

INTERESTED IN GOLF

The Game Now Has Hundreds of Influential Supporters.

United States Golf Association Organized for the Purpose of Conducting Big Championship Tournaments—Its Officers.

W. B. Thomas, the new treasurer of the golf trust, who was elected to that office upon the retirement of John E. Beards, has just had additional honors thrust upon him in his recent election to the presidency of the United States Golf Association.

In this latter respect the most noticeable change was the choice of Mr. Thomas as the new president. His home is in Boston, but his business interests frequently bring him to New York, and he is well known by the golfing fraternity there.

The other officers who were elected at the same time are: Vice president—Baron H. Thomas, of the Morris County Golf club, Morristown, N. J., and H. J. Whigham, of the Oswego Golf club, near Chicago; secretary, Robert B. Kerr, of the Lakewood (N. J.) Golf club; treasurer—George D. Fowler, of the Philadelphia Country club; additional members of the executive committee—John Reid, of the St. Andrew's Golf club, and A. M. Coats, of the Newport Golf club.

There have been three changes in the official list from last year, says the New York Times.



W. B. THOMAS, OF BOSTON. (The New President of the United States Golf Association.)

The former president, Laurence Curtis, of Boston, who has occupied the place since the death of Theodore A. Havemeyer, declined a re-nomination. H. J. Whigham takes the place of the well-known Chicago golfer, Charles B. Macdonald, who was among the organizers of the association and has been on the executive board ever since.

A. M. Coats, the Newport golfer, who secured one of the four championship honors of the United States about two years ago, will become a member of the executive committee in place of Henry May, of Washington, D. C. The other four officers are all re-nominations.

The total membership of the United States Golf Association comprises 139 clubs. This represents the growth of a little over four years. Of course there are hundreds of other clubs in the country which are not included in the membership, but applications are constantly coming in to the secretary.

The association was organized late in December, 1894, with five clubs. They were the St. Andrew's Golf club, the Chicago Golf club, the Country club of Brookline, near Boston, the Newport Golf club, and the Shinnecock Hills Golf club, of Southampton, L. I.

It conducts the big championship tournaments of the United States, which are the open competition, in one sense the professional event, and the amateur and the women's competitions. The champions who won these events last year are Frederick Herd, of the Washington Park Golf club, Chicago, who led all contestants in the open event played at Myopia, near Boston; Findlay S. Douglas, of the Fairfield County club, Greenwich, Conn., who captured the highest honors in the amateur event at Morristown, N. J., and Miss Beatrix Hoyt, of the Shinnecock Hills Golf club, who won for the third successive year the women's championship, played at Ardsley.

The intercollegiate golf championship should also be mentioned, which is held under the auspices of its own association. Two of these events were played during the year, as the time was changed from the spring, when the contest had been formerly held, to the fall, and these college games will hereafter take place either in October or November. The present intercollegiate champion is John Reid, Jr., of Yale, and the team championship is held by Harvard.

BLACKS AND MULATTOES.

They Will Fight Back Other Down in Hayti and San Domingo, When They See Things.

If President Simon Sam, of the black republic of Hayti marches his guard of the government out, composed of 400 men and headed by ten generals, to go to battle with Gen. Ulysses Henrault, president of the mulatto republic of San Domingo, it will add only one more war to the many which ended the beautiful island of Hayti since it was discovered by Columbus in 1492.

Hayti was the first part of the new world colonized by Europeans; on the island African slavery was first established.



PRESIDENT SIMON SAM (Head of the Little Negro Republic of Hayti.)

Slaves in this continent, and here also, and chiefly by the instrumentality of the blacks themselves, it was first abolished.

The island is 900 miles long from east to west and about 100 miles wide. It contains 11,000 square miles of territory. Its scenery is most beautiful, and it presents almost every variety of climate.

The republic of San Domingo embraces the eastern two-thirds of the island, though the population is mostly confined to the eastern third. The western third is the republic of Hayti. Between the two republics a bitter animosity has always existed. The territory over which they are now fighting is the central third of the island, nominally belonging to San Domingo, though practically uninhabited.

Within the last century San Domingo has belonged successively to Spain, France, the Haytian empire, Colombia, Haytian republic and Spain again, and has been twice independent.

In 1804 the natives of Hayti, almost all blacks, successfully revolted against France. They have been independent ever since. At first they set up an empire, then a monarchy, constitutional republic, and a second empire in 1848. Of the 11 rulers of Hayti since its independence only one has escaped being shot or transported, and only two have completed their terms of office.

From Columbus down everyone who has ever visited the island described it as naturally an earthly paradise.

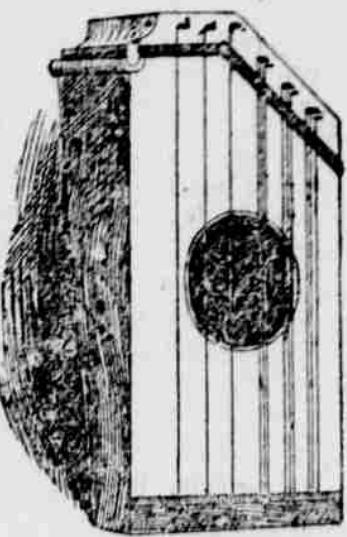
THE HARP-O-CHORD.

A New Musical Contrivance Which is a Combination of Wind and String Instruments.

Carl Brown, a musical genius of Columbus, O., has invented a strange new instrument, which he calls the "harp-o-chord."

It is one of the most unique instruments of the present time and is the first combination wind and string instrument of its kind in existence. It consists of a high-grade cornet, harmonica or mouth harp and zither of peculiar construction, strung in simple open chords.

In shape the instrument differs from any other, it having a large head, in



THE HARP-O-CHORD. (New Instrument of Torture Invented by an Ohio Man.)

which are set the tuning pins. The sides gradually taper toward the lower end, giving the sounding board a slanting position.

At the upper end of one side of the instrument, near the head, is a slot in which the harmonica is inserted so that its tones when played will enter directly into the body of the instrument and emanate at the sound-hole under the strings.

Concerning a harmonica with a sounding board over which are a series of strings, changes the tone of the harp and gives it exceptional volume and a vibratory effect.

The strings are arranged in simple open chords. In practice the instrument is held vertically against the body, the harmonica pressing the lips.

The air or tune is played upon the harmonica and the chords upon the strings with the thumb or a finger of the right hand, producing exquisite harmony. The tone of the mouth harp is not only increased in volume, but possesses a richness and mellowness before unknown.

NEW SIAMESE ENVOY

Mr. Phya Visuddha Chosen for the Important Post.

He is a Typical East Indian, and Will Divide His Time and Abilities Between Washington and London.

Siam is again represented at Washington by a minister plenipotentiary, and the kingdom of Central Indo-China is once more to maintain a legation at our capital after an intermission of several years.

The new Siamese envoy, Phya Visuddha, came some weeks ago with quite a party of his countrymen and their wives. Phya Visuddha made a visit to the west to make a study of some of the industrial schools of the country, and will leave shortly for London, where he is also accredited.

Minister Phya Visuddha is a typical East Indian in appearance, although in some respects he strongly resembles his Japanese cousin. He is below medium height, and while not of stout build, he has a compact, well-knit frame. His complexion is of a yellowish olive hue, his hair jet black, and as straight as an American Indian's; his eyes are quite Japanese in their almond shape, but they are as shrewd and piercing as they are oblique.

He comes from a family of the Siamese nobility, and through his father is allied to a princely house. He was born in Bangkok about 35 years ago, and was educated in the native colleges of that city. After leaving school he entered upon his profession, the law, but five years ago was appointed secretary of the Siamese legation in London. In 1896 he was made charge d'affaires, and last spring he was raised to the rank of envoy extraordinary to both London and Washington. He is married and has three children, and up to this time his family has always remained in Siam. His manner is rather of the orient than of the occident, but there is an unaffected cordiality in his handshake, and he speaks English fluently.

On his western trip Minister Phya Visuddha was accompanied by the sec-



HON. PHYA VISUDDHA. (The New Siamese Envoy to the United States and England.)

retary of the legation, Lewis Bateman, a young English gentleman, whose parents went out to Siam before his birth, where for many years his father was engaged in business. Mr. Bateman was also born in Bangkok, and spent his early boyhood there, and is, in consequence, as familiar with the people and their customs as a native. He was educated, however, in England.

Minister Phya Visuddha, which, by the way, is pronounced as though it were spelled Peer Vesooddhab, said Mr. Bateman, "is immensely interested in educational matters, and his trip out to Chicago was largely to investigate the western schools. Siam is wakening in many ways, but in nothing more than in her desire to overcome the ignorance of her people. For many years it has been the custom of the government to send a few young men to Europe, England and America for a technical education, and within the last half decade several large public schools have been established in Bangkok, where European arts, sciences and languages are taught. The effort is being made to extend these schools throughout the kingdom and to have them for the girls as well as the boys.

"Siam is very enterprising. Her native name is Muang Thai—kingdom of the free—and, although her people are a little too near the equator to ever attain the Yankee's idea of freedom, yet they have been taking some mammoth strides toward it of late years. The last two kings—Maha Mongkut and Chulalongkorn—have both been aggressive men, and have tried to introduce modern enterprises. There are two lines of railroad running through the kingdom now and more are under construction, while telegraph lines intersect all sections of the country. Bangkok, the capital, has a population of nearly a million, and it has electric roads and lights, telephones, elevators, modern residences and business blocks. While we have but a small standing army and navy, we have that which offsets it—no public debt; our exports double our imports, and our trade with the western world is increasing every year."

Poisoned Baker's Bread. People have been poisoned with bread containing salts of lead, which came from the timber used to heat the oven. The Paris council of hygiene has, therefore, forbidden the employment of painted or unpainted wood from old houses, old sleepers impregnated with creosote or sulphate of copper, and disused blocks of wood paving for heating ovens, on the ground that poisonous volatile salts may arise from them and deposit on the roof or floor of the oven.

Copper Near El Caney. An immensely rich copper mine has been located near El Caney, in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

THE SAMOAN ISLAND GROUP.

Important Only From a Geographical Standpoint.

The people, productions and commercial and strategic importance of the Samoan Islands are discussed in a publication issued by the Treasury Bureau of statistics.

The islands lie in almost direct line between San Francisco and Australia and slightly south of the direct steamship line connecting the Philippines with the proposed Panama or Nicaragua inter oceanic canal. Their special importance, therefore, it is stated, lies more in their position as coaling and repair stations on these great highways of commerce rather than in their commercial value, their population being small and their imports and exports of comparative little importance.

The group consists of ten inhabited and two uninhabited islands, with an area of 1,700 square miles and an aggregate population of 36,000 people, of which 200 are British subjects, 125 Germans, 25 Americans, 25 French and 25 of other nationalities, while the remainder are natives of the Polynesian race. Tutuila, which contains the harbor of Pago Pago, was ceded to the United States in 1873 for a naval and coaling station.

The islands are of volcanic origin, but fertile, producing coconuts, cotton, sugar and coffee.

The exportation of copra (made from coconuts) from the islands in 1896 amounted to 12,565,909 pounds valued at \$231,372. A considerable proportion of this was exported to the United States and a larger proportion to Germany, whose citizens control its commerce through a trading company.

In 1896 the imports were \$304,159 of which \$45,552 came from the United States, \$48,802 from Germany \$177,857 from the Australian colonies, \$7,044 from Great Britain, and \$21,904 from other countries. The exports in 1896 were \$263,047, of which \$231,372 was copra.

Business of the Week.

Dunn's Review has the following to say on the business of the past week:

Nothing appears in business or in money market to prevent continuance of the heaviest trade ever transacted at good profits. The payment to Spain is supposed to have caused some rise in foreign exchange, which would amount to nothing in any case, as balances due from other countries more than cover the payment, and advance bills against crops to come forward in July and later, will soon be offered. Loans on industrial securities are still at higher rates than on railway stocks, but on good commercial paper, or railroad stocks, money is in ample supply and at low rates. Nor have stock operations caused any appearance of pressure. The financing of new corporations has passed thus far with less trouble than had thus far with less trouble than had thus far, though the completion of some organizations is hindered or has failed. The usual time for financial troubles in the spring has passed, and the usual alarm about crops has done its work, and still industries are undisturbed.

Some shrinkage in railroad earnings is natural, because of the smaller movement of bulky products, and in half of April the earnings but 6.1 per cent. larger than last year, and 13.6 per cent. larger than 1892, running rather behind those of March. The trunk lines only show loss in comparison with either year. Chicago eastbound tonnage is 13 per cent. less than last year, and 5 per cent. less than in 1892 for that reason. But surprisingly satisfactory statements of earnings on many roads have helped railroad stocks to advance 40 cents per share for the week, while Trusts have also advanced 30 per cent. per share, and the tone of the market is throughout more confident. The volume of exchanges has been 82.7 per cent. larger than last year, and 71.2 per cent. larger than in 1892 for the week, and outside of New York 33.9 per cent. larger than last year, and 31.2 per cent. larger than in 1892. The daily average for the month is 81.1 per cent. larger than last year and 63.1 per cent. larger than in 1892.

Reduced Rates to Harrisburg

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Unveiling Hartranft Monument.

On account of the unveiling of the Hartranft Monument at Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the state of Pennsylvania, to Harrisburg and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, minimum rate twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold on May 10, 11 and 12, and will be good to return until May 13, inclusive, but will not be valid for passage on the Pennsylvania Limited.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. SALTZER.

Advertisement for Castoria 900 Drops, featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.'

Advertisement for Castoria for Infants and Children, featuring a large illustration of a child and text: 'The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. HITCHCOCK. The Kind You Have Always Bought. CASTORIA.'

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in Head, featuring an illustration of a person and text: 'ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.'

Advertisement for Liverita, featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'LIVERITA THE UP-TO-DATE LITTLE LIVER PILL CURES Billiousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick-Head-ache and Liver Complaint. SUGAR COATED. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Nervita Medical Co., Chicago. Do. boxes contain 15 pills. Sold by Messrs. Bros., Druggists, Bloomsburg, Penna. 4-13-99'

Advertisement for Quick Communication, featuring text: 'Facilitates Business. Use the LOCAL TELEPHONE and Communicate. Direct with persons in Berwick, Catawissa, Danville, Riverside, Rupert, Willow Grove, Almedia, Lightstreet, Lime Ridge, Millville, Millville, Rohrsburg, Nescopeck, Orangeville, Stillwater and Benton. Also long distance lines to nearly all the towns in the different States. Rates reasonable. Local exchange over Postoffice.'

Advertisement for Central Penna. Telephone & Supply Co., featuring text: 'JOHN KENYON, Manager.'

Advertisement for Sewing Machines, featuring an illustration of a Steck sewing machine and text: 'You can save money on Pianos and Organs. You will always find the largest stock, best makes and lowest prices. PIANOS, FROM \$175.00 and Upwards. ORGANS, FROM \$50.00 and Upwards. We sell on the installment plan. Pianos \$25.00 down and \$10.00 per month. Or \$25.00 down, \$10.00 per month. Liberal discount for cash. Sheet Music, at one half price. Musical merchandise of all kinds. We handle Genuine Singer High Arm SEWING MACHINES, \$5.00 down and \$3.00 per month. We also handle the Demorest Sewing Machine, from \$9.50 and upwards. Sewing Machine Needles and Oil for all makes of Sewing Machines. Best makes of WASH MACHINES, FROM \$4.00 UP TO \$9.00.'

Advertisement for Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg, featuring text: 'The best are the cheapest.'

Advertisement for TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY!, featuring an illustration of a family at a table and text: 'and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape. J. E. KEIFER. THE MARKETS. BLOOMSBURG MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.'

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter per lb. .12, Eggs per dozen .12, Lard per lb. .09, Ham per pound .10, Pork, whole, per pound .06, Beef, quarter, per pound .07, Wheat per bushel .90, Oats " " .40, Rye " " .50, Wheat flour per bbl. 4.00, Hay per ton 9 to \$10, Potatoes per bushel .30, Turnips " " .25, Onions " " 1.00, Sweet potatoes per peck .40, Tallow per lb. .05, Shoulder " " .08, Side meat " " .09, Vinegar, per qt. .05, Dried apples per lb. .05, Dried cherries, pitted .12, Raspberries .12, Cow Hides per lb. .34, Steer " " .05, Calf Skin .80, Sheep pelts .75, Shelled corn per bus. .60, Corn meal, cwt. 1.25, Bran, " 1.00, Chop " 1.00, Middlings " 1.00, Chickens per lb new .11, " " old .11, Turkeys " " .12, Geese " " .14, Ducks " " .08, COAL. No. 6, delivered .26, " 4 and 5 " .35, " 6 at yard .35, " 4 and 5 at yard .36.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.