

THE GRANGE

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

BURTON C. PATTERSON.

He has Accomplished Much For the Farmers of the Nutmeg State.

Burton C. Patterson, master of the Connecticut state grange, joined Hope grange, No. 20, soon after its organization in May, 1876. This was the only live grange in Connecticut for several years. The other previous organizations, together with the state grange,



BURTON C. PATTERSON.

ceased to exist. Through his efforts, heartily supported by other loyal members of Hope No. 20, the opportunity was secured at a meeting of the Connecticut state board of agriculturists for the delivery of an address by Mortimer Whitehead, past lecturer of the national grange, March 31, 1884, Lebanon grange, No. 21, was organized. Others followed rapidly, and the state grange was organized June 24, 1885. At its first annual meeting, held Dec. 31, 1885, Mr. Patterson was elected chairman of the executive committee for a term of three years and continued a member of the state executive committee until elected master of the state grange at its January session, which office he still holds.

He has always been an active worker on all lines of co-operation, perfecting a system of state trade arrangements surpassed by none. He also has been for years and is now state purchasing agent.

On these special lines of co-operation the Patrons of Connecticut have profited largely in their purchases. Matters of legislation pertaining to rural and agricultural interests have always been carefully watched, and many laws on the statute books are the result of his labors.

In 1887 the Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance company was granted a charter and the company organized which has saved the Patrons of Connecticut many thousands of dollars. Mr. Patterson was elected director for his county and its treasurer, which positions he still occupies. He has also been selectman and has represented his town in the legislature. He is also treasurer of the Connecticut Dairy-men's association, secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' association, a trustee of the Connecticut Agricultural college and a member of its executive and farm committees. The work which is necessary to be done in the above positions, together with the management of his dairy and stock farm of 275 acres, keeps him busy, but he is always ready to meet and cordially greet his many Patron friends.

Grange work in Connecticut is progressing finely along all lines. The juvenile work has recently been inaugurated in that state.

An Ideal Maine Hall.

Cascade grange of Maine is rejoicing in its occupancy of a new grange hall. It cost \$3,500. The building rests on a solid foundation of Doolin granite. It is 35 by 65 feet and admirably proportioned. There is a covered entrance in the center of the building and on the inside to the left a check room 12 by 12. Opposite this is a good sized ticket office with a broad stairway leading to the hall above. Back of the check room is the kitchen, 12 by 22 feet. The supper room is in the rear of all and is a most convenient apartment, 35 by 50 feet. Upstairs there is another check room and the main hall, which is 35 by 40 feet, with a stage in the rear 13 by 35 feet. The finish of the building is North Carolina pine, all the doors and stairs being birch. The building is lighted by electricity.

A Strong Insurance Organization.

The Salisbury and Amesbury Mutual Fire Insurance company, under the management of the state grange, is rapidly increasing its business, says the New England Homestead. The high water mark of business under the old management was about \$950,000, while the present business amounts to \$1,350,000. The policy holders number over 1,200 and the towns represented about 200. Since Jan. 1 over \$900,000 has been written and losses paid amounting to \$2,300. All bills are paid to date, and there is a balance in the treasury of about \$3,000. All these risks have been carefully inspected before writing. Massachusetts Patrons have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the success of their venture thus far.

The Work in Maine.

Returns from 162 subordinate granges for the quarter ended Sept. 30 fully maintain the average increase of the year and indicate that the total membership in Maine at this time exceeds 40,000. This shows a net yearly gain of almost 2,800 during the past six years, a record of which Maine Patrons may well be proud.

There is a grange in Michigan that has an average attendance of about 50 per cent of the membership. The grange meets every week, begins on time, owns the grange hall. That grange is prosperous.

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

HOG-DRESSED CALVES.

Attract the Eye of the Customer, and Bring Much Better Prices.

Farmers having calves to sell can realize the most money for them by slaughtering and sending them to market instead of selling them alive at home. They not only save the middleman's profits, but if the calves are properly dressed they should command as high prices as city-dressed veal, although the latter now sells for from one to four cents per pound more than veals dressed in the country and shipped to the commission merchants. The principal difference is in the appearance, on account of the often slovenly and careless manner of country dressing. The city butchers understand that in order to meet the wants of their customers, the first-class shop butchers, or retailers who are willing to pay the highest prices, the veal must be dressed to attract the eye of a customer. The calf should be of good form and have a firm and solid feel; the flesh white and well set; the kidneys well covered; and the fat not torn, matted or bloody, and free from blood or wet inside. The following plain directions for dressing and shipping veals and reasons therefor are made up from an experience of thirty-seven years in handling, dressing and selling calves in the market.

An open shed or building with doors at each end or side, to allow a free current of air and facilitate the cooling and drying as soon as possible, is the best for the purpose. The calf should remain quiet at least two hours before slaughtering. Knock it on the head and hang up evenly by both hind legs, keeping them about fifteen inches apart at the hock joints, leaving the legs on. Cut the throat, neck, flesh and bone through, leaving the head adhering to the skin. Let it hang until all the blood is thoroughly drained from the veins and flesh; then open the carcass by slitting the belly from near the udder to the breast-

bone. Remove the entrails, paunch, liver or hailet and lights, using great care not to injure or break the kidneys, or muss the fat around them, or get blood inside the carcass. Should any blood get in, remove it by pressing a clean damp cloth wrung out in cold water against the blood. Do not rub or wash it out, or use any water inside at all. Let it hang without handling until it is thoroughly cooled off and the flesh is set, using a stretch-rod to hold open the slit in front and facilitate the cooling and drying.



After the animal heat has passed off and the flesh is firm and solid, cut or saw off the legs and leg-skins close to the knee-joints, and the head and head-skin close behind the ears. Attach a tag to the bagskin and another to the skin in front, the tag showing your address in full; also the address of the party the veal is consigned to. Send a postal to the consignees so that they can hunt it up in case of delay in delivery. It is advisable to ship by express to insure quick delivery.

If the calf is killed immediately after being driven or worried the flesh will be feverish and red or dark colored, and will not set or feel firm. If hung unevenly or by one leg it will dry, cool and set crooked, and have a bad appearance. If handled before it is perfectly cooled the flesh will be soft and flabby and will not keep, or sell for full price. If the kidneys or kidney fat are in bad order this defect will injure the sale. If blood gets inside and it is wet it will ferment and turn sour. Leaving the legs and head on until thoroughly set and cold prevents the skin from drawing up and leaving the neck and legs exposed to the air, which would turn black and give the calf a stale appearance. If parts of the legs, leg-skin, head-skin or ears are left on, the salesman will have to cut them off or make a reduction in the weight, thus causing dissatisfaction to the shipper on account of variations between the shipping and selling weights. By using two tags you prevent trouble in case one is torn off in shipping.

Keeping the Cows Clean.

The cleaning of cows by using the brush and currycomb on them, as well as giving them a scrubbing and rinsing with a sprayer, may appear as a waste of labor to those who have never tried the plan, but if the cows were so treated the result would be more milk and butter, as the cows would be more comfortable. It is more important to brush cows than horses, as the dirt from the cows easily finds its way into the milk.—Jersey Hustler.

The smaller the field the more fence required and the more land taken from cultivation. The more oblong to the field, the more fence required to inclose a given area; conversely, the nearer a square is the field the less fence is required.

POVERTY AND SUCCESS.

Common Sense from One Who Doesn't Agree with Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie has just been telling the people of Govan that "the finest heritage for a young man is poverty." This is his own belief, and it was also the belief, he affirms, of President Garfield. Admitting the general correctness of this severely Spartan dictum, still, the first criticism that occurs is that perhaps President Garfield and Mr. Carnegie are not altogether unprejudiced witnesses. They were both born poor, "sprung from a stock of lowly parentage," by the native force that they possessed they both rose to high distinction, and came to fill a large space in the field of view of the world's fame. For them the hardy climate of early poverty and struggle proved to be the best. But does it follow that it must therefore be the best for every one, for those natures, for instance, which, while gifted with fine and high possibilities, lack the natural hardihood and tough, stern strength of men like President Garfield and Mr. Carnegie? Almost inevitably these mighty men, when they have reached the crowning slope, cannot help thinking that what proved an invigorating discipline for them must be the same to every one. But is such a generalization warranted by facts? In England the climate of a conservatory would be the very worst for the oak, but it is the best for the vine. May not human peculiarities of gifts of genius and innate possibilities of "deeds of high import" similarly differ? Enervating surroundings, of course, must in every case be injurious, but what would be sickly enervation in one case may be the very breath of life in another.

The frost in which some minds flourish, and like cedars, fling back the wintry storm, may blight others into frost bitten ruin. John Morley, Mr. Carnegie's friend, was probably not nursed in the lap of luxury, but he had not to struggle with Mr. Carnegie's or with President Garfield's rough early surroundings. He obtained the quiet culture of Oxford. His mind grew and "fourished in a grove" of academic learning. Is it likely that as a poor lad he ever could have climbed his rough way up mountains of pig iron or of steel ingots to wave the gold flag of a multi-millionaire at the top? Or from a log cabin in the backwoods have forced his way to the White House? But, besides admitting that Mr. Carnegie's and President Garfield's undoubtedly great qualities were of a kind which early hardship developed, may it not be true that the development would not have led to success unless the conditions of American life had been of a character which made such success possible? The factors seem to have been three in number. First: nature produced a Carnegie; then planted him in bracing poverty, but not in sordid squalor; and then surrounded him with peculiarly favorable conditions and opportunities. The result—a man who, like the gorgeous East, with richest hand, scatters millions in beneficence. The absence of any one of these three factors might have been fatal.—London Daily News.

Not an Epicure.

Laborer, one of the richest men in England, is simple to the point of asceticism in his tastes. To this day he is almost a teetotaler and his indifference to food has passed into a legend. One evening he came home somewhat unexpectedly to his house at Twickenham; there was no dinner ready. "Go," said Labby to his horrified butler, "to the nearest ham and beef shop and bring me back some cold ham and beef." The food was brought back; he adds that it was conveyed in an old newspaper—but that is probably a little embroidery of his own invention—and he says that he seriously thought of dispensing with cooks and having his food brought from the neighboring shop every night. He certainly could have adopted this practice without any personal sense of deprivation. He tells how once a somewhat awed host showed his sense of Labby's superiority by presenting him with sandwiches made of ham and sponge cake! Labby ate the sandwiches with keen pleasure; the prospect of telling the story was an additional condiment to the meal.—T. P. O'Connor in Everybody's Magazine.

Leg Amputated Under Hypnotism.

Dr. Frank G. Aldrich, a London physician, gives the following remarkable account of the amputation of a woman's leg during which no anaesthetic but hypnotism was used. The patient was a single woman, aged thirty-three years, on whom for several reasons, it was not considered desirable to use ordinary anaesthetics. At 3:45 p. m. she was "put to sleep," not being informed that the operation was to be performed. At 4:30, while preparations were being made in the room for the operation, she became rather restless, and the doctor objected her eyes. She immediately objected, saying, "Don't cover my eyes," although she was apparently fast asleep. So her eyes were uncovered. "At 4:50 everything being in readiness, I told her that the operation was to commence and that she would feel nothing. She said, 'All right, hold my hands,' and while she spoke the skin incisions were made. During the course of the operation she several times asked the nurse for, and drank sips of water and a little port wine, and made general remarks." The leg was removed at the knee, not the least indication, even by twitch or wince, being given of any pain during the operation. At 5:30 the doctors left her quite comfortable, and at 6:30 she ate a light supper. She made a good recovery and in a month was out of doors.

Should Feel an Interest.

One reason why many young men fail to keep a position is because they are not interested in the welfare of their employer and go through with each day's work in a lazy, indifferent sort of way, without putting enthusiasm, loyalty, or thought into it. They are not concerned about advancement or perfect workmanship and other characteristics that go to make up the indispensable employe, but aim simply to put in their time and receive their salary. Business men are quick to note interest manifested by their employes and will not long retain any who are not zealous in their work. Every young man should realize that his employer's welfare is identical with his own and should do his utmost to make the business a success.

May Eject Passengers With Bundles

Passengers carrying large bundles upon trolley cars may be ejected therefrom, according to a verdict returned by a jury before Judge Audenried in Philadelphia. Elias Goodman, with a large bundle in each hand, boarded a car in Philadelphia on April 18th, but was ejected by the motorman on account of the size of the bundles. Goodman then sued the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to recover damages for ejection and assault and battery, but the jury found in favor of the company.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. 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 Sheriff's Office at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1903.

at two o'clock p. m. All the following piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a stone in line of land of Richard Ivey, thence by same north fifty eight degrees west nine and seven tenths perches to a post; thence north six degrees west six and six tenths perches to a point on bank of head race; thence ten and one fourth degrees east two and five tenths perches to a stone; thence north sixty degrees east seven and four tenths perches to a stone in public road leading from Bloomsburg to Buck Horn; thence north twenty-three and three quarters degrees east fourteen and two tenths perches to a stone; thence north seventy nine degrees east one and six tenths perches to a corner near a spring house; thence north three degrees west one perch to a stone; thence south fifty-two and one half degrees east two and four tenths perches to a stone; thence south seventeen and three fourths degrees west five and one tenths perches to a stone; thence south two and three fourths degrees west eight and six tenths perches to a stone in the public road; thence south seventy-two degrees east eleven and one tenth perches to a white oak; thence along land of Mary B. Mendallah south fifty degrees west twenty-one perches to a stone, the piece of beginning, containing

TWO ACRES AND NINETEEN PERCHES,

whereon are erected a

STEAM AND WATER POWER GRIST MILL,

known as the "RED MILL" and three dwelling houses with out-buildings, together with the reserved rights and water rights as set forth in a certain deed of conveyance to William Ivey, dated 28th day of May, A. D. 1881, recorded in Deed Book No. 33, at page 411, etc., together also with the seven acres of land containing the dam or reservoir of said water power as described and conveyed to I. W. McKelvy by William Ivey and wife, by deed dated 1st day of September, A. D. 1882, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the county of Columbia at record in Deed Book No. 35, at page 374, etc. The land above described being the same (inter alia) conveyed to the said Davenport by Geo. W. Sterner by deed dated 14th day of April, 1899 and recorded in the Recorder's office of said Columbia county in Deed Book No. 67, at page 528.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Warren F. Goff vs. I. John Davenport, and to be sold as the property of I. John Davenport.

POWELL, AULY. DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias writ of F. Fa. 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 Sheriff's Office at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania on

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1903.

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the village of Aristes, Conyngham township, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Adjoining land of Isaiah Kretschmer, the Lutheran Church, Sylvester Fabinger, fronting on the public road leading from Catawissa to Centralia, whereon are erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE

building, barn and other out-buildings. Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Jane Robbins vs. Charles Mase and to be sold as the property of Charles Mase.

DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff.

C. A. SMALL, W. H. REARNS, ATTY'S.

LICENSE APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the following named person has filed with the clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Columbia county their petition for license, which will be presented to said Court on Monday, Dec. 7th, 1903 at 10 o'clock a. m.

Joseph Tretter, residence Centralia Borough, Hotel in a house situate in the First Ward of Centralia Borough on the west side of Locust avenue, bounded on the north by lot of Michael O'Connor, on the east by Locust avenue, on the south by lot of the Goldworthy estate and on the west by an alley, and owned by Mary Dyke. C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk of C. Q. S., Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 17, '03.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named person has filed with the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on Monday, December 7, A. D. 1903, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed nisi.

First and final account of Wm. Chrisman, guardian of the estate of Rachel C. Kile, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased. Prothonotary's Office, C. M. TERWILLIGER, Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 11, 1903.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and administrators, guardians, administrators, executors, guarantors accounts 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, Dec. 7, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. First and final account of Margaret Grimes, administratrix of the estate of H. R. Grimes, late of Montour twp., deceased.

No. 2. First and final account of Levi Singler, administrator of estate of Isabel Singler, late of Beaver twp., deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of Lorinda C. Rich, administratrix of estate of Eliza Ardwine, late of Frenchwood twp., deceased.

No. 4. First and final account of E. L. Lemon, administrator of estate of David S. Kitchen, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased.

No. 5. First and final account of W. M. Kitchen, administrator of estate of David S. Kitchen, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of J. H. Stiller and H. E. Knorr, executors of the estate of Henry J. Knorr, late of Montour twp., deceased.

No. 7. First and final account of C. Schultz, administrator of estate of Harry Schultz, late of Madison twp., deceased.

No. 8. The account of Annie M. Skeer, guardian of Flora A., Lloyd B., and Joseph A. Skeer, minor children of John B. Skeer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased; final as to Lloyd B., but first and partial as to Joseph A. Skeer.

No. 9. First and final account of Fred Brink, executor, administrator of estate of Daniel S. Brink twp., deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of J. Bruce Hess, executor, estate of Dostia Appleman, late of Benton borough, deceased.

No. 11. First and final account of J. H. Welliver, administrator of estate of Elizabeth Welliver, late of Benton twp., deceased.

No. 12. First and final account of J. H. Welliver, administrator of estate of Jacob Welliver, late of Benton twp., deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of Anna M. Lockard, administratrix of estate of Abram Lockard, late of Briarbrook twp., deceased.

No. 14. First and final account of Chas. M. Kline, administrator of estate of Solomon Letby, late of Cleveland twp., deceased.

No. 15. First and final account of Hannah George, administratrix of estate of Jeremiah George, late of Franklin twp., deceased.

No. 16. First and final account of W. S. Fisher, executor and distribution of estate of Milton D. Maatler, late of Millin twp., deceased.

No. 17. First and final account of Calvin E. Bomanly, administrator of estate of David Z. Bomanly, late of Centre twp., deceased.

No. 18. First and partial account of John C. Orsman, administrator of estate of Anna M. Orsman, late of Briarbrook twp., deceased.

No. 19. First and final account of James T. Fox, administrator of estate of Isaac Klingerman, late of Beaver twp., deceased.

No. 20. First and final account of A. H. Edgar, guardian of Sarah A. Albertson, a weak-minded person, late of Benton Borough, deceased.

No. 21. First and partial account of David P. Smith, executor of estate of John H. Smith, late of Briarbrook twp., deceased.

No. 22. First and final account of Ira R. McHenry, guardian of Mary Z. Parker, minor child of Francis M. Parker, late of Jackson twp., deceased.

No. 23. First and partial account of I. W. McKelvy, executor of estate of William McKelvy, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 24. First and final account of Otto A. Wolf, executor of estate of Catherine Coleman, late of M. Pinesburg twp., deceased.

No. 25. First and final account of P. C. and W. S. Laubach, administrators, estate of I. K. Laubach, late of Benton twp., deceased.

No. 26. Second and final account of Andrew Gray, executor of estate of William Graydon, M. D., late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 27. First and final account of Alice Gingles, administratrix of estate of Thomas H. Gingles, late of Madison twp., deceased.

No. 28. First and final account of C. W. Nugent, administrator of estate of Wm. Nugent, late of Berwick, deceased.

No. 29. First and final account of C. W. Nugent, administrator of estate of Nancy Nugent, late of Berwick, deceased.

J. C. RUTTER, JR., Register. Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 7, 1903.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following Widows' Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia County on Monday, December 7, A. D. 1903, by the clerk of said court, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Lafayette Trivellice, late of Centre township, deceased. Personalty \$399.92.

Estate of James M. Rote, late of Millville Borough, deceased. Personalty \$300.00.

Estate of Henry Webb, late of Hoaringscreek township, deceased. Personalty \$299.95.

Estate of Samuel L. Benninger, late of Beaver township, deceased. Personalty \$179.25.

Estate of John Hancock, late of Benton Borough, deceased. Personalty \$102.15. Realty \$197.85.

Estate of B. F. Girtton, late of Greenwood township, deceased. Personalty \$88.00. Realty \$262.00.

Estate of Samuel Nuss, late of Millin township, deceased. Personalty \$300.00.

Clerk's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk of C. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. 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 Sheriff's office at Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania on

SATURDAY, DEC. 12th, 1903.

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece parcel and lot of land situate in the Borough of Centralia, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Locust Avenue thence extending south on said avenue twenty-five feet, thence running east one hundred and forty feet to an alley; thence along said alley north twenty-five feet; thence west one hundred and forty feet to the place of beginning, and being the lot which is marked on the map or plan of said town with the No. 4 in Block No. 74, and being the same premises which David Walsh and wife and C. G. Murphy and wife conveyed to said Charles Fetterman by deed dated Sept 23, 1882, and whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Caroline Fetterman vs. Charles Fetterman, and to be sold as the property of Charles Fetterman.

DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff. CLINTON HERRING and R. HAWN, ATTY'S.

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, 1 door below Opera House.

A. N. YOST,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, E. 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. \$50 Will be in Orangeville Wednesday 9 each week.

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 1—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank, 11-16-99

EDWARD FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddfoot building, Locust avenue—

MONTEUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE EXCH. TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.

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