THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Command of This Body Transferred to Gen. Elliott.

New Chief Is One of the Most Popular Officers in the Service and Has Done Excellent Work in Many Places.

The formal transfer of the command of the United States marine corps from Maj. Gen. Charles Heywood to Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott took place recently at the headquarters of the corps in Washington, and was attended by all he officers of the corps stationed in hat city. There were no special ormalities beyond the reading of the ficial orders for the retirement of Gen. eywood and the assignment of Gen. illiott to the command. Each of the ficers made a short address suitable to the occasion, and at their conclusion the two held a reception to allow the members of the corps to take official leave of their retiring commander, and to pay their respects to the new commandant. The clerical force of the office also called in a body and paid its respects.

Gen. Elliott is one of the most popular and efficient officers in the service. His promotion was based entirely on merit, and mainly in recognition of his meritorious services during the Spanish war and the insurrection in the Philippines.

A native of Alabama, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps from New York October 12, 1870.

When Gen. Eiliott was attached to the Monongahela, of the South Atlantic station, in 1875, yellow fever broke out on that vessel while she was lying in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Despite the fact that he could have had leave and gone to the mountains, he of his own volition remained with the ship and his men, and when the asisstant surgeon of the vessel was taken down with fever, volunteered to assist the surgeon in so far as his ability would permit, and he performed valuable service.

He served with the marine battalion in the railroad strikes of 1877, and in 1875 served under Gen. Heywood with the marine battalion on the Isthmus of Parama

of the flagship Baltimore, of the Aslatic , ginia.



GEN GEORGE F. ELLIOTT. (New Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.)

BUILT AROUND A TREE.

From the Roof of an Old Barn in Kennebunk, Me., Rises a Fine Old Elm.

Its broad and beautifully shaded streets are a feature which strongly ap-

peals to the many summer tourist who visit Kennebunk, Me. Every one of the thoroughfares leading through the business center of the town, locally known as Mausam village, is bordered on both sides by stately elms and spreading maples. Summerstreet, for the halfmile between the Boston and Maine station and the town house corner, at the eastern end of the village, is almost a continuous line of shade, the tree tops touching, only the center of the street being reached by the sun's rays.

On Main street, opposite the Ocean bank, stand six lofty elms that were planted the day of the battle of Lexington. The Lexington elms they are called. They were crippled in the ice storm of



THE STORER BARN. (Built Around a Big Tree to Save It from Destruction.)

1885, but have nearly recovered their shapeliness

The most remarkable trees within the town are located on the old Storer place, near the site of the shoe factory which was burned last spring. One of these is known as the Lafayette elm. When Gen. Lafayette made his carriage tour from Massachuetts to Maine he tarried a day in Kennebunk. He was entertained by Squire Storer and his aristo-While in command of the marine guard cratic dame, who was a Cutts, of Vir-

A garden party was given in his honor, all the village folks attending, and dinner was served under the shade of this great elm, whose spreading branches to-day cover more territory than those of any other known tree in this section of the state.

The Storer mansion is now owned by the heirs of William Parsons, whose family occupied it many years. After his death his sons, who had acquired wealth in business, passed their summers here, The house is a large square, roomy structure, whose timbers, hewed a century ago, are as sound to-day as the trunks of the great trees which border the estate. Behind the house is a curiosity which hundreds of persons come here annually to see.

Years ago Mr. Parsons enlarged the Storer barn, and, not wishing to destroy an elm that stood in the way of the proposed enlargement, built around it. The great branches of the tree project through the roof of the barn, and tower more than 50 feet above it. Sheets of lead, made fast under the shingles, so closely circle the branches as to prevent leaking. These sheets of lead have to be occasionally readjusted to allow for the growth of the tree. Lattice work extending nearly to the eaves allows the tree trunk contact with air and sun-

May Cause Canada to Adopt Policy of Retaliation.

Premier Laurier Will Formulate Demand for Independent Treaty Power-Backed by United Support of His Party.

Laurier's trumpet call for treaty making power independently of England zoes like wildfire wherever the government has followers throughout the Canalian dominion. The prime minister means business. He is supported on this great national and imperial issue by a solid cabinet. The rank and file of his party from the Atlantic to the Pacific stand shoulder to shoulder with him.

It is bad policy at such a moment for a paper like the London Globe to charge Laurier with disloyalty. If proof of Laurier's backing is needed, it is to be found to overflowing in columns usually regarded as the organs of the political party at present in power in Ottawa.

In the same issue that carried the news to the people of Canada that Laurier had declared in connection with the Alaskan award that Canada as a dependency of the British crown did not enjoy powers sufficient for the maintenance of her rights appeared prompt editorial endorsement of the notice thus served on England.

The liberal mouthpiece in the capital started off with the announcement that sufficient was known to "warrant the belief the interests of Canada are not safe in the hands of the imperial ministers, who seem to be incapable of appreciating the colonial viewpoint in disputes that arise with foreign nations, and more especially with the United States. Like the ill-fated Stuarts, the British ministers seem to learn nothing and forget nothing, and their diplomacy, as it stands revealed, is apparently as full of sinuosities as the Yukon coast line." This utterance serves as a fair sample of what Canada is hearing from leading exponents of liberal opinion in all the provinces of Canada.

Opposition opinion condemns the leader of the government for ill considered impetuosity in the matter, and anticipates he will find some difficulty in receding with dignity from his position. It has been known here for a long time Sir Wilfrid felt strongly on the subject of Canadian independence of Great Britain in regard to the treaty making powers, but it was hardly supposed he would



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.



It Is Generated.

A WONDERFUL TRIUMFH.

Electrical Development Has Caused Water to Regain What It Had Lost, and It is Becoming Greater Than Ever-Electricity Cheaper Than Steam.

One of the most notable instances of industrial decline and revival in modern times is connected with the use of waterpowers. Speaking of conditions in New England, the Hartfort Courant says:

"A while ago waterpowers were neglected and were regarded as relics of a past condition of development which, with the 'old mill,' had been left far behind in mechanical progress. It is one of the curious facts of modern industry that to-day the running water is not only reinstated. but has a higher value and a more important work than ever before. Electricity in the arts and irrigation in agriculture have worked the change, and to-day a steady-flowing stream has as sure a value as a coal mine."

Taking Alabama as a single example it is within the memory of many yet living that steam mills were so rare as to be looked upon as curiosities by most people. It was only in localities where waterpower, used under conditions then prevailing, was entirely unavailable that steam was used at all. And the methods of utilizing the waterpower, even half a century ago, were entirely different from those of the present day. Then the huge overshot or breast wheels required a high fall or they could not be used at all, and with the old-style tub-wheels it was not much better, for a fall of several feet was necessary in order to get sufficient power with the wheels then used.

It was while these wasteful and inefficient methods of using waterpower prevailed that steam began to take the place of water. The rapid development of our immense coal fields was an active factor in the work of relegating water to the rear. Then steam mills and factories and shops began to spring up, and waterpower seemed destined to become a thing of the past. The mills rotted/down, the great waterwheels ceased to revolve, and fell into decay and the unharnessed water laughed its way to the ocean, Steam reigned, and waterpower was descredited.

Then electrical development began, another revolution was the result, and water is not only regaining what it had lost, but is becoming mightier than ever. It was soon found that electric power could be developed at less cost and with greater ease and certainty by water than by steam power, and that settled it. Economy, certainty and dispatch are three levers in the industrial world which will move mountains, and all of them work together for the reinstatement of water. All over the country that fluid is being again brought under subjection and made to perform the labor from which it had for a long time been freed. And the beauty of it is that the have shown his hand so soon. It must water power need not now be used where it is generated. It is no longer necessary that the mill or shop or factory shall nestle close beside the running stream, for electricity, like light, can be diffused in all directions. The Saviour, speaking to Nicodemus, said: "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it



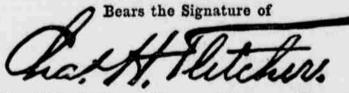
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

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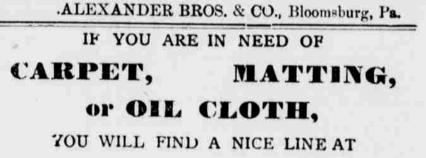
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station, in 1894, he marched his guard from Chemulpo to Seoul to protect the American legation at the latter place, the Chinese-Japanese war being in progress and Corea, the scene of hostilities. This was a night march of 31 miles, accomplished in 11 hours. Gen. Elliott commanded the legation guard for three months subsequent to this time.

The scene of hostilities having been transferred, he was ordered with the marine guard to Tientsin, which he helped to protect during the winter. Later on, at the request of Mr. Denby, then American minister at Peking, he acted as aid to that official on the occasion to the first audience ever granted by the Chinese emperor to foreigners. In order to perform this duty Gen. Elliott was compelled to make the trip on horseback, passing through about 25,000 undisciplined Chinese troops, suffering constant insuit and running no little personal risk.

During the Spanish-American war, in 1898, Gen. Elliott commanded company C of the marine battalion during the four days' battle at Guantanamo, Cuba and later, while in command of a battalion of 250 men, defeated the Spanish in a spirited battle at Cuzco Valley, after killing and taking a number of prisoners in addition to destroying the wells which were the source of the enemy's water supply. This fight resulted in giving security to the marine camp on Guantanamo Hill, and for his conduct in this battle the president advanced Elliott three numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle."

Gen. Elliott having been ordered to the Philippines, in command of a battalion of marines on October 8, 1899, defeated the enemy over very bad ground, and captured, by direct assault, a position at Novaleta which had been deemed impregnable by the Spanish and before which they once lost an entire regiment. For this service he received a commendstory letter from the secretary of the navy. He has had almost 14 years at sea and foreign service, and has always rendered a good account of himself.

Buried Treasure of Jesuits. About 100 years ago, when the Jesuits were banished from Mexico, it was known that they possessed vast wealth, but they took very little of it with them. What they did with it was a mystery. A very old man, Pierre Guire, says that about \$20,000,000 of it was buried beneath the old cathedral in the little town of Typozottan, and it is believed to res there yet.

MISS GLADYS DEACON.

shine.

Rumor Has This Beautiful American Girl Engaged to the Rich Duke of Norfolk.

Miss Gladys Deacon, who, it is again rumored, is engaged to the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England, has won notoriety by reports of her en gagements to various European nobles and also to the crown prince of Germany. The latter affair, which was sensationally exploited in the Paris papers during August, 1902 is said to



MISS GLADYS DEACON. (American Beauty Reported to Be Engaged to Duke of Norfolk.)

have caused violent scenes between the emperor and his son. Miss Dea con, who is a handsome and vivacious girl, is the daughter of Edward Parker Deacon, who, February 17, 1892, at Cannes, France, shot and killed Edward Abeille, a wealthy Frenchman whom he believed to be the lover of Mrs. Deacon. Deacon served a short term in a French prison for the crime, and died in an insane asylum at Somerville, Mass., in 1901.

Tartar Emigrants.

From St. Petersburg come reports of an unceasing flow of Tartar emigration to Constantinople from the Crimea.

(Premier of Canada Who Is Sore Over the Alaska Decision.)

be remembered, however, that Laurier and his ministers have time and time again chafed under restrictions imposed by Downing street in the publication of official papers which would have shown the people of Canada and England an attitude on the part of both governments greatly different to that in which they were for a time in deference to the exigencies of the imperial authorities made to appear.

The Chicago Tribune says that among the suggestions airily thrown out in connection with the Alaskan award to Uncle Sam are: A tariff wall against lights, on our street cars and wher-United States products, an all-Canadian railway route to divert traffic from the American ports of Dyea and Skagway in the Alaskan strip to Canada, the burning of Lord Alverstone in effigy, and a welcome to Aylesworth and Jette, the Canadian commissioners at the boundary conference in London on their return to Canada, with features that will raise it to the dignity of a national demonstration. To which suggestions may be tacked on the cheerful assurance of the Hamilton Spectator that the man who talks reciprocity with the United have just read in a contemporary of States to-day takes his life in his hands.

Even that circumspect government organ, the Toronto Globe, in going over to the crowd of journalistic scoffers, condescended to remark, with reference to the consoling reflection of the London Financial Times that "Canada got something," that "Canadians influenced by the tendencies of an age of slang will be inclined to add, 'in the neck.' " The opposition paper in the capital gayly remarks that it now remains for Canada to put up a barricade "and trim over Uncle Samuel to the tune of \$100,000,000 a year of imports."

Nothing Left But Bunghole.

Some workmen in Rosedale, Kan. while excavating, discovered a barrel of whisky, which had been buried for over 40 years. The villagers quickly sampled it, smacked their lips and pronounced it good. In less than two hours only the bunghole of the cash was left.

Danger in Robber Tires.

The rubber tires on the hansom cabs in Berlin make the movement of the vehicles so noiseless that many pedestrians have been injured. A re cent ordinance compels these cabs to carry bells, that the constant jingling may warn the people who are on foot.

cometh nor whither it goeth." Almost the same language might be used about electric power. Man can send it where he chooses We see its effects in our shops, in our over machinery is used. The ordinary man cannot tell how it comes nor where it goes when its work is done. A dam is built across a running stream, machines are erected, wires are laid, and straightway machinery begins to buzz, street cars to run, and lights to spring up miles away as if by magic. It is a wonderful triumph of mind over matter.

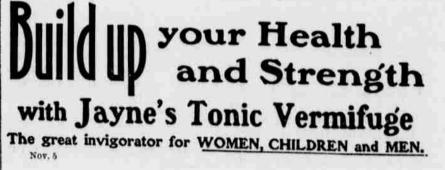
And, as we have said, the great value of this power lies in the ease and certainty of its diffusion. We a company being organized in South Carolina with a capital of \$2,000,000 to develop certain water powers in the Piedmont region, and the statement is made that "towns within a radius of fifty miles are to be supplied by the company" with electric power. Three years ago just above the city of Columbus, Ga., a dam was built on the Chatlahoochee River to develop 10,000 horsepower. Now we are told that not more than 240 horsepower for electrical purposes is left for sale. It is practically all taken and more is needed.

Our own city of Montgomery is an example of what may be done and what is done in utilizing water power thirty miles away. Tailassee's waters are running our street cars, driving our machinery, and lighting streets and houses. The same thing is taking place all over the land, and we have only reached the frontiers, so to speak, of the unexplored possibilities of electric development. Wherever there is water with a fall sufficient to operate a generator there one can be built and from it power will radiate and pulsate to the surrounding country, tireless, noiseless and unremitting. The age of steam has had its day and the reign of water returns .- Montgomery Advertiser.

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