

POORLY DRAINED ROADS.

Frequent Inspection and a Little Work Will Keep Them Passable.

Drainage is the key to success in making earth roads, and constant watchfulness is the sure means of keeping them up after they are once well made. Water is destructive to any road, especially to a dirt road; therefore, drainage that will at once carry away rainfall or melting snow is absolutely necessary. Again, little breaks in the road may be made by rain or by a heavy load at any time, and if not repaired immediately will grow into mud holes, especially in the winter, and these mud holes easily and rapidly develop into an almost impassable mire. But frequent in-spection and a little work will keep the road in good condition and with less cost than under ordinary meth-With good drainage established in building the road and frequent inspection to keep the drainage efficient and to mend promptly small injuries to the surface, the earth roads of the United States could be maintained in a much higher state of usefulness than at present, and at considerably

The aim in making a road is to establish the easiest, shortest, and most economical line of travel. It is therefore desirable that roads should be firm, smooth, comparatively level, and fit for use at all seasons of the year;



that they should be properly located so that their grades shall be such that loaded vehicles may be drawn over them without great loss of energy; that they should be properly constructed, the roadbed graded, shaped, and rolled; and that they should be surfaced with the best available material suited to the needs.

It is to be hoped that all the heavy traffic roads in the United States can be macadamized, graveled, or otherwise improved in the not distant future; but owing to the absence in many places of rock, gravel or other hard and durable substances with which to build good roads, and by reason of the excessive cost of such roads where suitable material scarce, the majority of our public highways will of necessity be composed of earth for many years to come. It is fortunate, therefore, that under favorable conditions of traffic, moisture, and maintenance the earth road is the most elastic and most satisfactory for pleasure and for light The condition of the common roads in this country, especially in the Middle West, is so deplorable at certain seasons of the year as to operate as a complete embargo on marketing farm products.

Beauty of Shell Roads.

In many of the Eastern and Southern States road stones do not exist. neither is it possible to secure good coarse gravel. No such material can be secured except at such an expense for freight as to practically preclude its use for road building. Oyster shells can be secured cheaply in most of these States, and when applied directly upon sand or sandy soil, 8 or 10 inches in thickness, they form excellent roads for pleasure driving and light traffic. Shells wear much more rapidly than broken stone or gravel of good quality, and consequently roads made of them require more constant attention to keep them in good order. In most cases they should have an entirely new surface every three or four years. When properly maintained they possess many of the qualities found in good stone or gravel roads. and so far as beauty is concerned they can not be surpassed.

Straight and Level Roads.

In the prairie State of Iowa, where roads are no worse than in many other States, there is a greater number of roads having much steeper grades than are found in the mountainous Republic of Switzerland. In Maryland the old stagecoach road or turnpike running from Washington to Baltimore makes almost a "bee line," regardless of hills or valleys, and the grades at places are as steep as 10 or 12 per cent., where by making little detours the road might have been made perfectly level, or by running it up the hills less abruptly the grade might have been reduced to 3 or 4 per cent., as is done in the hilly reggions of many parts of this and other countries. Straight roads are the proper kind to have, but in hilly countries their straightness should always be sacrificed to obtain a level surface so as to better accommodate the people who use them.

Avoid Large Stones,

Macadam insisted that no large stone should ever be employed in road making, and, indeed, most modern road builders practice his principle that "small angular fragments are the cardinal requirements." As a general rule it has been stated that no stone larger than a walnut should be used for the surfacing of roads.

Mutton of good quality usually sells at a higher price than beef and yet it is produced at considerably less cost.

Of all methods of improving the soil and destroying weeds sheep are the TO FIX ON DANTE'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Question Undecided at the Present Moment.

High and low, rich and poor, have now but one thought, that of locating the houses of the Alighieri. This has been attempted on various occasions. and some time ago it was established, to the satisfaction of the time, that Dante was born in a certain house, even the room being pointed out. To this almost the whole traveling public has come in pilgrimage; but alas! a do bt has arisen, and it is now said that Dante did not live there at all.

The documents which should establish the right of the matter are few, but sufficiently plain to show that, if nct just there, the Alighieri could not have been far off. One states that in 11) the family were living in the patish of San Martino, and near the church, as there was a heated question about a fig tree which Dante's ancentors had planted and which they were obliged to root up. In 1277, after Dante's birth, they were again in trouble, this time with the abbot of the Church of the Badia, so that they were evidently still in the same neighborhood, and, in fact, there is another document which seems to say that Dante's father lived among the people of San Martino, while others show that after the poet's death they were still there. Thus the neighborhood is established, but the house is a more difficult matter. Several buildings have been demolished, but the only thing which has come to light is a wall with a coat of arms, the same as that found on several other houses of the district and on the Church of the Badia. But that proves nothing for or against, as they may have been added later when the property changed hands. There are documents, they say, tracing the different ownerships of the houses from 1332, at which time they were owned by an uncle of Dante's, to 1869. Thus the question stands at the present moment.-Pall Mall Gazette.

Million Dollar Caterpillars.

A few years ago a scientific person in Massachusetta imported some caterpillars that interested him, and kept them in a bottle. But one day the bottle tipped over and some of the caterpillars escaped into the scientist's garden and presently stocked it with gypsy moths. To eatch them and their descendants the Bay State has since spent about a million dollars of public money. They have cost it many million dollars besides in damages. The old method of fighting them was to find and destroy the cocoons. The State finally gave that up, much to the regret of many of its citizens. The bugs have since increased very much and carried destruction into the woods. It is now proposed to fight these pests in the latest fashion by breeding parasites which will attack them. That method is recommended by Mr. Kroebele, of Alameda, Cal., who tried it successfully in that State for white scale. The Massachusetts Forestry Association favors the experiment, which will not cost much, and Mr. Koebele will doubtless be invited to bring his parasites to Massachusetts and sick them on. The whole country is concerned in this experiment, because a Massachusetts Congressman has invited Congress to declare the gypsy moth a national enemy and to appropriate \$250,000 to fight him. The parasite cure is a modern wonder and has been effective in cases of great moment, Mr. Koebele says it will not wipe out the gypsy moths, but will keep them down. The boll weevil may presently be restrained by the same methods .-Harper's Weekly.

The Pace.

"There can be no question about one thing," said a man who does not take kindly to the hurry-up, strenuous tendency of the time, "and that is the fact that we hurry our children along the highway of life at a too rapid pace. In your day and mine children were not so wise. They did not push them so much at school. As you know, they did not begin the serious studies of life so soon. But nowwell, the idea is aptly put in a bit of verse which I found recently in a South African paper. Here is the way

"Hurry the baby as fast as you can. Hurry him, worry him, make him a

man; Off with his baby clothes, get him in

pants, Feed him on brain foods and make him advance;

Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk Into a grammar school, cram him with Fill his poor head full of figures and

facts. Keep on jamming them in till it

-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fair Titled Americans.

Forty years ago Lord Palmerston predicted that "before the century is over these clever and pretty women from the States will pull the strings in half the chancelleries of Europe."

A review of the world to-day bears witness to the truth of the prophecy. Lady Curzon, in India; Mrs. Chamberlain, in England; Mme. Jusserand, Baroness Moncheur, the Baroness von Sternberg, wives respectively of the French Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and the German Ambassador to the United States, are all of Amer-

ican descent or birth. Lady Herbert, widow of Sir Micahel Henry Herbert, formerly Britain's Ambassador, was an American, and to-day some of the most influential houses on the other side look to their American wives to maintain their

Spectacular and Dramatic Life Story of Cowboy Days.

NOW TO BE MILLIONAIRE

From Gallows Tree to Affluence .- A True Life Romance Comes Out of the West.-Twice Sentenced to Death He is Pardoned and Restored to Citizenship.

Three times condemned to be hanged for a double murder and now a free man, a mine owner, with every prospect of becoming a millionairesuch in brief is the transition that fate has wrought in the fortunes of John Davis, known as "Diamondfield Jack." Riches have come to him as the fairylike climax to a life story as picturesque, as dramatic and spectacular, as any in the romantic history of the far west.

Mining men from Goldfield, the new camp near Tonopah, declare that Davis and his partners will be millionaires before two years more have rolled away. Davis has been mining ever since he was snatched from the shadow of the scaffold, when death was so near that he could almost feel the tightening of the noose about his neck. He and his associates are now owners of the Dalsy group of mines, in one of which the strike referred to was made.

"Diamondfield Jack" Davis was one of the leading actors in the bitter range war of 1896, and, so far as popular interest was concerned, he held the center of the stage until Decomber, 1902, when he was released from the Idaho state prison. Davis was in the employ of the Sparks-Harrell cattle company, the biggest stock raising concern in Nevada, whose cattle fattened on the ranges of that state and Idaho.

The senior member of the firm was John Sparks, "Honest John" now governor of the silver state. The possession of the ranges had long been disputed between the cattle raisers and the sheep men. Intensely bitter feuda have resulted and many lives have been sacrificed to the hatred between the two classes.

In the spring of 1896 this bitter personal feeling reached its height. Thousands of sheep were driven on to the ranges that the cattlemen had formerly claimed as their own. The cattlemen prepared to defend what they considered their territory, and armed men patrolled the ranges. Conspicuous among these was "Diamondfield Jack.

In the western part of Cassia county, Idaho, the fight for the range was the fiercest. The sheepmen had been warned that to cross a certain ridge near Deep Creek meant death for themselves and their stock. Nevertheless, some of them persisted in driving their sheep into the forbidden territory.

Among these men were John C. Willion and Daniel Cummings, herders. One day a rancher found both men dead in their camp wagons. They had been killed with a rifle.

There were many circumstances that seemed to point to Jack Davis and another man as having knowledge of the crime. They were arrested. The man who was jointly charged with Davis was soon released, but with "Diamondfield Jack" it fared

The jury found him guilty, and on April 14, 1897, he was sentenced to be hanged. The case was appealed to the supreme court of the state, which affirmed the judgment of the lower tribunal and resentenced Davis to die, fixing the date of execution as October 28, 1898. Eight days before the sentence was to be carried out Governor Hunt granted the condemned man a reprieve until February 1, 1899.

Then the case was taken into the Federal courts. From the United States circuit court of appeals the fate of "Jack" Davis was passed to the supreme court of the Uited States, which promptly affirmed the previous decisions.

For the third time Davis was sen tenced to death, June 21, 1901, being fixed as the date of the event.

"Jack" Davis was a poor man, but powerful and wealthy friends came to his aid, conspicuous among them being Governor Sparks.

When the last legal resource had been exhausted and when it seemed that Davis was doomed to die, the influence of Governor Sparks resulted in restoring "Jack" Davis to freedom. A temporary reprieve a day or two before the date set for the execution was followed by a full pardon and restoration to citizenship, which was issued December 17, 1902.

After spending six years in prison, "Diamondfield Jack" was free to go his way. He chose to go to Nevada, to the new mining camps surroundings Tonopah, and there he found the fortune that has set every human tongue in the cattle country to wagging about his phenomenal luck.

Jack Davis began life for himself as a newsboy in London. Later he stowed away on a sailing ship bound mond fields of the interior and met with varying fortune, until he attracted the attention of Cecil Rhodes, then fust beginning his consolidation of the diamond interests.

Davis became a confidential detective for the empire builder. Several years of this life satisfied Davis, and phrases, is no Christian." he came to this country, seeking the far west as affording the excitement and danger he had learned to love. He drifted about the border for several years and then became a cowboy on the Nevada-Idaho ranges.

"I feel as young now, at thirty, as I did at eighteen years of age."

That is part of the statement of one That is part of the statement of one woman, mother of six children, who found new life by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is not the ordinary cares of the family, nor the natural obligations of motherhood, which make women prematurely old. But it is the womanly diseases, draining away the vitality, and undermining the strength, which take the roundness and suppleness from the form, the bloom from the check and the brightness from the eye.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures those womanly diseases which rob women of youth and beauty. It establishes reg-ularity, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It brings back to the mother the lightheartedness of her bridal day. This is the testimony of thousands of women who have renewed their youth by the use of "Favorite Prescription."



"For four years I suffered untold agony," writes Mrs. E. A. Nations, of Witts Springs, Searcy Co., Arkansas. "Sometimes I would get some better and think I would get well, only to wake up some morning not able to rise. In my hips and around lower parts of abdomen was where I suffered the most, and when the pain would give way it scattered all over me and I would be so sore and stiff I could scarcely move. My husband got the best doctor in the country to attend me, but I did not improve any. Finally I told my husband that I was going to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. By the time I had taken one bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' I could notice a little improvement. Dr. Pierce advised me to take 'Golden Medical Discovery' in connection with the 'Favorite Prescription.' By the time I had taking five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I was well. That was two years ago this summer. I felt well until I expected to become a mother, then a threatened mischance greatly weakened me, and my old disease returned. My husband got another doctor for me, but I seemed to just drag along and get no better. At last I told the doctor that if his medicine did not help me I would go back to Dr. Pierce's medicines. I did so, and by the time I had taken them one month I could do my own housework, except washing, and tended my garden, too. I was stouter than I had ever been while waiting baby's coming since my first baby came (this one was the sixth child). She is now eleven months old, and is a healthy child. As for me, I feel as young now, at thirty, as I did at eighten years of age."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biltousness and sick headache.

Attacks Apostles' Creed. Dr. McArthur Calls Introduction of Two

Phrases Gigantic Fraud.

Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, of New York, has caused a sensation by a bitter attack on the Apostle's Creed.

In an address to a convention of Baptist young people, Dr. Mac-Arthur said: "The two phrases, 'He descended into hell' and 'I believe in the communion of saints, which are recognized as part of the so-called Apostles' Creed, were smuggled into the creed.

"Who is responsible for their introduction we are unable to tell, but their introduction into the creed is, in my opinion, one of the most gigantic frauds perpetrated in the history of religion.

"Members of one faith assert that the creed was formed by the Apostles, each of them contributing a portion of the declaration of the principles of faith." Dr. MacArthur continued: "The Apostles' Creed, it is called, though I know not why. It was formed and the two objectionable phrases to which I refer were smuggled into it a hundred years for South Africa. He went to the dia- after the last of the apostles had died.

"I maintain," he said, "that it is most unchristian to consign anyone to perdition as is done in the first phrase, and that any minister who will repeat the creed, using these

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of levari facias 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 Court House in nsburg, county and state aforesaid, on SATURDAY, APRIL 29th. 1905, at two o,clock p. m.

All those two certain lots of ground situate on the north side of public street leading from Bloomsburg to Rupert, designated as numbers (3) and (4) in the plot of lots as recently purchased by C. W. Miller from Evaline Supert being more fully described as follows to wit: Number (3) beginning at a point on said road one hundred and forty-three feet east of the land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty-six feet to a stake corner of land of Mary B. Mendenhall; thence along same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 21; thence south twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and sixty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Number 4-Beginning at a point on said road one hundred and eight and one-third feet east of land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twentyseven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and for y-six feet to stake corner of land of Mary B. Mendenhall; thence along the same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirtysix feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 3; thence along the same south twenty seven degrees and twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty-six feet to public road aforesat i; thence along the same south stxty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Moyer Exrs , of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Eshleman terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Eshleman W. W. BLACK, WALLER, Atty.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of levari facias 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 Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on SATURDAY, APRIL, 29th, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stake at the south east corner of lot now owned by Wm E. Kauffman on the line of Second street as recently widened by an ordinance of the said Town and extending eastwardly forty feet along the north side of said Second street; th-nee northwardly parallel with lot of the said Kauffman two hundred and thirteen feet be the same more or less to an alley extending along the south bank of Fishing Creek; thence in a southwestwardly direction the course of said alley about forty feet to lot of said Kauffman; thence southwardly along the line of said lot about two hundred and three feet be the same more or less to Second street aforesald. Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S, Moyer Exrs , of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. William M. Harder and to be sold as the property of William M. Harder.

W. W. BLACK. WALLER. Attorney. Sheriff.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed 'he 12th day of April, 1875, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary institute and State Normal School of the Sixth District, will be held on the first Monday of May, being May 1st, 1905, between the hours of two and four o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the office of the Normal School, in the Dormitory, in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., at which time four persons will be elected as Trustees on the part of the stockholders to serve for the ensuing hree years; and at the same time iour persons will be nomicated to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two of whola may be appointed to serve for the ensuing three years on the part of the State.

JOHN M. CLARK,

JOHN M. CLARK, Secretary

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Mary Rambo vs. Jesse Ramoo. In the Com-mon Pleas Court of Columbia County. No 68 February Term. 1905. To Jesse Rambo late of Columbia County, Pa.

To Jesse Hambo late of Columbia County, Pa.
WHEREAS MARY KAMDO your wife has filed a
libel in the Court of Common Pleas of
said county of February Term 1935, praying a
divorce against you.
Now you are hereby notified and required to
appear in said court on or before Monday the
list any of May next to answer the complaint of
the said Mary Rambo and in default of such
appearance you will be liable to have a divorce
granted in your absence.

C. A SMALL.
W. W. BLACK,
4-6 4t Attorney. Sheriff.

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court of Columbia County

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the first Monday of May, 1905, to wit May 1st, under the "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," Approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements by Abraham Kilne, John McHenry, E. W. Kiine, J. P. Hauck and D. J. Poust for the charter of an intended corporation to be called The McHenry Cemeters and object of which is to keep, and maintain a public burial ground, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy, all the rights, benefits, and privileges, conferred by the Act and its supplements.

Christian A. Small. CHRISTIAN A. SMALL.

AUDITOR'S NOTIDE.

In Re-estate of Clark Roat, late of Hemioci Notice is acreby given that the undersigned, an Auditor aspointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia Courty, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Ell Ohi and Faylor Ruckle, Adminis rators of the estate of Clark Roat, deceased will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon-Grant Herring on Main street in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, April 28th, 1986, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

4-6 4t CLINTON HERRING, Auditor. Township, Columbia County, Pa , deceased.

Professional Cards.

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> WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY AT-LAW.

Will be in Orangeville Wednesday

each week.

Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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