THE GRANGE

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

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION These Are Not So Fully Realized as They Might Be.

(Special Correspondence, 1 One of the incidental benefits of membership in the grange is the possibility of co-operation in the buying and selling of farm products and farm supplies. We had almost said the advantage was more ideal than real. In but few granges is the co-operative idea carried out to anything near its limit. In many

granges the idea does not exist, That co-operation is successful among farmers we need only to refer to two or three well known instances to prove. . Fourteen years ago 500 Iowa farmers combined in a regularly incorporated organization to dispose of their products and to buy supplies at a reduced rate. Their capital stock is about \$25,-000, each share being worth \$10. None except practical farmers may hold shares, and no member can hold more than ten shares. Last year they did a business of more than \$620,000, with an expense of less than \$4,000, and in the total existence of the company it has done more than \$5,000,000 worth of business without the loss of a dollar. A general agent manages the concern, which buys all the products from the members and markets them to much better advantage than the individual members possibly could. It buys supplies for the farmer's family, home and farm in ear lots at wholesale prices and sells them to him at just a sufficient advance to cover the company's ex-

A co-operative organization of Danish dairy farmers may also be cited. It was formed in 1882, and now there are 1,057 co-operative dairies in Denmark, which, with their equipment, have cost over \$7,000,000. They are owned by about 140,000 shareholders and receive milk from \$50,000 cows. During 1900 about 3,700,000,000 pounds of milk were delivered to these dairles, and the total production of butter from them was 137,000,000 pounds at a value of about \$36,000,000. This is doing things on a large scale, it is true, but it is doing them. With the spirit and the purpose which the Iown organization or the Danish dairymen displayed even in much lesser degree, what could not be accomplished in a fraternal order like the grange? The Pomona grange should give more attention to co-operative buying and selling. It could make itself a powerful commercial factor in the county; so might the subordinate grange in its narrower field. We preach co-operation, but do we practice it?

A PATRON.

Making Attractive Homes.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and to strengthen our attachment to our pursuit are among the objects of the grange. When we compare the homes of farmers where there are no granges with those where the grange is strongest we do not have to be very keen to see a vast difference in the surroundings. There is a section of the state where there is an ignorant prejudice against the grange because it is advancing modern ideas as applied to agriculture. In such communities you will see the women carrying water long distances from the well, while the men folk sit around the kitchen, and the slops and dishwater are thrown outside the kitchen door for want of a drain, and the pigpen is within ten feet of the house, so as to be bandy to feed the hogs. No such condition exists where there is a grange. It teaches cleanliness and thrift and has been the means of making better sanitary conditions in farm homes. It means something definite when we say in our declaration that we are banded together to enhance the beauty and comfort of our homes.-G. A. Fuller.

Co-operative Insurance In Ohio.

There are now said to be 112 mutual insurance associations in Ohio, with a total volume of risks of over \$188,000. 000. The Patrons' Mutual, located in Logan county, O., has been in operation for more than twenty-four years and has carried its members for one-ninth of 1 per cent. There has been no effort made to solicit members, but when an honest and honorable man applies for membership his application is passed upon by the board of officers and is accepted or rejected by a vote of the members. In this way hazardous risks are frequently avoided and the association has run as long as six years without any losses. And in the twenty-four years there has only been one year in which the losses were so heavy as to make the cost as much as it would have been in a stock company, says one of its members.

The Grange In Washington.

The present secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wilson, is a member of the grange. The assistant secretary of agriculture, J. H. Brigham, is a member and is past master of the national grange The grange keeps a national legislative committee at Washington to look after legislation bearing on the farmer's interests.

The excellent showing universally made by grange mutual insurance companies is due to care in selection of risks, economy of administration and careful supervision.

> 'd that New Hampshire has a every township, and one hio has sixteen granges in

FALL CARE OF COWS.

When Pastures Are Getting Hare It Pays to Hanl a Little Fodder to the Field.

In the feeding of dairy cows two seasons are recognized by the average dairyman. These are the winter feeding season and the summer season. In the former case the animals are entirely dependent upon what grain and fodder are alloted to them, there being no opportunity for grazing afforded. The very opposite of this is true during the summer season, the animals being expected to hunt their own living. The transition from one season to another frequently causes a falling off in the milk supply. This is particularly true in the fall when the animals are left to shift for themselves after the rights become cold. The fact is lost sight of that a dairy animal is of rather delicate constitution, and on this account cannot withstand the hardships which the beef animal can bear.

It is an exceedingly good plan to allow cows to have shelter at night after the first of October. If they are put in the stable or in sheds and fed a small grain ration night and morning, together with a little fodder, they will ill erally respond to such treatment at milking time, and will more than pay for the food fed in this way, and the labor involved in earing for them. While the days remain warm they are just as well out in the pasture, as there is no food better adapted for milk production than good grass. Grass is also economical, and for this reason one should endeavor to extend the grazing season just as long as possible. If pastures are getting a little bare, it will generally pay to haul a little fodder to the field. This may be cornfodder, sorghum, Kaffir corn, millet or any crops of this character. It is never a good plan to turn cows onto frosted grass after having kept them in the stable during the night, it being much better to keep them housed until the crass is approaching dryness.-Midland

CORN FOR THE CALVES.

After Fifteen Years of Experience Writer Declares It to Be the Very Best Food.

My experience in raising calves extends over fifteen years. Of course, everyone knows how to feed calves, but many do not know just what is best to feed. Ask me, and I will say "shelled corn." "When do you begin?" I begin when the calf is three days old. Feed it just a few kernels at first and gradually increase to a pint by the time ft all up. I never knew a calf to pass a whole grain. I never feed a calf feeding. If I am raising calves for milkers I do not feed them enough to make them fat. I have experimented with all manner of ground foods, but none of them equal shelled corn. My calves' hair is sleek and glossy; they are growing rapidly; they run and frisk about and are always ready to eat corn. My neighbor, who persists in feeding his calves all the milk they can drink, besides a couple of quarts of ground feed, has funny looking calves. They are little, pot-gutted things; hair standing on end. They have the scours | quarter ending June 30th, 1903. nearly all the time; ile around half asleep. I wouldn't trade one of mine want good salves feed them corn; if you want poor, worthless animals, feed them something else.-I. H. Watt, in Practical Farmer.

USUALLY EFFECTS CURE.

Common-Sense Device for Preventing Cows Throwing Fences or Hooking Each Other.

This is my style of a device to prevent cattle throwing fences or hooking other cows. It is made of a wooden strip fourths inch thick, being attached to the horns by screws. To this is fastened, by a small bolt, a strip of hardwood, three inches wide, one-half inch



FOR FENCE LIFTERS

thick, and of a length sufficient to reach downward within one inch of the face, and to within two or three inches of the nostrils. In the lower end of this strip are previously driven several sharp nails, which project about one-fourth inch. The arrangement, when properly attached, allows the animal to eat and drink with all ease, but when an at- by Worthy State Master, W. F. Hill. tempt is made to hook or to throw a fence, the sharpened nails soon cause an abrupt cessation of that kind of mischief .- S. E. Fletcher, in Farm and

Poor Cream Closed Factory. new creamery in Minnesota recently. The buildings had been erected and equipped at considerable expense and everything was first-class. A large supply of cream was received, but the cream itself was very poor. The farmers said they had too much work to do to bring their cream in more than once a week, and the consequence was that the cream received was of exceptionally poor quality. The butter made was of course correspondingly poor and the money received for it was not sufficient to pay expenses and yield a profit. Hence the creamery shut down. It was found to be impossible

poor butter.-Farmers' Review.

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Ailman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a. State Grange.

TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS. Through these columns I desire to call the attention of Pennsylvania Patrons to the favorable opportunity near at hand of attending what now promises to be two of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of their kind in the history of the order. First the thirt-seventh annual ses-

sion of the National Grange, held in Rochester, New York, November 11 to 19th, inclusive, opening with a public meeting on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday at 11 a. m., opening session of National Grange that evening at 8 o'clock the sixth, or degree of "Flora" (flowers) will be conferred followed on the next evening at the same hour, by the seventh or degree of "Ceres' (Godess of cereals) the highest and most beautiful degree of the Order. The Hon. E. B. Morris, of Sodeus, Master of the New York State Grange, has asked for twenty-five hundred candidates for this degree. Will not you be one of them? Any fourth degree member in good standing is eligible to the higher degrees. Friday evening, Nov. 13th there will be exhibition work of the subordinate degrees. All the business sessions are to convene in the fourth degree, at 10:30 a. m., 2nd 8 p. m., unless otherwise ordered, and all fourth degree members are invited to attend. Second, but perhaps first in im

portance to Pennsylvania Patrons is the Wilkes-Barre meeting, when on Dec. 8th next, the thirty-first annual session of the State Grange is to convene in the ninth regiment Armory hall, ample in size to accommodate banks of the winding Susquehanna, in this anthracite coal city, of some sixty thousand population. The large Nesbit opera house has been secured for degree work on Wednesday even-

The local committee of arrangements, as well as other workers, have well in hand perfecting of the programme, which will embrace many interesting features.

Asking you with candor and earnestness to strive, if possible; to atthe calf is six weeks old. They chew tend these meetings, firm in the opinion that you will be benefitted, not only as a Patron, but as an so doing.

I am very fraternally, A. M. CORNELL, Lecturer Penn'a. State Grange.

Come to State Grange meeting at Wilkes-Barre and be enthused for the work of the coming year.

Miola grange, No. 1101, Ciarion county, initiated a class of 32 during

Mrs. Della Hunsinger, Lady Asst. writes: "Colley Grange, No. 365, Sullivan county, was organized in 1874. Meetings were held in an old school house for a number of years. Regular meetings have been held ever since the organization. Three charter members are still on the roll. We now have a membership of 80; own four acres of land, have a barn that will hold 50 horses, cut hay enough to feed when needed and have a three-story hall with all necestwo and one-half inches wide, and three- sary appliances. We have just initiated a class of four, making a gain of eight for this year.

I have also visited Wilmot grange, No. 512, Bradford county. They have lecture hours and a question box and of course interesting meetings.

I have also visited New Albany

grange, No. 205, reorganized this year. Their membership is increasing and their prospects for the future are good.

Turtle Point Grange, No. 1236, McKean county, admitted a class of 22 during the quarter just ending. .

Two new granges were organized in Penn'a. during the month ending Oct. 20th, 1903. One at Hegins, Schuylkill county and one at Montalto, Franklin county. The former by Bro. Chas. Haskins and the latter

Both the Trunk Line and the Central Passenger Association have granted open excursions for the meeting of the Penn'a, State Grange, at Wilkes-Barre. Thus any one wishing to at-Poor cream caused the closing of a tend can get an excursion ticket without card orders.

> For quarter ending Sept. 30th 1903, Fidelity Grange, No. 1238, McKean county, initiated a class of twenty-six.

flother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 11-5 8t

Nell-"She carries her fad for seconddown. It was found to be impossible hand bargains to a ridiculous extreme."
to build up a valuable reputation on Belle—"Yes, she's even going to marry a widower."

A BATTLE IN THE AIR.

Sparrows Attack a Host of Dragon Plies and Are Put to Ignominlous Flight.

The Hochl of Tokyo prints the following wonderful tale: "On the 23d ult., at to enter a bank or store about closing four p. m., that part of alry space that time usually in his shirt sleeves and overcanoples a slope commonly called with a pen behind his ear, and ask if Notoyazaka, which forms part of Ubagamimachi, in Yesashi, Hokkaido, became the scene of sanguinary battle between hostile forces of winged creatures. The combatants were 100 swallows on the one side and millions of dragon files on the other. If inferior in number, the turns with a torged check. Upon reswallows were certainly superior in intellectual and physical powers to their steps to the store, enters, asks some opponents on the occasion in question, trivial questions of the book-keeper as one would believe, and everybody had but one opinion as to the end of the mid-air contest.

"But the unexpected happened, and after charges and countercharges, and towns. other aeronautic movements ending in 'at close quarter' fighting of some duration, the swallows beat a hasty retreat, or rather disgraced themselves by the most confused flight ever indulged in by a vanquished enemy. Then the victorious dragon flies flew about that particular portion of the sky with the unmistakable 'air' of noble conquerors, performing all sorts of 'assertive' antics, which included airy curacoling, evolutions, soarings, plunging, etc., all suffitiently significant and all tending to proclaim the fact of their undisputed occupation of the atmospheric superficies over the Notoyazaka."

STOP FOOT BINDING.

Chinese Women Organize Club to Improve Their Understanding-Reforms That Might Follow.

According to the North China Herald. there is a movement along the Hoang-Ho to improve the standing of Chinese women. Tien Tsu Hul, the Society of the Natural Feet, has been established. its sole purpose being the extermination of pedal slavery throughout the Celestial the many who will assemble in the kingdom. Its membership, as yet totalpicturesque Wyoming Valley, on the ly inadequate to expedite progress, is composed, says the New York Herald, of native and foreign women. Its first step toward reform is the publication of its propaganda and a petition to foreigners to aid in freeing Chinese women from mortifying customs.

When you come right down to the bottom of the matter it is time the women of China were given a chance to catch up with their western sisters. There is no reason on earth to believe they are not naturally gifted with as broad an understanding. The project, therefore, should not be footless. It there is anything in the old saying, "He who runs may read," their new footing ought to affect their education.

It is not anticipated that the innovamore than two quarts of milk at a American farmer, citizen and man by tion will mean any marked difference in the rhythm of Chinese poetry. It may, however, cause confusion for future anthropologists who concern themselves with Chinese footprints on the sands of

COST OF CLOTHES IN RUSSIA.

Men Pay About Seven and a Half Dollars a Year and the Women Only Three.

the costume of the average Russian acter. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y. costs the least. Ten rubles, or about for a dozen of his. In short, if you Steward, of Penn'a. State Grange, \$7.50, will clothe a male citizen of the czar's realm, while the woman's costume will cost less than \$3.

The man's costume, says an extrousers tucked into boots of halfdressed leather, a cotton shirt, and a sheepskin coat. A coarse Camlet caften bound around with a sash completes the dress.

The women wear a sarafan, or long petticoat, which is held up by straps running over the shoulders, a chemise with sleeves to the elbow, a kerchief over the head, and a pair of shoes, Stockings are sometimes worn, but more frequently the legs and feet are bound with strips of cotton or linen cloth. For outdoor wear a quilted jacket or long cloak is added.

The simplicity and cheapness of the dress is not due to any lack of vanity. but to the poor circumstances under which the majority of the Russians

Some Odd Tests.

The department of agriculture has undertaken a series of experiments intended to answer, if possible, the old question: "How long can seeds remain in the soil, and still retain their power of germination?" In 1901 Dr. Beal reported that he had found seeds which responded to germination tests after having been buried 20 years. The seeds buried by the agricultural department at the Arlington farm are packed with dry clay in porous clay pots, covered with saucers and placed at various depths, from six inches to three and a half feet. There are 32 complete sets, in 3,584 pots. representing 109 species, 84 genera and \$4 families. Tests are to be made at the end of 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 years.

A Night's Journey.

There is conclusive evidence to show that in one unbroken nocturnal flight the European bird known as the northern bluethroat passes from Central Africa to the German sea, a distance of 1,600 miles, making the journey in nine hours. From its winter home in Africa observations have determined that it starts after sunset, arriving at its far northern summer haunts before dawn the next morning.

Chicago's Shipments of Ment. Dressed beef to the amount of 1,049,-801,765 pounds, 909,918 cattle, 831,728 sheep, 1,251,798 hogs, 150,615 pounds of dressed pork, 382,498,069 pounds of lard, and 660,869,799 pounds of meat in various forms were shipped out of Chicago A Ciever Swindler-

Bankers and merchants should be on the lookout for a clever swindler, J. K. Dillman, who operates with forged checks. Dillman's scheme is a nearby house in which he is employed could have a check cashed, it being short of money. If the answer is in the affirmative Dillman walks ceiving the money he retraces his and departs by another door. Dillman has operated successfully in many Pennsylvania and New Jersey

CASTORIA. Chart Flitchers Bears the

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Saranel S. Lovery, late of Madison Township, deceased.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the 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, tate of Madison township, deceased, will sit at the office of John G. Freeze in the town of Riccomsburg, on Tuesday Nov. 8, 1963, 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 declarred from coming in on said fund.

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Salt Rehm Cured Quick,-Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Salt Rheum and all itching or burning skin diseases in a day, One application gives almost instant relief, For Itching, Blind, or Bleeding Piles it stands without a peer. Cures in

three to six nights. 35 cents. - 30 Sold by C. A. Kleim. Autumn is the time for the automobile.

Welcome Death.—"I was for wo years a great sufferer from heart trouble nd nervousness. At times my puts was so Dr. Agnew's Care for the Heart gave me reief in 30 minutes. After using four bottles can truly say I never felt better in my life. Margaret Smith, Brussels, Ont -31 Sold y C. A. Kleim.

It doesn't take an artist tod raw con-

Pill-Fame.—To cents a vial for Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills would not make them the fame they enjoy to-day if the curative powers were not in them. Worth will get to he top and that accounts for the wonderful demand for these little gems. They positive-ly cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache. -32 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Mrs. Muggins—" Was your entertainment for charity successful?" Mrs. Buggins— "Oh, very. We nearly paid expenses."

To ACCOMMODATE those who are partial o the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for "catarrhal troubles," the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Barring the inhabitants of the earth Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but who wear practically no clothes at all, changes them to a natural and healthy char-

Palpitation of the Heart. Faint or Dizzy Spells and Nervousness re-

lieved in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure not only cures the heart, but the nerves change, consists of coarse cotton as well. It cures by a new process and is an honest, harmless, wonderful remedy for weak hearts, weak nerves, weak blood, -29 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The sun always has time to burn.

The English "Society for the Prevention of Consumption" presided over by the Prince of Wales, was recently addressed by Sir William Broadbent, who stated that it was tefinitely known that every case of consumption began with a germ communicated me other case. There is no such thing as nherited consumption. There may be local veakness which tends to consumption, but the germ has absolutely to be planted in that weak spot before consumption c n ensus

This ought to comfort thousands of people who have "weak chests" or "weak lungs." They are not forcordained victims of this dread disease. All that is needed to bid absolute defiance to this deadly scourge, is to be able to strengthen the weak lungs, this need is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It so purifies the blood and increases the blood supply, that disease is thrown off, and the weak organs are nourished into perfect health, which defies germs of every kind. People, given up by doctors, emaciated, bleeding at the lungs, with obstinate, lingering coughs, are being cured every day by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." It is a strictly temperance medicine containing no whisky or other intoxicant.

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