# THE GRANGE

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

#### A MISTAKEN NOTION.

"Having a Good Time" Is Not the Purpose of a Grange Meeting.

A correspondent of the National Stockman bits the nail squarely on the head by saying that a radical departure should be made in our state granges wherever the notion prevails that they are held for the purpose of "having a good time" rather than for discussing important business. He remarks that these state meetings should be good, hard working congresses of farm representatives. We have before had occasion to remark on the ofttimes hasty manner in which resolutions are rushed through on the closing day of the session without due consideration. The grange cannot afford to place itself before the country by any resolutions it may adopt unless they are the result of the most careful thought and intelligent discussion. This means that resolutions should be introduced at an early day in the session in order that ample time may be taken for their dis-

#### Is It Proper to Say "Grangert"

A New Hampshire correspondent asks; "Is it proper to say grangers? Should we not say Patrons of Husbandry ?"

It is proper, replies the New England Farmer, and, we think, in good taste to refer to members of the grange as "grangers." The Standard dictionary gives as the meaning of "granger, a member of the farmers' grange, or branch of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry." Webster's International defines the word granger "a member of the grange." The grange is now recognized by all people as one of the grandest social and educational organizations in the United States. The best and most enlightened citizens are proud of their membership in its ranks. High public officials boast of their grange affiliations. The word "granger" is short, distinctive and euphonions. It is no reproach to any one in city or country to be known as belonging to the great organization whose members are best distinguished by the appellation "grangers." This being true, why should any member object to the word "granger?"

#### Grange Inspection Needed.

A very opportune proclamation has been sent out by State Master Hill of Pennsylvania regarding the inspection of subordinate granges. He justly says each grange should insist upon having a visit paid it by the deputy for inspection. This service by qualified persons has been found by actual experience to be both profitable and necessary in commercial enterprises, military organizations and in civil affairs. Deputies are urged to visit and inspect each grange within their jurisdictions at least once during each year. The deputy receives in Pennsylvania a dollar from the state grange treasury for this work for each inspection. He is to report the working ability of granges visited, should exemplify the unwritten work and answer questions concerning the Order and also give such helpful suggestions as occur to him as most beneficial to the special granges vis-

# The New York State Grange.

A meeting of the New York state grange will be held in Ogdensburg early in February. During the year ended Nov. 1 there have been thirty-four subordinate granges organized and three Pomonas, one Pomona having a charter membership of 627. One or two juvenile granges have also been organized. Dues have been paid to the national grange on 58,172 members, which shows the active membership of the Order in New York state. There have been 5,000 members added during the past year, and there are now 587 live granges in the state. During the year 868 candidates have received the sixth degree.

# Grange Fire Insurance.

The Patrons' Fire Relief association of Jefferson and Lewis counties, N. Y., had 6,047 policies in force on Oct. 1, representing \$11,408,664 of insurance. The assessment this year is \$2 per 1,000, being the highest assessment in eleven years. This was made necessary by the exceptionally large number of fires caused by lightning. More than seventy grange mutual fire insurance companies in the United States have saved for grange members millions of dollars by furnishing insurance at about half what old line companies charge.

In the Pine Tree State. The Maine state grange register for 1904 gives 23 Pomona granges, 350 subordinate and 24 juvenile. According to the annual report issued by Secretary Freeman of the national grange the number of granges organized in Maine for the year ended Sept. 60, 1904, is 17, and 11 granges were reorganized. New balls are being erected every year, and about 75 per eent own their own halls,

#### The Grange Assisted,

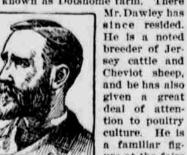
Colonel J. H. Brigham, late assistant secretary of agriculture, introduc-1879 the resolution that started the grange campaign which resulted in enlarging the work and usefulness to farmers of the department of agriculture and in making its head a cabinet

Delaware has but three counties, but has twenty-three granges in good working condition.

F. E. DAWLEY.

Director of Farmers' Institute In

F. E. Dawley of Fayetteville, N. Y., the present director of farmers' institutes and a prominent member of the grange, was born at Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1863, and received his education in the common schools and the Monroe Collegiate institute in ws native village. In 1891 he moved, with his father's family, to farm which they purchased near Fayetteville and which has become so well known as Dotshome farm. There



a familiar figure at the fairs throughout the state and has acted in the capacity of judge of dairy cattle in the past ten years and has picked out the winners at more than a hundred fairs without a protest being made. In 1891 he became secretary of the State Farmers' league, was six years secretary of the New York State Poultry society, has served as master of the Syracuse grange, secretary of the Pomona grange, treasurer of the New York State Dairymen's association, is at present one of the directors of the New York State Breeders' association, chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Fruit Growers' association, secretary of the American Cheviot Sheep society, trustee of Cornell university and director and trustee in at least a dozen other organizations which have to do with the interest of the farmer. In 1896 he was appointed director of farmers' institutes and has made the work a marked success in this state. When he undertook the work he started an educational campaign to secure larger results in the dairies of the state, and much of the increased production per cow from 3,000 pounds in 1889 to 4,375 in 1899 has come from his work. Mr.

Washington.

Dawley is likely to be the appointee of

the president to the vacant office of

assistant secretary of agriculture at

Money In Grange Halls. In the state of Maine there are over 40,000 members. There are 367 subordinate granges, and 275 of these own their halls, costing an outlay of over \$500,000. In the county of Androscoggin there are eighteen granges. Seventeen of these own halls, at an average cost of \$3,600 each, and three of them cost \$8,000 each. In New Hampshire about \$118,000 is invested in like man-Connecticut has about \$140,000. New York leads in the cost of grange halls, one at Herkimer costing over \$12,000. In that state are several costing \$6,000 to \$8,000 and a total of about \$360,500. But I will not weary you with details. As far as I have received returns I find the sum invested in this manner exceeds \$2,000,000. Where a subordinate grange owns its building its influence for good in that community is greatly enhanced .- O. H. Kelley.

# A Power In Michigan.

strongest grange states in the Union. The influence of the grange is felt and admitted by all parties. The state grange has a strong legislative committee of five members, among whom are the master and secretary of the state grange. They are prompt and untiring in carrying out the instructions of the state grange in legislative matters. There are now upward of 700 subordinate granges in the state and 49 Pomonas. Since Jan. 1 last 53 subordinates and 4 Pomona granges have been organized. The total membership of the Order in the state now exceeds 45,000.

# Twenty-nine Grange States.

There are now twenty-nine state granges, of which Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana have so thoroughly organized their jurisdiction that there are from one to twenty granges in nearly every county. In New Hampshire and Vermont there is a grange, sometimes two, in each township. There are also granges in Canada, and the Dominion grange always sends a delegate to the national grange meetings in this coun-

A New Hampshire Method. The excellent standing of the subordinate granges in New Hampshire is known to all. They take pride in the work, and the state grange encourages them by offering a prize portable cabinet desk for superior excellence in literary work. Thirty or more desks will be awarded this year. Prizes are also offered for excellence in degree work.

# A Gift to Chautaugua.

Caroline A. Hall, niece of O. H. Kelley and closely associated with him in the formative period of the Order, to whom is indebted the plan of allowing women membership in the Order, has made a gift of \$50 to grange headquarters at Chautauqua. N. Y.

#### Dr. David Kennedy's Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:-Some time since I ed in the national grange meeting in was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every way. It is a splendid blood medicine - Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

PRESERVATION OF GREEN FOOD.

First Use of Silos Took Place Over a Hundred Years Ago.

The preservation of green food in siles commenced more than one hundred years ago. In 1786 Symonds wrote of Italians preserving fresh leaves for cattle in casks and pits in the ground. In 1843 Johnston, an Englishman, published an article on preserving green clover, grass, or vetches in pits, basing his statements on observations made in Germany. Pits were dug 10 to 12 feet square and about as deep, the sides lined with wood, and a clay floor made. The green stuff was placed in the pit, and plenty of salt scattered over it from time to time. When the pit was full, the top was well salted and a closefitting cover of boards was placed over it. Dirt to the depth of a foot or so was thrown on the cover to exclude air In a few days, after the contents had fermented and settled, the cover was removed and more green fodder was thrown in and the cover again put on. In commenting on the contents of such a pit Johnston notes that the grass when thus fermented had the appearance of being boiled, had a sharp acid taste, and was greedily eaten by cattle.

In England, between 1860 and 1870, Samuel Jonas stored tares or rye, cut green and chopped, and fed the fermented material on an extensive

Adolph Reihlen, a sugar manufacturer of Stuttgart, Germany, probably stored the first green maize in pits. He also preserved green beet leaves and beet pulp in silos with much success. He had lived a number of years in the United States, and on his return to Germany experimented with large dent corn, the seed of which he carried with him from this country. As the crop did not always mature in that climate, the green crop was pitted after the manner of the beet refuse. This work was conducted between 1860 and 1870, and the results were published in the German and French papers of the time. The use of the silo was strongly urged upon the people of France, and considerable attention was given to the subject. Many farmers built silos on the basis of Reihlen's experience. In 1877, A. Goffart of France wrote a book on "ensilage" which was translated into English and published in New York a year

or two later. The first to prepare silage in the United States were Manly Miles, of Michigan, who built two silos in 1875; and Francis Morris, of Maryland, who commenced experiments in this line in 1876. One of the earliest experimenters with silage in the United States was John M. McBryde, whose investigations began at the University of Tennessee in 1870. Several other silos were also built by people in the Eastern States within the next few years. In 1882, in a report on stlage United States Department of Agriculture statements were published from 91 persons who had silos 81 of which were in Atlantic seaboard States. No doubt numerous others were in use at that time.

At the present time the silo is the United States especially in dairy regions, and it may be considered a well-established feature in American farm economy where stock feeding is practiced. In fact, the use of silage for beef cattle is meeting with more and more favor.

The first silos made in the United States were of stone or brick. The walls were thick very strong, and were covered with a smooth coat of cement on the inside. These were very expensive; consequently wooden silos were tried, and it was found that very satisfactory results could be secured with these at a much less cost than with stone or brick silos.

#### "Peanut Meal" as Fodder." A grade of food for animals known

as "peanut meal" is made by grinding the hulls, immature peanuts, and those of inferior grades, such as pops and saps, and a certain proportion of sound nuts mixed with other ingredients. This is carefully prepared, having all the dirt and foreign matter eliminated. The fiber is also to a large extent extracted, as well as the fluffy matter, and the meal is probably in a favorable condition for stock. The composition compares favorably with that of many foods now on the market. There is nothing in this preparation which can not be secured by the farmer himself without any expense, if he will take ordinary care in separating his marketable peas from the refuse stock before selling. which latter would be a valuable addition to the somewhat meager supply of winter fodder ordinarily provided by the farmers in the South for stock other than their work animals.

# Second Crop of Seed Potatoes.

Recently the claim has been made that second-crop potatoes excel ordinary potatoes for seed purposes. It is undoubtedly true that unsprouted second-crop seed potatoes are better then sprouted potatoes from the main crep. This makes the use of secondcrep seed popular in portions of the So'ith where unsprouted seed potatoes are difficult to obtain. Recent experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station indicate a superiority for second-crop seed even as far north as Manhattan, Kan. There in 1890 second-crop seed produced a crop 27 per cent, larger than main crop seed of the same varieties. In the following year the excess was 70 per cent. in favor of seed potatoes of the second erop.

Nearly every great achievement of humanity was evolved from a crank's

TERRORS OF DEATH VALLEY. Death or Madness Threatens All Who

Attempt Long Journey to Mines. San Francisco.-Recent discoveries of gold in the heart of what has for a long time been the famous Death Valley district, at a point known as Furnace Creek, have attracted the attention of thousands of would be miners, but only a few have bad the temerity to brave the terrible valley during

the warm months Only the experienced desert prospector can endure the heat, which geems to dry up the tissue and to cause an intolerable thirst. It will surprise anyone who is unfamiliar with the desert to see the results of this heat on men, animals and even on inanimate things like wagons and

All through Death Valley as well as along the fringe of both the Mojave and the Colorado deserts the atmosphere is so devoid of moisture that everything is as dry as bone. The new arrival finds that all superfluous fat and flesh appear to melt away from him. He has to take up several holes in his belt and he has to drink gallons of water every day where he ordinarily drank glasses.

In fact, the system craves so much water that when it cannot be procured the man's strength falls rapidly, and to be without it, even in the shade, is sure death after a day or two. To run out of water on the trail and to be forced to travel over the desert in the fierce glare of the sun means insanity in a few minutes and death in a few hours.

Not even the seasoned resident can resist this heat for long. The only recourse of the old resident who loses his water supply in any way is to seek shelter under a mesquite bush and to wait until the sun goes down. Then he must hit the trail and reach a well before sunrise, or, unless he has wonderful vitality, his skeleton will be added to the large collection that lines all the roads through Death's

Nothing else puts the terror of the desert into the tenderfoot like coming upon one of these skeletons, usually with no trace of clothing near If search is made one may find the clothing not far away, where the poor victim, crazed by the heat, has cast it. The tendency of every one who goes insane on the desert from heat is to strip and then travel in a circle till he drops from weakness.

By many of these skeletons will be found holes which despairing hands have dug in the hot desert sands in the vain search for the life-giving wa-

All the papers printed near the Mojave Desert are trying to discourage miners, especially of the tenderfoot class, from rushing into Death Valley during the hot weather. The only big company in the whole region is the Borax Company, on Furnace Creek. The managers have stringent orders not to sell hay or horse feed to any one, and several prospectors have been compelled to return after reaching the new mining district, as their horse feed gave out and they couldn't buy The company has given water, food and horse feed to several prospectors who would have perished except for such aid, but it is dangerous to venture into a country where money will not buy the necessaries of life.



DURHAM WHITE STEVENS

who has been designated by Japan as diplomatic advisor of the Emperor of Corea under the new Japanese-Corean alliance, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1854, and was educated there and at Oberlin college, from which institution he graduated in 1871. In 1873 he was appointed secretary of the United States legation in Japan by President Grant. He served in that capacity until 1883, when he resigned and returned to the United States. He then entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary to the legation at Washington. In 1884 he was ordered to Tokio for service in the foreign office. In the winter of 1884-85 he accompanied Count Inouye to Corea when the latter went as ambassador to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties arising from the assault upon Mr. Takezoye, Japanese minister to Corea. For the services he rendered on that occasion Mr. Stevens received from the Emperor the decoration of the third class of the Order of the Rising Sun. For services rendered in the war between Japan and China Mr. Stevens received the decoration of the second class of the Sacred Treasure.

Georgia Plans Silk Culture. Atlanta, Ga.-Louis Borris Magid, of Georgia, has completed arrangements to obtain in Europe machinery and labor which will give a powerful impetus to silk raising in this coun-

Enthusiastic Southerners who have watched the enterprise say that soon such a thing as a bad year will be unknown and that farmers of Dixie will be raising silk at \$5 a pound.

#### SHERIFFSSALE

y virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the ourt of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Petnsylvania, and to me directed, there will be old at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, FEBR'Y 11, 1905, at two o'clock p. m., all those certain messuages, tonements and tracts of land situate to the townships of Locust and Roaringcreek Catawissa and Pranklin, 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 minures 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 Lillie'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 Lillie's land through Shick's farm; thence by said road north seventy-six 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 ten degrees 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 enement and tract of land situate in the township of Carawissa, beginning at a Maple tree corner of E. M. Fewksbury and William Yeager lot, south thirty-nine degrees, west three and one-half perches to the publice road leading from Catawissa to Eather Purnace; 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 Stoker, deceased; thence by the said William Stoker's land north twenty-seven and one-half degrees west sixty-two perches; thence by land of Alveretta Fortner 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 thirtynine degrees east forty-three perches to the maple tree the place of beginning, containing

#### SIXTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES.

be the same more or less. Seized 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. W. W. BLACK, Attorney.

# CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 18th day of February, A. D., 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, under the "Corporation Act of 1874" and the supplements thereto, by Joseph Rattl, L. N. Moyer, James C. Brown, F. G. Yorks, E. B. Tustin, C. M. Creveling, A. Z. Schoch, Frank Ikeler, John G. Harman, C. C. Peacock, Grant Herring, George S. Robbins, Paul E. Wirt, L. E. Waller, Dr. J. W. Bruner, Dr. J. J. Brown, Dr. B. F. Gardner, Dr. F. W. Redeker, Dr. S. B. Arment, Dr. J. R. Montgomery, Dr. J. S. John, Dr. G. L. Reagan, Dr. J. H. Bowman, Dr. L. B. Kline for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Bloomsburg Hospital, the charter and objects of which are:

(1) To provide surgical aid and nursing for patients suffering from injuries and medical aid and nursing for sick persons who cannot be properly cared for in their homes.

(2) To receive and give proper care to persons who are convalescent.

(3) To instruct and train men and women in the duties of nursing and attending upon the sick and disabled. And for these purposes to have, possess and eajoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements.

JOHN G. HARMAN, I Salietters

JOHN G. HARMAN. Solicitors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Reuben Boston, late of Fishingereek

township, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Reuben Boston, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased, have been grant ed to the undersigned administrators to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to W. A. BOSTON, Administrators E. M. BOSTON, of Reuben Boston A. N. Yost, Attorney. A. N. Yost, Attorney.

# Professional Cards.

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

A. L. FRITZ,

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JOHN G. PREEZE. JOHN 6. HARMAN FREEZE & HARMAN, ATTOENEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

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> Bloomsburg, Pa. FRED IKELER. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Hartman Building, Market Square

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 Sta CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office with Grant Herring. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Will be in Orangeville Wednesday

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 No. 11-16-99 ional Bank.

EDWARD. FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA.

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