, This poet most confusing, He woos the muse, and airs his views, More wooing than amusing.

The Third Thing. Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart will do two things. It will relieve in 30 minutes and cure every disease of the heart and secondly it will enrich the blood. Now the heart steps in and owing to its new strength pumps an increased supply of this rich, red blood to the nerves and thus feeds them, which is the third thing necessary in curing by this new process, heart disease or nervousness.—15 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The nursery is one sort of bawl room.

Life's a Burden.—If the stomach is not right, is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you Light-Headed? Do you have Sick Headache? Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial for 10 cents.—10 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John C. Wolf, administrator of the estate of Samuel S. Lowry, late of Madison township, deceased, will sit at the office of John G. Freese in the town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday Nov. 5, 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. EDWARD J. FLYNN, Auditor.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on October 12th, 1902, by J. F. Welsh, T. E. Hyde and W. Scott Adler, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874 and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Buttless Suspenders Company" the character and object of which is the manufacture and sale of suspenders, and for that purpose to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto. C. W. MILLER, solicitor. Sept. 17, '02.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Mrs. Kat's Building, Court House Alley, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office, in Townsend's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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

Office on Centre Street, first door below Opera House.

A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ent Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. MCKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Columbian Building, 2nd Floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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

IKELER & IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office back of Farmers' National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA, Office in Ent'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, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank, 11-16-99

EDWARD FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA, Office Liddiott building, Locust avenue

H. BIERMAN, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St. 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m. BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. S. JOHN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence, 410 Main St. 7-30-19 BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D., THE EYE A SPECIALTY, Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. No Sunday work. 311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS, DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Crown and bridge work

SPECIALTY, Corner Main and Centre Streets, BLOOMSBURG, PA, Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE, SURGEON DENTIST, Office Barton's Building, Main below Market BLOOMSBURG, PA. All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. BY THE USE OF GAS, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted. To be open all hours during the day.

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CITY HOTEL, W. A. Hartzel, Prop. No. 121 West Main Street,

Large and convenient sample rooms, ba rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor. (Opposite the Court House) BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Large and convenient simple rooms, ba rooms, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.