

50,000 MILE VOYAGE

Remarkable Trip With Many Tales of Adventure.

ONE OF THE CREW LOST.

Eight Thousand Miles Sailed Without Canvas on Mainmast After a Typhoon. — Castaways Rescued. The Ship Spreads 6,000 Yards of Canvas.

Back from a long and adventurous voyage, which began sixteen months before, the Bathon-it clipper Roanoke lay off Stapleton, Staten Island, recently with a force of riggers sending down the topmanger of the towering fabric, so that she could pass under the Brooklyn bridge to her berth, near the foot of Grand street, where she landed three thousand tons of cargo which she took on board at Shanghai. Nearly 2,000 tons of matting, which had been shipped at Hong-Kong, was landed at Baltimore.

In a voyage which consumes sixteen months and which is extended over 50,000 miles of blue water, many strange adventures may come. It is interesting to note that this one more than rounds out her master's million miles at sea—four times the span from earth to moon.

He is Captain Amesbury, who nearly thirty years ago started on his wedding trip from this port in a little two-masted schooner, of which he was master. He is now master of a clipper owning four masts, though one of these was so badly sprung in a typhoon in the China seas that the captain was afraid to trust any sail on it during the journey was stretched out to the extraordinary length which has made this round trip notable in marine annals, and almost, if not quite, a profitless one.

There was a big fleet of sailing ships riding in the Narrows, but only one showed such a Matterhorn altitude as did this gantess, and after a long, hard pull the rowboat came hobbling alongside.

"Captain not on board." First Mate McDonald explained. "We had hardly got in," the mate continued in a voice like a foghorn, "before he gets word that his son, who is master of the bark Adolph Oberg, and whom he hasn't seen for ten years, is in port, having arrived from Singapore the day before the Roanoke gets here."

"So he unmoors from the Roanoke and sets out looking for the son. No; I can't say where they be now. But wherever they be you can bet they are having some long yarns to unreef. Ten years' sea and ye'll find much to tell."

"Tell about these sixteen months? Oh, yes, I can do that. No, I don't have no call to look at the log for dates. You see, sailormen don't have so much to think about or talk about once we get started on one of these deep-sea trips, and we remember all that happens and the time it happens, too."

"We sail from here on December 22, 1902, bound for Shanghai and with 124,000 cases of oil below."

"Six days out from here and we meets a gale—a regular buster it was, too. We had shipped a young New York chap, William Hayden, his name was, as likely a lad as ever went to sea. Well, sir, he was on that poop ladder there when a sea comes over the side, and he goes with it. We hove her to, but couldn't rescue the lad, and when the gale blows itself out, we go on our way and rounds the Cape of Good Hope—we were going that route—and reach Java Head 104 days later."

"There we gets the sort of weather that makes us sometimes think we was another Flying Dutchman, though what we should be doing up there in the Sunda Straits, providing we was a Flying Dutchman, was what we couldn't figure out seeing that his cruising around is down by the cape. But there we stuck for more than a month, and we was all of sixty-two days making the run through the China seas."

"Well, we arrive at Shanghai, discharge our oil, take on about 3,000 tons of general cargo and go to Hong-Kong, where we gets the matting below there, ships a Japanese crew and sets sail for home."

"The mate here interrupted his narrative to tell how amazed the Japanese were to hear that war had been declared and of their excitement when they heard of the Japanese successes. "They were mighty good sailormen," he added, "and they all left us at Baltimore, probably looking for some way of getting back and helping out their folks."

"We made a rescue of some castaways," the mate resumed, "three of them adrift in a boat, and it was about time somebody picked them up, as in a little while more they would have been dead or drowned. They were eighty miles south of Borneo when we rescued them. Their schooner had foundered and they had been floating about for ten days when we gets them on board, gives them nourishment and then transfers them to a steamer."

"We got another gale in the Straits—a monsoon that keeps us there twenty-seven days. Then we clears the straits and hits a dead calm, and straightaway one of our men falls from aloft and kills himself. His name was Edward Middleton, and he was one of the best seamen we had. How he comes to fall from aloft nobody ever knew."

"Then comes along this typhoon, and the mainmast is broken and broken so badly that it looks as if it

would go over the side. We takes in sail and when the weather moderates we put a spare spar on the after side, lashing it there with chains at both ends, then wrapping a heavy hawser around mast and spar.

"But the mast was so weakened that we dared not carry sail on it, and all the rest of the voyage we made without using it. That took at least one-third off our speed, and what, with this and the head gales we got, we were 158 days coming home."

The Roanoke is of 3,347 tons net, 311 feet 2 inches long, 45 feet 2 inches beam and 29 feet 2 inches depth of hold. Her four masts are 200 feet high and three feet thick at the deck. Her lower yards are 100 feet long. Her skylark yards measure forty-seven feet. She spreads 6,000 square yards of canvas.—St. Louis Republic.

BOGUS CITIZENS' PAPERS.

Court Officers, Judges and Other High Officials Suspected.—\$15 to \$75.

At least 100,000 fraudulent naturalization papers have been sold to aliens by dealers in the employ of two big firms organized for the illicit traffic. In New York City alone it is estimated that fully 30,000 forged certificates of citizenship have been sold to foreigners who have been in the United States, in some instances only one day. In many instances they have received papers before they took ship on the other side. It is estimated by those who are prosecuting the frauds, that the two New York concerns have turned out in the last year at the most conservative estimate 6,000 bogus citizens. Many of these "citizens" obtained places in the street cleaning department with the aid of the fraudulent papers and many were employed in other branches of the city's civil service. The price of these fraudulent certificates ranged from \$15 to \$75, according to the use to be made of them and the value of the city jobs that went with them.

In Chicago thousands of aliens—no one knows how many—were made citizens while they waited. One witness testified that he with one hundred others was "naturalized" at one "swearing in" in a hall on Clark street.

From Wilmington, Del., taking in Philadelphia, as far north as Albany and Troy and as far east as Providence and Boston this wholesale system of fraud has extended. Officers of the court, even a judge of a court, and bankers and others standing high in the communities are under suspicion, and evidence sufficient to convict many others has been secured.

The order went out in the beginning that the investigation should be far-reaching in its scope. Every one connected with the prosecution was given to understand in the plainest English that politics positively must not be figured. These instructions have been adhered to strictly. The result is that many convictions have been made. So far these convictions have been for the most part of men who occupied minor parts in the system, but they have led up to a most remarkable expose of the methods employed in the great conspiracy.

In some instances the fraudulent naturalization has been conducted for the purpose of securing votes, but in the majority of cases the crimes have been committed purely for gain. It is impossible to say what extent these frauds have extended and how long they have been in existence. It is likely, though, that they have been in operation for several years. An idea of the amount of money that has been secured may be obtained by an estimate on the number of false papers believed to have been issued in New York. Of the 30,000 bogus certificates, said to have been sold here, it is believed that an average price of \$20 was received by the "firms" dealing in these articles, making \$600,000 in this locality alone in the last few years. On this basis it is said that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made in the sale of fraudulent certificates of citizenship throughout the country.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Mexican Succession.

Mexico is at last to have a vice-president.

In the experience of South and Central Americans the chief use of a vice-president has been to lead the current revolution against the president. Perhaps that is why Mexico has never had one.

But Diaz is getting old. He was president from 1877 to 1880 and the power behind Gonzales's feeble administration for the next four years. Beginning again in 1884, Diaz has been president for twenty years "straight."

In this total of twenty-seven years of power Mexico has become modern. All its railways have been built in that time, its prosperity has greatly augmented. But Diaz is old.

At his death, which may not be long delayed, Mexico wishes to avoid any possibility of trouble by having a vice-president in office. It is understood that he will succeed to the power when occasion shall be, and if satisfactory will be re-elected indefinitely.

The official "promulgation" of the constitutional amendment creating the office of vice-president will soon take place. The city council will go in open carriages and put up posters containing the amendment on the street corners. An army corps will parade the streets to prevent any disturbance. After that the election. It is not much like the ways of the United States.

It isn't much use for a girl to fish for compliments with a hook nose.

Not even the most enterprising undertaker seeks to bury the Dead Sea.

HIGH LIVING EXPENSES

Prices Increasing Very Rapidly on All Goods.

HIGHEST COST SINCE 1890

Statistics of the Government Show That Despite Great Prosperity the Privilege of Living Has Become More Expensive.—Facts Given But No Remedy Suggested.

A bulletin of the Agricultural Department just issued throws light on the question of the increased cost of living in 1903 over the preceding thirteen years.

The first table shows that the average relative prices of all commodities were higher in 1903 than at any time since and including 1890. Farm products reached the lowest average in 1896 and the highest in 1902. Cloths and clothing were lowest in 1897, to highest in 1890. Fuel and lights were lowest in 1894 and highest in 1903. Metals and implements were lowest in 1898 and highest in 1900. Lumber and building materials were lowest in 1897 and highest in 1893.

Raw commodities and manufactured commodities have been separated for further examination. In the group designated as "raw" are included all farm products, beans, coffee, eggs, milk, rice, nutmegs, pepper, tea, vegetables, raw silk, wool, coal, crude petroleum, copper ingots, pig lead, pig irons, bar silver, spelter, pig tin, brimstone and rubber—a total of fifty articles.

The average price of all these commodities during January and February, 1903, was 33 per cent. above the average price for the preceding ten years, and the average price for the year was 22.7 per cent. higher than for the same period.

Manufactured commodities advanced to a level only exceeded in the year 1899. They were higher by 21.5 per cent than in 1897, by 11 per cent, than in 1899, and about 1 per cent, higher than in 1892.

The statistics show a decrease in the price of beef from 1902, but the relative price, compared with the period since 1890, shows an increase in cattle of 4.7 per cent.

Under the head of farm products, consisting of sixteen articles, it is shown that wheat increased 5.1 per cent; steers, good to choice, 6.9 per cent; timothy hay 19.02, corn 21.1 per cent, barley 21.3 per cent, hives 24.8 per cent, oats 31.7 per cent, hogs 37 per cent, cotton 44.7 per cent, New York hops, 59.5 per cent. There was a decrease of 1.3 per cent in sheep, 7.5 in rice and 5.9 per cent in flaxseed.

Fifty-three articles of food are given and on thirty-five of these there is an increase over the average for the preceding thirteen years, ranging from 5 per cent on bread to 72 per cent on pepper from Singapore. A 5 per cent increase occurred on dried codfish and potatoes, 6 per cent on butter and 10 per cent on canned salmon.

New Orleans molasses increased 12.5 per cent, Western hams 17 per cent, eggs 23.2 per cent, cornmeal 23 and 25 per cent, smoked hams 34 per cent, lard 34 per cent, beans 35 per cent, bacon and salt pork 42 and 43 per cent, and herring 51 per cent. There was a decrease in sugar of from 1.2 to 5 per cent, in flour 6.4 per cent, in evaporated fruits about 28 per cent.

Of seventy articles of clothing, the prices of fifty-six for 1903 were higher than the average price for the preceding period since 1890. The increases ranged from .3 per cent for gingham to 29.8 per cent for sheetings. Woman's dress goods were 14.3 per cent higher, overcoats 17.3 per cent higher and blankets 17.9 per cent higher.

The table of fuel and lighting shows an astonishing increase in the cost to the consumer. The increase during 1903 over the average price, refined 150 degrees fire test, was 53.1 per cent, petroleum for exports 32.5 per cent, anthracite coal 26.2 per cent, anthracite stove coal 27.1 per cent, anthracite chestnut coal 34.2 per cent, anthracite egg coal 34.4 per cent. The only item in this class showing a decline is parlor matches, which fell off 14.4 per cent. The average increase for 1903 over the period since 1890 was 49.3 per cent.

Of the twenty-six articles considered in the lumber and building group, twenty were above and six below the average price for 1890 to 1899. White pine boards, uppers, were 71.8 per cent above the average; spirits of turpentine, 71 per cent above; poplar, 58.3 per cent above; pine doors, 58.2 per cent above. Plate glass, area three to five square feet, was 27.7 per cent below the average price for 1890 to 1899; plate glass, area five to ten square feet, 16.9 per cent below; putty, 10.8 per cent below.

The lowest price for sugar was in 1894 and the highest price in 1890. Sugar was about 8 and 10 per cent lower in 1903 than during the preceding thirteen years.

Took What He Could Get.

In the province of Baden a motorist recently killed a goose. The owner was indignant and demanded 3 shillings damages. The motorist offered him 2 shillings damages, plus the goose, which he did not want to carry off. Not being able to come to terms, the parties went to the mayor, who delivered the following judgment: "Mr. Sepp, give me your goose, inasmuch as you do not want it. Mr. Motorist, give me the 2 shillings you are willing to pay as damages. I give Mr. Sepp 1 shilling for his goose, which I keep!" And thus it was settled.

MEDIAEVAL RITES.

Used To-Day in Murder Trials in Quaint Old Delaware.

At the recent trial of a woman for murder at Denver, Del., many quaint ceremonies were in evidence.

Delaware clings to the old English forms of legal procedure. The Jurymen, after being chosen, were ordered by the erior to "go to the book" an then were sworn "on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God." The sheriff was ordered to bring the prisoner to the bar and he and his deputy went out and to the jail. After an interval back they march across the village green, the sheriff in the lead carrying a red stick, on the end of which was a white spearhead.

Behind him came the prisoner in a black dress, and wearing black cotton gloves and a large black hat with a veil drawn closely over her face. Behind her came the deputy carrying a black spear. This is a perpetuation of the old English custom, except that spears are used instead of battle axes.

The red stick and white spears signify that blood has been shed and the black spear is an omen of the doom that threatens the prisoner.

The place of the black spear is in the rear of the procession unless there should be a conviction, when it is carried at the front to show that vengeance has triumphed and the white spear follows to show the cause of the impending punishment.

Solemnly through the crowded courtroom, hushed in awe, came this queer little procession. The white spear traversed the space in front of the prisoner's dock, a small inclosure screened by an oak railing fully six feet high. The black spear stopped at the further end, and Mrs. Powell was told to sit down. The spears were propped against the pillars of the dock, and there they stayed as long as the prisoner remained in the courtroom.

The indictment in ancient phraseology fixed the value of the weapon used, "a knife and a certain bottle," at 10 cents because the old law presumed them the property of the state, and it charged Mrs. Powell in wordy detail with having committed the murder "without having the fear of God before her eyes and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil."

In the awesome language of the English law the erior read from the indictment a description of each and every one of the 53 wounds found on the girl's body. His enumeration began:

"One wound on the left side of the head of her, the said Estelle Albin, an inch long and a half inch deep, inflicted by her, the said Mary A. Powell, she not having the fear of God before her eyes and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil; one wound in throat of her, the said Estelle Albin, six inches wide and four inches deep, inflicted by her, the said Mary A. Powell, she not having the fear—" and so on through the whole list.—New York Herald.

An Elephant Goes Wrong.

One of the more recent instances of bad elephants was Barnum & Bailey's famous clown "Mandarin," who killed three men and maimed a fourth, and was finally strangled by a steam winch on board the steamship Minneapolis, just before the menagerie reached New York harbor from its tour abroad. As a tall, gaunt, hungry, 5-year-old, Mandarin joined the show thirty years ago, had grown into a splendid, intelligent, gray mountain of good nature, and never showed even a trace of ugliness until the circus was "doing" France. Flap ears cocked forward, trunk swinging restlessly and little eyes growing more bloodshot, the fine fellow stood, ceaselessly swaying his six tons from side to side. The animal, however, showed no inclination toward ugliness until a substitute trainer was duped into putting the tricky old rascal through his paces. The man laid himself flat on the ground to have the elephant walk over him, exactly as the big clown had walked over men thousands of times before. As usual, the beast advanced, head bobbing with every step, he lifted his ponderous foot let it hover over the man, then, with shrill trumpeting of fury, planted it squarely on the unfortunate's chest with all the pressure of his 14,000 pounds. Blasting madly, the animal started on a run, picked up a hyena cage and smashed it, with one blow of his trunk broke the back of a mule, and would have cleared out the show were it not for a pair of equally huge tuskers that were brought in on a run to butt and prod the crazy one back to his senses.—A. W. Rolker in McClure's.

Guns That Shoot in a Hurry.

A most striking recent development in guns—and in speaking of guns we usually include the gun carriage or gun mount—is the effort, now universal, to throw the accurate and quick control of the gun into the hands of the people firing it. It may well be wondered that this has not always been a controlling idea in laying out guns and their mounts, but at the present time it is in this direction that the greatest effort is being made. The proof of this is to be seen by a comparison of the guns and mounts made ten or fifteen years ago with those now being made. The latter are arranged much more conveniently, and consequently their rate of fire is much faster. Modern 6-inch guns are being fired from ships eight or ten times a minute at targets about the size of a ship and a mile distant, and hitting the target at each shot.—Scientific American.

Still Central Penna.

The thirty fourth annual convention of the Central Pennsylvania Episcopal diocese held their deliberations in Reading, there being 132 delegates present. It had been expected that the name of the diocese would be changed in accordance with the wish of Bishop Talbot, but so much opposition to any change developed that the project was voted down by almost 2 to 1, and the name will remain unchanged. The convention was notable as being the first since the division of the diocese and the setting off of the diocese of Harrisburg.

W. B. Fry of Drifton urged that the name of Bethlehem be adopted for sentimental reasons, and the Hazleton delegation consisting of T. M. Morris, A. P. Platt and Rev. Varnall sided with him.

Secretary W. R. Butler of the board of missions gave a voluminous report of the mission work during the year. He showed that the treasurer's report indicated a deficit of \$2,977, and that a joint committee of the old and new dioceses would meet in Reading next month to adjust the mission boundaries of the two dioceses.

New churches were erected in Catawissa at a cost of \$3,000, Stroudsburg \$8,000, Reading \$7,000, Dorranceton has \$6,000 pledged for a new church, and Wyalusing \$1,000. Leighton has purchased a lot for \$1,900, and Palmetton will be given a new church by a wealthy parishioner.

Salaries Increased.

In the annual readjustment of the salaries of postmasters two towns in this county are included. The postmaster's salary at Benton is raised from \$1000 to \$1300, and at Catawissa from \$1300 to \$1500.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri 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, JUNE 3d, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of West Berwick, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Lot number 101 in Michael's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa., being fifty feet front on Spring Garden Avenue and extending in depth one hundred and seventy feet to Schley Alley, and improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Situated, taken in execution at the suit of David A. Michael vs. Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan and to be sold as the property of Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan.

C. C. EVANS, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James M. Shew, late of Scott township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to distribute the balance in the hands of R. J. Hill and Mark Crosby, executors of James M. Shew, deceased, as shown by their first and partial account, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, said county, on Saturday, June 17th, 1905, at 2 p. m., at which time all parties interested in, or having claims against said estate may appear and be heard, or otherwise be forever barred from coming in or said fund.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Mary B. Milnes, late of Espy, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, on the estate of Mrs. Mary B. Milnes, late of Espy, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, 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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Annie E. Davis Gwinner, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Annie E. Davis Gwinner, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator 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

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Richard M. Gorton, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Richard M. Gorton, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to

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A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
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Hartman Building, Market Square
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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