

ROSA BONHEUR'S FORTUNE

How Brooklyn's Introduced Anna Klumke, Heiress.

WAS NINE YEARS AGO.

John Arbuckle Was Instrumental in Bringing Together the Great Animal Painter and the Girl Whom She Favored in Her Will.

Miss Anna Klumke, who has inherited Rosa Bonheur's fortune, is about to publish a paper which shows how it came about that the great artist made her will in her favor, and you will be surprised to hear that it was John Arbuckle, the man at the head of the great coffee industry, who was instrumental in having Miss Anna Klumke make the acquaintance of Rosa Bonheur. This is the way it came about.

John Arbuckle was a great admirer of Rosa Bonheur, and having, some 10 years ago, a fine wild horse in his stud farm, he sent it to Rosa Bonheur. A year after, coming to Paris, Mr. Arbuckle, wanting to know whether Rosa Bonheur got the horse all right, asked his friend, Miss Anna Klumke, to go to the chateau with him to act as interpreter, because he spoke no French. They did not see Rosa Bonheur; she was out, but the maid showed the horse to its former owner, and said that no one was able to tame him; that he was let out in the fields and came back to the stable of his own accord when he wanted feed.

Mr. Arbuckle was bent on making Rosa Bonheur's acquaintance, and on writing to her, she invited him and Miss Klumke to luncheon, saying they would be most welcome, but would not get much more than fresh eggs. Delighted with his visit, Mr. Arbuckle made several calls upon Rosa Bonheur, and each time he wrote asking the liberty to go to see her she wrote back to be sure and bring his charming interpreter with him.

Anna Klumke, who always had the greatest admiration for Rosa Bonheur's work, was delighted to have the occasion to see the great artist. A friendship grew out of these visits, and when Anna Klumke went to America to fill orders for portraits, she and Rosa Bonheur corresponded.

When Anna Klumke came back she painted Rosa Bonheur's portrait for the salon, and during the poses the artist asked Miss Klumke if she would not like to live with her; that she would give her lessons in painting and that it would be pleasant to spend the winter evenings together talking about art and literature. Anna Klumke's mother was appealed to by the artist and gave her consent, and Anna was Rosa Bonheur's constant companion the last two years of her life.

Miss Klumke venerates the memory of her friend and benefactress, and she spends the greater part of her life collecting notes, remembering what the artist told her to get up a biography of Rosa Bonheur which will be a lasting monument to her memory. In the meanwhile she is about to publish Rosa Bonheur's letters to her in America.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Sweden to the Front.

Sweden's new homestead law places her well to the front among those nations that encourage their rural population to become identified with the country through land ownership in a way to induce contentment, promote patriotism, and check the desire to emigrate. The object of the law is to assist agricultural laborers to purchase their own lands and so take root, so to speak, in their native soil. For the years from 1905 to 1909 a special fund of ten million crowns has been created which is to be lent to agriculturists at three and six-tenths per cent., for the purpose of buying farms and building houses thereon. Only men and women of Swedish nationality, earners by manual labor, and known to be frugal, sober and honorable, may take advantage of its provisions. The putting of such a premium on thrift, sobriety and industry should surely have an important effect on rural development throughout Sweden; it must also have some tendency to check Swedish emigration to the United States.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Improving Fish Flavor.

"Speaking of shad," said the club man, "the Susquehanna fishermen have a practice that they believe makes the fish more palatable. Each shad, as soon as it is taken out of the water, is bled by bending one of the sharp gills and forcing it into the opening it covers. In this way a quantity of blood is taken from the fish as it dies.

"This, these men believe, helps to make the meat whiter and does away with much of the 'fishy' flavor that spoils it for the epicure. I don't know how much there is in this manner of killing the shad, but the Susquehanna species is admittedly greatly superior to those taken from other waters."—Philadelphia Press.

Cause for Flight.

A Chinese servant employed next door to a famous woman pianist left suddenly after only a few days' service. His knowledge of the English language was limited, and the letter which he left behind notifying the family of his departure was written in Chinese. With the aid of an interpreter the gist of the communication was made out: "I do not mind your heathen parrot," said the letter: "I do not mind your barbarous customs of dressing and eating; but the lady next door who sits on the musical instrument every day is too much."

A NATION OF SUICIDES.

The Chukchees Look Upon Self-Murder as Honorable Death. A Russian correspondent was talking about Siberia.

"In that strange land," he said, "the strangest thing is the suicidal tendency of the Chukchees. Among the Chukchees, actually, suicide is one of the most common forms of death.

"The Chukchees live in North-eastern Siberia. They are small and copper-colored. They dress in skins and ride reindeer. Tallow and raw kidney are their chief delicacies.

"A Chukchee doesn't kill himself by his own hand. He appoints his nearest relative—his wife, son or daughter—to do the deed. And the delegate never rebels, never declines this sad and horrible task.

"Innumerable are the causes of suicide—jealousy, unrequited love, an incurable disease, melancholy, poverty and so on. I knew a man who was prosperous and apparently happy. Suddenly a desire for death seized him. 'In three moons,' he said, 'I will go home to my fathers.' And he calmly settled his affairs, and at the appointed time bade his wife to knot a cord about his throat and his two sons to pull upon this cord till he should be strangled. He died they told me, smiling.

"The death coat, which hangs in every Chukchee house, has a hood. It is for use in suicide. The hood hides the facial contortions of the dying. There are Chukchee families wherein suicide is hereditary, wherein it is a point of honor for the sons to kill themselves, a natural death being regarded in such families as disgraceful and scandalous, a sign of the most unparadiseable cowardice. The Chukchees, despite their suicidal tendency, are a happy and healthy people, moral, truthful, brave and temperate."

How He Knew.

It was a beautiful day, without a single cloud in the sky. The man who was buying some food in a delicatessen store remarked on the weather.

"Yes, it's fine, but it's going to rain," replied the dealer.

"Impossible," said the customer.

"I'll bet you a fiver," said the dealer. "That it rains before the day is over, although I hate to take your money."

The money was put up and the customer went away chuckling.

Before night the rain was falling in torrents. The man who lost the bet stopped at the delicatessen store to see the winner.

"How did you know it was going to rain?" he demanded of the storekeeper. The latter chuckled.

"See that ice chest?" he asked, pointing to a big box in the corner.

The customer saw the ice box. It was sweating big drops of water.

"That chest," said the storekeeper, "is my barometer. When there is rain in the air it begins to sweat; when rain is imminent it sheds those big drops you see now. I've had it over two years and it never yet prophesied falsely."

"Never too late to learn," sighed the customer, "but sometimes a little knowledge comes high."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Disease and Door Knobs.

The London Lancet, it is well known never loses an opportunity of "raising" the public's hair by discovering new and unsuspected sources of infection, is after the door knob as a spreader of contagious disease. "From a strictly bacteriological point of view," it says, "all door handles, even those which present a clean and polished appearance, are probably dirty." Hence, if door handles cannot be kept clean, which is obvious, they ought to be abolished in favor of "some method which dispenses with actual contact of the skin. There is much to be said in favor of a foot lever for opening doors, as there is in the case of a foot lever instead of taps in the lavatory."

The handles of the English railway coaches are cited by the Lancet as particularly liable to spread infection, and for this reason it urges the adoption of the American corridor car.

A sufferer from contagious disease of the skin or scalp is undoubtedly liable, after scratching, to deposit infective material on whatever he touches with his hands, and it is very probable that a certain proportion of such diseases is contracted by this means. The hand grips on open trolley cars may be an efficient agency for evil in this way.

Roumanian Hospitality.

The Roumanian peasantry lead a very simple life. The principal dish at each meal is the maize cake. Each person in his turn breaks off a small portion for himself. Besides this, each takes a couple of onions, a small bowl of beans, a slice of watermelon, a few plums and a draught of water. To this frugal meal is bidden any laborer or wayfarer who may look as though he had no dinner. Roumanian hospitality knows no limits. "I have not even a bite left for a guest," is the bitterest complaint a housewife can make.

Lead in Savings Deposits.

In savings bank deposits this country leads the world. Our deposits amounted at the beginning of this year to \$2,060,176,611. That sum outran German savings by \$786,000,000, and the German savings outran anything in Europe by \$1,300,000. But in the amount of savings per inhabitant Great Britain stands at \$22.82, Germany at \$39.98 and the United States at \$27.38.

THE CAUCASUS REVOLT

"Land of the Golden Fleece" Rent Apart by Misrule

PEOPLE ARE WARFARING

Virtually No Native Born Russians in the Country—Opposed to Russia's Method of Government—Russians Claim Armenia Had a Part in Destruction of Oil Wells.

Perhaps the strangest feature of the Caucasus is the fact that, with the exception of the two army corps by means of which alone the Czar is able to maintain a semblance of sovereignty and the civil government officials, there are virtually no native born Russians in the country. The population of some five millions is the most polyglot and polydox to be found anywhere in the world, since there are scores and scores of nationalities, many hundreds of tribes and a considerable number of creeds. Add to this the fact that the Caucasians as a whole are prone to bloodshed, opposed to the methods of government which Russia has for nearly a hundred years been endeavoring to force upon them and imbued with the strongest kind of racial prejudice and fanaticism, and it becomes possible to form some kind of a notion of the elements of disorder in that particular part of the Czar's empire, says New York Tribune.

It was Catherine the Great who first initiated the acquisition of the Caucasus, partly by means of invasion and partly, too, through persuading chiefs and princes to accept Muscovite suzerainty under the promise, never kept, of being permitted to retain their sovereignty and autonomy. Then, too, a considerable portion of the Caucasus was obtained by conquest from Persia, while another big slice of territory was acquired by similar means from Turkey. Speaking broadly, the population of the Caucasus was and remains divided into Moslems, who are, for the most part, the dwellers of the mountain regions, and the Christians, who were and are almost exclusively Armenians. And in the olden days the hardy Mahometan mountaineers would prey upon the Christian lowlanders. And Russia, finding it difficult—nay, almost impossible—to subdue the highlanders, induced by various pledges of favor and protection the Armenians of the plains to assist her in her task. She appealed to the analogy of the Orthodox and Armenian churches, and, by keeping before the Armenians the antagonism which must necessarily exist between the Crescent and the Cross, and by holding out hopes to them of the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Armenia under the suzerainty of the Czar, secured such valuable co-operation that the mountain tribes were at length reduced to a more or less nominal subjection.

Subsequently the championship by Russia of the cause of the Armenians in Turkey, for the purpose of promoting her designs upon Constantinople, led to an extensive emigration of Armenians from the Ottoman Empire, and the war between Russia and Turkey of 1877 had the effect of still further adding a portion of the Caucasus, populated almost exclusively by Armenians, to the dominions of the Czar. It was not long, however, before the Muscovite authorities discovered that the Armenians declined to become assimilated. They not only insisted on remaining Armenians and loyal to their Church, but they likewise began to agitate with a view of securing from Russia the fulfillment of her promise to restore the ancient kingdom of Armenia with an autonomous government under the suzerainty of the Czar. Then, too, the Armenians have the commercial spirit as strongly developed as the Jews, and the Russian government began to find in the Armenians the same objections of an economic character which they are forever invoking as a pretext for their oppression of the Hebrew race. That is to say, they insist that the Armenians, like the Jews, have a tendency to monopolize all the wealth and prosperity, and beggar their fellow citizens of different race and creed, wherever they may happen to settle. The Moslems of the Caucasus did not need much encouragement to assail their Armenian fellow citizens. They have neither forgotten nor forgiven the fact that it was through the assistance given by the Armenians to the Russians that they had lost their independence; that their national hero, Schamyl, had been taken prisoner, and their mountain fastnesses overrun and captured by the Muscovite invader. They were only too glad of the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on those whom they regarded as their betrayers, and the result is that neither life nor property is safe. When the destruction of property became so extensive that the entire oil industry has been put out of business for more than a year to come, 3,000 out of a total of 3,600 wells being ruined, the government became alarmed and poured troops once more into the Caucasus for the purpose of restoring order. It may be said in conclusion that according to experts the value of the property destroyed and the losses sustained in connection therewith exceed the expenses of Russia entailed by her recent war with Japan.

The Argentine Republic's foreign commerce for 1904 reached the enormous figure of \$451,463,000 in gold, or nearly \$90 per head. No other country in the world has so large a per capita foreign trade.

ENGLAND'S POWER IN INDIA.

Rapidly Waning and Opposition Party Gaining Ground.

"The growth of the party in India which is opposed to British rule has been so rapid and it has increased to such an extent that I look to see India granted concessions that will give her a government similar to that of Canada or Australia."

This is the declaration of N. Kershaw, a high caste native Indian of ancestry extending back over 3,000 years, and who has made a study of conditions in every leading capital of Europe and Asia, says the St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Kershaw is also a member of the Indian National Congress started by the advice of Gladstone and the Liberals of the British Parliament, twenty-three years ago.

"The Indian National Congress was started in the hope that the relations between the English people and the royal family might become closer," continued Mr. Kershaw, as he slowly smoked his Turkish cigarette. "Under the leadership of Lord Ripon, from 1880 to 1885, when he was Governor General, the cry of the people of India was 'The English for India and India for the English.' That feeling is now dying out and the cry of the people is 'India for the Indians.'"

"Queen Victoria was greatly beloved by the Hindoo women because of her expressed feeling of sympathy for them, and she was highly revered by the people of India because she had shown the Indian rulers who visited her in England such kindness.

"Although she felt kindly toward the people and made many promises of alleviating their condition, her promises were never carried out, and since her death there are many Hindoos who speak openly against England and her promises.

"Take the history of Great Britain. It is an island power and it became great through the liberal policy it has pursued. The liberal party itself does not make enemies as does the Tory party. Its platform is expressed in the three principles, 'equal rights to all British subjects,' 'friendship with all nations,' and 'no wars.' With these three principles lived up to the people of India cannot be treated otherwise than as free citizens.

"Then why is it that conditions are such in my country that people are dying on the streets of starvation, that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 perish in this manner every year, while the country is used as a dumping ground for the sons of the English nobility, who want an easy berth and are provided for life? In 1833, 1857, 1870, 1890 and 1901 we were successively promised the same liberty and freedom that the people of England enjoy.

"We have never received it and these promises have never been carried out. There is no resemblance between the freedom and justice in England and that served out in India. In the Indian civil service, the Indian medical service, the Indian forestry, the Indian public works, the engineering, the police, the veterinary, the army and the navy departments the examinations are all held in England.

"What is the result? Why, most of the natives of India who are qualified to pass these examinations are unable to go to England to take them on account of the expense, and the result is that our people are at a disadvantage from the start and these most desirable positions are almost entirely filled by natives of England.

"The same situation exists in the educational field in our country," continued Mr. Kershaw. "We have 295,000,000 people, and the annual appropriation for our schools is \$10,500,000, while we pay \$21,000,000 annually for the support of the army in India and \$8,000,000 annually for the support of the army in England. All this comes out of the Indian treasury.

"This is only one instance. They subsidize English steamers out of the Indian treasury, and the Indians have to pay three times the amount of postage to send a letter to England than the English people do to send a letter to India. There are 60,000,000 people in India who cannot get enough to eat, more than one meal a day, and between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 die of the plague and starvation every year. The plague is due to underfeeding in most instances.

"Industrial education is the foundation of the nation in this day and age. We have not one mining school, not one technical institution in the whole Empire. We are the biggest cotton growing nation in the world, yet we import more than \$14,000,000 worth of goods every year."

Military Postage Stamps.

These postage stamps are a decided novelty. Issued in Italy, they are reserved for franking the correspondence of non-commissioned officers and men of the Italian army. There are different stamps for various corps and regiments, and consequently a large number of designs. For instance, on the stamp assigned to one regiment is the portrait of the colonel, on another a representation of a court martial and on others views of the cities where particular corps are stationed; while on the stamp specially reserved for the Bersaglieri appear a few notes of music—those of the first bar of their famous refrain. None of these stamps will be offered for sale by the authorities, nor should they be sold by soldiers, and collectors will doubtless experience some difficulty in obtaining unused specimens.—Westminster Gazette.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, administratrix of Jonas Hantz, late of Benton township, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises in Benton township on

SATURDAY, NOV. 11th, 1905, at one o'clock p. m., all that certain real estate described as follows:

Beginning at a white oak; thence by lands of Charles Ash north eighty and one half degrees east eighty-eight and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence north forty and one-half degrees east twenty and eight-tenths perches to a maple tree; thence by land of Thomas Bellas, north one and one-half degrees west fifteen and six tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of William Appleman, north sixty-two and one-half degrees west twenty-seven and three tenths perches to a stone in public road; thence south sixty-six and three-quarter degrees west fifty-four and three tenths perches to a stone in public road; thence north twenty-eight and one-half degrees west twenty-four perches to a chestnut tree; thence south seventy and three quarter degrees west sixty-one and two-tenths perches to a stone on the east side of the aforesaid public road; thence along said public road south forty-two and one-half degrees west thirty-four perches to a stone on the west side of the road; thence by land of M. Kline south sixty-five and one-half degrees east one hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning. Containing

SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

Possession to be given April 1st, 1906. MRS. JANE RANTZ Administratrix. C. W. Miller, Atty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, trustee of the estate of Henry C. Hartman late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises in Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain messuages, lot of ground situated in the Town of Bloomsburg County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania. Bounded on the East by lot of R. E. Hartman, on the South by Main or Second St. on the West by lot of T. L. Gunton and on the North by lot of the Y. M. C. A. being twenty-two feet more or less in width and seventy-one feet more or less in depth whereon is erected a

ONE STORY FRAME STORE BUILDING.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year hereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. C. C. PRACOCK, Trustee. A. N. Yost, Atty.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co., to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of the said Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan to and among the parties legally interested therein, will sit at his office at No. 16 Main St. Bloomsburg, Pa. on Wednesday, November 16th, at ten o'clock A. M. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested must appear and present their claims, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund. WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

10-26, 45

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Stewart, late of Cleveland township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of Charles C. Stewart, administrator of said estate, and also to the account of Charles C. Stewart, guardian, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa. on Thursday, November 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all persons interested in said estate should appear and present their claims. ANDREW L. FRITZ, Auditor.

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EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of W. H. Purman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of W. H. Purman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Wardie Keller Purman, resident of said town of Bloomsburg, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. WARDIE KELLER PURMAN, Executrix. JOHN G. HARMAN, Attorney. 10-12 6t

Professional Cards.

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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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