

THE GRANGE

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

A SCHOOL PROGRAMME.

A Suggestion by the Lecturer of Michigan State Grange.

At least one meeting during the year of every subordinate grange can profitably be given over to the discussion of the rural schools. There should be an intimate relationship existing between the grange and the school.

The following suggestive programme is furnished by the Michigan state lecturer, and of course it is merely suggestive. It will be varied to suit conditions.

SPECIAL SCHOOL PROGRAMME. Music—"Columbia." Roll call—Response by quotations.

Report of committee on visitation of schools. Paper—"Value of Strong Discipline Over a Child During School Days."

Topic—"The Needs of Our Rural Schools." (a) From a teacher's standpoint.

(b) From a patron's standpoint. General discussion. Question box:

Is our district school good enough as it is? How many pupils attending school in each district in your township?

Could not the small schools be consolidated with better results? How many school patrons attended the last annual school meeting?

What points do you judge from in asserting that you have a good school? In hiring a teacher what qualities do you consider a teacher must possess?

Are you satisfied with a commissioner who visits your district school but once a year and then stays but fifteen minutes? Discuss the merits of oral spelling as compared with written spelling lessons.

Has your district voted to have a library? If not, how about the library money? What progress is being made toward teaching agriculture in the public schools?

Michigan and Primary Reform. The grange in Michigan is very active just now over primary reform.

The legislative committee has issued an open letter to the patrons in Michigan upon certain issues in state affairs. They are sending to every Pomona and subordinate grange in the state a question blank, which is to be forwarded to each nominee of all political parties requesting that he fill it out and return the same to the county legislative committee.

When these are so returned they are to be read in subordinate granges without comment. These questions bear on primary reform as advocated by the Michigan state grange. In this circular to candidates the committee says:

"We expect positive and direct replies. An evasive answer or failure to reply within a reasonable time will be taken to mean that you are opposed to the passage of this measure. Upon the character of your reply will largely depend our attitude toward you."

Primary reform is not a partisan question in Michigan, consequently the grange, having pledged its influence therefor, can advocate its passage.

A Beautiful Degree. The sixth degree of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry can only be conferred by the state grange in regular or special session. It is not usual to confer this degree excepting at the annual meeting of a state grange, but it was done in Pennsylvania not long ago.

A class of sixty-five took the degree. State Master Hill of that state predicts that the time will soon come when enthusiastic patrons will insist on having the opportunity provided them near home for being invested with this degree so they will not have to wait until the state grange session.

Grange Work in Illinois. State Master Oliver Wilson of Magnolia, Ill., says that the grange is prospering wonderfully in the Prairie State. Even during the busy harvest season the work was carried on successfully, and a thing never before known in Illinois was the organization of a subordinate grange, with forty-three members, in midharvest season.

Grange fairs in Illinois have proved that strictly agricultural exhibitions, without objectionable features, will draw the crowds as well as fairs filled up with other attractions.

A good subject for discussion in the grange is the disfigurement of farm buildings by huge and ludicrous advertisements. They should be prohibited by law. The place to advertise goods is in the newspapers.

One grange insurance company covering three counties in Pennsylvania wrote \$300,000 in policies in one month. Total grange insurance in that state is \$15,000,000.

Variety in grange meetings is essential to keeping up the interest in grange work.

THE CRAFTY MILITARY SPY

A Dangerous Enemy to Every Civilized State.

MUST BE OBSERVANT

While Exhibiting a Total Ignorance of the Language of a Foreign Country He Overhears Many Important Conversations Regarding Military Secrets of Priceless Value.

There is a common and highly dangerous foe which civilized states have always to guard against—more so during times of peace than when war may be raging—and that is the military spy. He is a danger which menaces every nation, being largely employed by the respective powers of the world to discover the military secrets of other nations.

It is necessary that the man who travels about seeking other countries' secrets should be an excellent linguist, not so much so in order that he may speak the various languages, as to enable him to understand all conversation which he hears. As a matter of fact, a foreign spy often disarms suspicion by exhibiting an utter ignorance of the language of the particular country he may be visiting.

An English Government agent, while in Germany about two years ago managed to escape from a rather dangerous position by acting in such a manner. He had been sent there to try and obtain some information about a new war balloon which the German Government was trying, and decided to travel as an ignorant English tourist. He reached the neighborhood where the experiments were being carried out, but was not allowed to obtain a close inspection of the balloon.

After the experiments had been made, however, he followed the inventor of the balloon and some military friends into a neighboring inn, and sat himself down at a table near them in the hope of hearing some of their conversation. He called for "ein glas Bier" in atrociously bad German, in order to convey the impression that he knew nothing of the language. But the military gentlemen still seemed to suspect him, and began talking aloud among themselves, in their own language, about the English "dog," and referring to him in other abusive terms.

The agent, however, took no notice whatever of the remarks, although he well understood their meaning, and sat smoking his pipe and drinking his beer in a manner quite unconcerned. This seemed to satisfy the inventor and his friends, who forthwith began to talk of the balloon experiments. In half an hour the agent had learned enough of the details of the invention—which was a very important one—to send a good report home, and thus enabled his government to learn what Germany was doing in the way of aerial warfare.

It is on account of the espionage which exists in such countries as Great Britain, Russia, Germany and France that the military authorities of these Powers take the greatest precautions to prevent strangers from witnessing any special maneuvers which take place. Perhaps our readers will remember the great fuss which Russia made some time ago because two British officers would persist in hanging about the district in which the autumn maneuvers were to take place. The Russian authorities actually appealed to the British embassy about the matter, with the result that the officers were obliged to leave the neighborhood.

These officers were not spies, but, of course, their actions aroused the suspicion that they were, and Russia is particularly keen in guarding her military knowledge. In spite of the precautions taken by the Powers, however, there are very few maneuvers and military experiments carried out of which Secret Service agents do not obtain some knowledge—New York News.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Happiness is the ever-retreating summit on the hill of ambition.

It's far better to be bent on economy than broke on extravagance.

The average poet is rich—in expectations.

A New York man has cured himself of dyspepsia by eating grass. Now we know what ailed Nebuchadnezzar.

Old age may not bring wisdom, but it has a lot of fool experience to its credit.

One of the longest days in the average man's life is the one just before pay day.

The majority of our mistakes would never be noticed if we did not call attention to them.

Preachers have been bombarding his satanic majesty's stronghold for centuries, but he still holds the fort.

London Not So Wicked.

Instead of being the wickedest district in England and Wales, London stands third on the list, according to recently announced figures. First place in crime is held by Monmouth, while another Welsh county, Glamorgan, is second. The most virtuous county, negatively speaking, is also a Welsh county, Cornwall.

GRANGE NEWS.

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

The fact that the Pennsylvania State Grange was organized 32 years ago and that it has held a meeting every year since and that it never was so strong in numbers and so well equipped in every department as it is to-day should convince the most skeptical that the farmers can organize and can maintain an organization.

Fellow farmer, read the proceedings of the 32nd annual session of Pennsylvania State Grange, and if you have not already done so, come and join us and help the cause along. We will do you good. We will promise to bring to you and to your home more sunshine, a broader and a fuller life and with it all a larger share of the wealth that you produce.

The thirty-second annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange closed its labors at Erie, Pa., on Dec. 16, 1904. It was the most largely attended and one of the most harmonious and enthusiastic meetings ever held. 600 accredited delegates and over 1000 visiting members were present.

The Secretary's report showed that 35 new granges had been organized and 15 dormant ones re-organized during the year. 7000 new names were added to the rolls of the Subordinate Granges. The receipts exceeded the orders drawn by a handsome sum and the Treasurer's report showed the largest balance on the right side of the ledger for many a year.

"Wherever the carcass there are the ravens gathered together." That the Grange is fast becoming a power in this state none recognize more fully than a spoilsman and the place hunter. These dared even to try to get their hands in at the recent State Grange meeting. The re-election of Worthy Master Hill by an almost unanimous vote and the adoption of the report of the legislative committee by an altogether unanimous vote should convince these people for all time that the members of the grange understand their business and that they are fully competent to attend to it.

THE GRANGE AND POLITICS.

The grange has nothing to do whatever with political parties. An attempt to use it in the interest of any party would be suicide, for its members belong to all parties.

Great interest, however, has always been taken by the order in legislation. It justly boasts of many victories in this line and Legislative Committees of both National and State Granges were never stronger and more determined than now. They need the co-operation of every farmer.

The Grange is both a conservative and an aggressive organization. Conservative in that it makes no radical demands. Aggressive in that having once made a demand it keeps on repeating it until victory is achieved. Believing that the interest of the farmer would be greatly promoted by their enactment into law, the Pennsylvania State Grange through its Legislative Committee asks of Congress that it refuse to repeal the Grout Law, that it enact laws establishing the Parcels Post, Postal Savings Banks, the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people and the use of Telegraph and Telephone in the mail service.

Of the state legislature soon to assemble, we shall again demand, as of prime importance, relief from unequal and unjust taxation. We shall also insist that Trolley lines be given the right to carry freight, that no part of the \$11,000,000.00 school appropriation be diverted, as it now is, from the public schools, that a simple, sensible, secret ballot law be enacted and that the Initiative and Referendum be adopted.

The State Grange Legislative Committee will be untiring in pushing these reforms and it will be ably supported by similar committees in nearly every county.

Columbia Grange No. 83, Bradford Co. recently started a contest to continue until March. An umpire and two captains were selected. The membership was equally divided, the sides are designated by red and blue ribbons. Each member attending a meeting counts one for his side, a name secured for membership counts five. The defeated side as a penalty will furnish a supper for all. Already 43 names have been proposed for membership, and the regular attendance has been doubled.

A committee has been appointed to buy a piano for the hall that the organ may be used by the Juvenile Grange.

BUDAPEST, A MODERN CITY.

What Has Been Done to Make it a Rival of European Capitals. Budapest is composed of the towns of Pest, Buda and O-Buda, the three being united as one municipality by an act of Parliament in 1872. The city had a population of 360,000 in 1881, and at this time has more than 750,000. This growth in population would be a remarkable showing of itself, displaying the city as American in spirit. But what is even more suggestive of Hungarian advancement is the work done in improving the city and making it a rival of the great capitals of Europe.

Budapest had an ugly river-front. The Government removed all the old buildings, and, in reconstructing the district, demonstrated what an attractive spot a levee may be. All the streets are repaved. Many boulevards are established. New public buildings are erected, and the old ones are gone. Old private residences and stores were torn down, and new ones stand in their place. The standards made by the municipal governments were accepted by the citizens, with the result that there is system and beauty in construction.

It is said by travelers that Budapest has been converted in about fifteen years from an uninviting city into one of the most beautiful cities in the world. And this chief city of Hungary is typical of the national spirit; it is a model among modern cities. Hungary is coming to the front, as any country must with a city which progresses so rapidly, and which, in progressing, regards aesthetic ideals.

Our Italian Citizens.

The Italian immigrant is the subject of a capital special number of that excellent periodical, Charities, and the Revista Commerciale has published the results of a statistical investigation of the Italians of New York City. One is astonished to learn that there are in that city 382,775 Italians, the great majority below 45 years of age, and nearly 50,000 are being added each year. Although 43 per cent. are utterly illiterate, the fact remains that they are "most valuable additions to our population."

For instance, from the investigation made by the Committee of Fifty, of nearly 20,000 cases in the records of organized charity, it was shown that in 20 per cent. of the German cases, 24 per cent. of the American cases, 25 per cent. of the English cases, and 38 per cent. of the Irish cases, the principal cause of distress was intemperance; in only 3 1-2 per cent. of the Italian cases was intemperance the cause. American city life is having a bad effect upon them. The sudden change of diet is responsible for an increase of certain diseases. The change from the stone cottage in the open fields to the dark and unventilated tenement of Liberty and Mott streets has resulted in an alarming spread of tuberculosis. Doctor Stella, in his practice in New York, has known as many as twenty-five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in one year in a single tenement-house.—American Medicine.

The World's Warriors.

Two well-known critics have recently argued that Germany is destined some day to a rude awakening. Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi believes that the blow is to come from France. Wolf von Schierbrand maintains that the vainglorious, dissolute, overbearing, cowardly Prussian Junkers and soldiers of 1806 have their counterparts in the German officers of to-day. Describing the soldier of 1806 in an address to a gathering of his generals at Berlin four years ago the present emperor said: "The glorious soldiers of Frederick the Great had fallen asleep on their laurels, ossified in the trivial details of a senseless, antiquated drill; led by superannuated, unready and unworthy generals; their officers no longer used to serious work and degenerated by luxury, sloth and blind self-glorification." Yet Wilhelm II. is himself the chief sinner. If von Schierbrand is to be believed. A military correspondent says that the nobility hold an abnormal number of the higher appointments in the German army. Of the 166 infantry regiments of the Prussian army there are not fewer than thirty-two whose tradition is to exclude officers of bourgeois origin and the custom is gaining strength.

Tale That's Told in Philadelphia.

Robert D. Carson of the Zoological Society recently made a trip to New York and greatly delights in telling an experience he had with an article which is now fortunately unknown in this city—a horse car. Mr. Carson said that he was riding along in the little dinky affair with several other passengers when suddenly the car, in crossing a switch, jolted the front wheels off the tracks. Rain was falling in an industrious manner and almost every one was feeling out of sorts. When the wheels left the tracks all the good humor left the car, and every one was angry. After considerable delay the conductor put his head in the door and shouted:

"Say, all youse people in de back of dis car sit still, and all youse in de front come out and help put de car on de tracks." Mr. Carson and several other men distinguished by the title of "youse people" got out in the driving rain and pushed the front wheels of the car back on the tracks. Then the dinky little horse car with its cargo of "youse people" bowed merrily along the streets of up-to-date New York.—Philadelphia Press.

Beware of liquid food for reflection that is fubbed through a straw.

It takes some men a long time to discover their unimportance.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, C. M. Terwilliger, has issued the following marriage licenses during the past week:

Snyder, of Foundryville, and Miss Pearl Covert, of the same place.

William F. Dempsey and Miss Johannah M. Foley, both of Centralia.

Peter Bredbenner, of Berwick, and Miss Blanche E. Miller, of Nescopeck.

Lee S. Townsend and Miss Anna M. Baughert, both of Berwick.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of F. Pa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the court House in Bloomsburg county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, FEBRU 11, 1905, at two o'clock p. m., all those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in the townships of Locust and Roaringcreek, Catawissa and Franklin, county and state aforesaid. Bounded and described as follows to wit:

TRACT No. 1.—All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the townships of Locust and Roaringcreek, county and state aforesaid, beginning at a stone corner of land of William Wagner south four degrees fifty minutes west one hundred and one and four tenths perches to a stone, thence north eighty-eight degrees east eighty-five perches to a stone; thence north four degrees forty-five minutes east ninety-nine perches to a stone; thence north eighty-five degrees forty-five minutes west eighty-four and five tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY-THREE ACRES

be the same more or less.

TRACT No. 2.—All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Franklin, beginning at a lane of Abraham Little's and running by the same and land of Benjamin Ford sixteen and one half degrees east ninety-eight perches to a post in the road leading from said Little's land through Shick's farm; thence by said road north seventy-eight degrees east twenty-eight and two tenths perches to a pine knot in said road east seventy-eight perches to a stone, south forty-two and one half degrees west twenty-five perches to a stone, south to a degree west twenty-eight and two tenths perches to a stone; thence north seventy-four and one-half degrees, west sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing

THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES

and sixty-four perches more or less. Being the same premises which T. A. Hartman purchased of L. C. Mensch, Administrator of B. F. Ford, deceased. Whereon is erected a two story

DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and other out buildings.

TRACT No. 3.—All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Catawissa, beginning at a Maple tree corner of E. M. Tewksbury and William Yeager lot, south thirty-nine degrees, west three and one-half perches to the public road leading from Catawissa to Esther Furnace; thence by the said road south one and one-half degrees east fourteen perches; thence by the same fourteen and one-half degrees west seven perches, thence by the same south eleven and one fourth degrees east seven and one half perches to a corner of lot of Jacob Zimmerman; thence by the same south eighty-two and three fourth degrees west twenty perches to a pine knot; thence by land of John Notestine north seventeen and one-half degrees west thirty perches to a chestnut oak; thence by the same south seventy-two degrees west thirty-three and one-half perches to a post in line of land of William Storer's land north twenty-seven and one-half degrees west sixty-two perches; thence by land of Alberta Pomeroy north forty-eight and one-fourth degrees east one hundred and twenty-one perches to a corner of lot of N. C. Baer; thence south six and one half degrees east twelve perches to a stone; thence by the same north seventy-two and one-half degrees east six and one-half perches to a fence post a corner of E. M. Tewksbury's land; thence by the said E. M. Tewksbury's land south thirty-three degrees east forty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES,

be the same more or less.

Setzed taken in execution at the suit of H. W. Hess vs. T. A. Hartman, and to be sold as the property of T. A. Hartman.

L. C. MENSCH, W. W. BLACK, Attorney. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of H. B. Fortner, late of Berwick, Pa., deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to audit the account of the administrator of the estate of H. B. Fortner, late of Berwick, Pa., deceased, and to distribute the balance to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit for the performance of his duties at the office of A. C. Jackson, Esq., in Berwick, Pa., on Saturday the 28th day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where those having claims upon said fund will appear and present the same or be forever barred from coming to support said fund.

15-46. BOYD F. MAIZE, Auditor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association will be held in the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, January 21, 1905, at two o'clock P. M. for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. YOST, Secretary.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ent's Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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

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

JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN G. HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office on Centre Street, 1 door below Opera House.

W. A. HARTZEL, Prop. No. 121 West Main Street. Large and convenient sample rooms, bar 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 sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg. 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 Liddicoat 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 BLOOMSBURG, PA 7-30-14

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.

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

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

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

FRED IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office Over First 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. Will be in Orangeville Wednesday of each week.

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

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DR. W. H. HOUSE, SURGEON DENTIST, Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark 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.

C. WATSON MCKELVY, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT. (Successor to B. F. Hartman) Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

CASE TOTAL SURPLUS CAPITAL, ASSETS, OVER ALL Franklin of Phila. 400,000 1,200,000 Penn'a. Phila. 400,000 1,200,000 Queen of N. Y. 500,000 1,500,000 Westchester, N. Y. 300,000 1,750,000 N. America, Phila. 3,000,000 9,750,000 5,200,000 15,800,000 Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor. All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS, N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets BLOOMSBURG, PA. Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA. (Successor to C. F. Knapp.) GENERAL INSURANCE Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG, Oct. 31, 1901. if \*

CITY HOTEL, W. A. Hartzel, Prop. No. 121 West Main Street. Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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