

PRISONER OF VENEZUELA

Cruelties of bygone Ages Practiced in Southern Republic.

FORTRESS, LIVING GRAVE

Andres Duarte Level, Former Revolutionary Officer Describes the Conditions - Captives are Riveted in Heavy Shackles Two by Two for Life.—Beaten and Starved.

From a Venezuelan prison, where I had seen scores of his fellows perishing, Andres Duarte Level, once colonel in the revolutionary forces of his country, has gained his freedom and come North to breathe the fresh air of the United States, of which he will soon become a citizen, says the New York Herald, and to tell a tale of scarcely credible cruelties practiced with the permission and often with the active participation of President Castro upon his helpless enemies.

It was due in no small part to his youth—he is only twenty-seven—that Level was able to escape from the oppression of the Dictator. His father, who had been Vice President under Guzman Blanco, and who afterward held other offices of importance, left behind him—he is now in exile—friends who were more fortunate than he in preserving their balance on the see-saw of politics in the South American republic. These friends put forth their efforts to obtain the release of the son from the fortress of San Carlos, where he had been confined in irons since the suppression of the recent rebellion, in which he had seen active service.

Death was not feared by the prisoners of San Carlos; it was the greatest boon they asked for. Shackled one to another with irons that often weighed fifty pounds, beaten, starved, denied an occupation, they saw their fellows drop one by one, and they counted them lucky, for, with escape out of the question and rescue impossible, it meant death or worse—inanity.

Fifteen hundred men, the greater part of them political prisoners, were crowded into a space that would have been taxed by one-third of that number. The cells were in the casemates of the fort, and those facing the sea were swept by waves, there being several inches of water in them at high tide.

On account of the peculiar manner in which they were ironed and the lack of room, these unfortunates were compelled to assume half sitting, half lying postures, the while the heat, fearful during the day, became absolutely unbearable at night, with no power to quench their raging thirst. Into this living death Level was plunged not quite two years ago. When he emerged he was a changed man.

The son of a wealthy and prominent family, Level, who is of pure Venezuelan blood, derived his name from a French forebear, was educated abroad and in this country, being a graduate of St. Francis' College, in Brooklyn. He remained in New York until 1893, when he returned to his native land and was commissioned a Lieutenant.

It was at this time that Cipriano Castro began the revolution that eventually resulted in the overthrow of the administration and the triumph of his cause.

After he had seen service in the Andes Young Level returned to this country upon the victory of Castro, but was unable to join the revolution incited by General Nicholas Rolando in 1900. This was partially suppressed, but at the beginning of the following year it broke out afresh, the cause having been financed by General M. A. Matos, a millionaire banker, whose interests lay in Paris as well as in his own country.

Level returned to Venezuela, and after some difficulty joined the revolutionists, being made a captain in the artillery arm of the service, was captured and brought to Bolivar in chains a fortnight later. With his companion he was sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was finally changed to imprisonment. Refusing to reveal the hiding place of the insurgents' ammunition, he and Ferreras were strung up by the arms and weights tied to their feet, almost pulling the legs from the sockets. They were relieved from further torture through the accidental discovery of the contraband war by soldiers of the government.

For eight months Level dragged out his existence with his fellow sufferers. Their clothing had been taken away from them and they were left only with their underclothes. Soon these fell apart and the rags were placed together.

When for some real or fancied offence a prisoner was ordered to be whipped, a corporal's guard of ten men were detailed and each of these gave a certain number of lashes to the victim. When the blows were not sufficiently severe in the opinion of the corporal he would lash the soldier twice and then add three to the number the prisoner was to receive.

When Level was finally released it was upon the understanding that he was to leave the country at once and to say nothing and write nothing against the government. He received his passport on May 23 and embarked just in time to escape an officer who bore a warrant for his rearrest. Castro repenting his decision to give him his freedom, Level reached this country last June and formally declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. He has already obtained his first papers.

THE OTHER SIDE OF JIU JITSU.

A Baltimore Teacher Says the System Can't Hurt a Boxer.

Baltimore, Md.—Prof. Charles Willard, one of the ablest physical instructors in Baltimore, argues that any man able to box skillfully can successfully stand off any exponent of jiu-jitsu. Prof. Willard in the New York Sun says:

"Now that the Government has issued orders to have the naval cadets at Annapolis instructed in jiu-jitsu, I feel that it will be interesting to the public to learn something of its worth, if it is worth anything. I uphold the merits of the American system of self-defence.

"I have studied the American, French and Japanese methods of defence and I stand ready to prove that a man having some knowledge of the American art can easily defend himself against an opponent using the jiu-jitsu method. I will not ask for a weight limit, for I won't object to him if he weighs 200 pounds, though I am much lighter. I have the science and strength of arm, shoulder and chest to make up for the loss of weight.

"Jiu-jitsu is a brutal system, for it aims to break arms, dislocate joints and disfigure one in the worst manner. If the jiu-jitsu opponent secures a hold he will break the bones in any part of the body on which he may secure a hold. If he gets a hold on the throat, he will choke the wind out of you or dislocate the larynx, which will paralyze the vocal cords, and the victim will be speechless for weeks. If he can get a hold on the face the fingers are stuck into the eyes, and the eyes are pushed from the sockets.

"Now this may seem very good to one who might be held up in a dark street by a murderous highwayman. To cripple him would do no harm. But the very idea of teaching young men who must be in perfect physical condition, and in the service of the Government, an act of defence which will disable a comrade for life if it is used in the way it should be! Young men naturally lose their tempers in such a contest, and in an instant, without the slightest thought of doing injury, one may break an opponent's arm.

"It is different in the American system of attack and defence, for this teaches one to be quick, graceful, strong, honorable, brave and merciful. The object the American has in his defence is to punish his assailant as rapidly as possible and yet do him as little injury as possible.

"It is a surprise to me that more women do not learn the art of self-defence. A blow from a woman's delicate hand will hurt a man more than a blow from the strong hand of a man. It is the nervous shock that does the harm, not the sting.

"I am not opposed to Americans being progressive, and I am not jealous of any method of defence, but I cannot see that America can accomplish anything by studying Japanese jiu-jitsu."



Dr. Manuel Quintana, Who has been elected President of Argentina.

Governor La Follette's College Days.

During his university days young La Follette's oratorical powers began to make themselves felt. Born with a gift for public speaking, he speedily developed into an eloquent and convincing talker, and was a conspicuous figure in the literary and debating societies. The interstate oratorical contest between Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois was one of the notable competitors. The subject of his oration was "Iago," and even as Iago's dupe, Othello, smothered luckless Desdemona, so Iago's young analyst and interpreter smothered his forensic rivals, first in the University of Wisconsin contest, second in the broader forum of the assembled colleges of the Badger State, each of which had sent its best speaker, and third in the interstate competition itself when the six champion orators of as many States were pitted against each other on the same platform.

Young La Follette staked everything on the merits of "Iago," used the same oration in all three contests, and carried off the interstate championship with ease. The winning oration, treasured still in scores of Wisconsin scrap-books, although a quarter of a century has passed, was printed in many Western newspapers, was recited by ambitious schoolboys for years, and was even said to have given the great Edwin Booth a new conception of the character of Iago.—Earle Hooker Eaton, in Harper's Weekly.

It is fortunate for the wise guys that the fool and his money refuse to stand pat.

TO CRUSH OUT POLYGAMY

What ex-United States Senator George F. Edmonds Says.

"AMEND CONSTITUTION."

Author of Mormon Act of 1882 Calls on the Nation to Wipe Out the Dreadful Evil—It is Spreading in the West Rapidly, So He Declares.

The following are extracts from the opinion and recommendations of ex-United States Senator George F. Edmonds, on the Mormon question in the Christian Herald. Mr. Edmonds is the author of the Anti-Polygamy Act of 1882. The evidence obtained by the Senate Committee in the case of Senator Smoot, disclosed that some at least, of the chief rulers of the Mormon Church have deliberately and continually carried on the practice of polygamy without prosecution or annoyance, in the face of their pledges made to two Presidents of the United States, and have set an example naturally and almost necessarily to be followed by their Church members and adherents, without any danger of interference by the legislative or any other department of the government of the State of Utah. They know that Congress has no power, and that the State has no disposition to interfere.

The committee investigation has also developed evidence showing that the hierarchy continues to control the government of the State, and that the choice of officers, and their official actions, in some degree at least, are subject to its control. It can quite correctly say with the French king, "I am the State." All this is consistent with more than half a century of its history, and should surprise nobody.

The practice of Mormon polygamy and the political influence of the hierarchy have been gradually and steadily expanded into the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma, and into the State of Idaho, Wyoming, California and Oregon. This is a condition of things that should receive the most serious consideration of the great body of the citizens of our country, to whom both the institution of polygamy and the interference or the attempted interference of religious or professed religious organizations with the political autonomy of any republican country is abhorrent.

What then can be done toward destroying the evil? The National Constitution can be so amended as,

First, to prohibit polygamous marriages and provide for their punishment, and,

Second, to require all persons taking office under the Constitution or laws of the United States or of any State to take and subscribe an oath that he or she is not and will not be a member of any organization whatever, the laws, rules or nature of which require him or her to disregard his or her duty to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the several States.

These two provisions would, it is believed, have the effect, substantially, to eradicate the practice of polygamy in all the States and Territories alike, and would, likewise, prevent office holding, either under National or State jurisdiction, by persons who felt that they had any obligations of a civil or political character paramount to their obligations to the whole country or to their States.

The first suggested amendment would in no wise interfere with State sovereignty, unless the State should desire either to establish or tolerate polygamous practices, for each State could prohibit and punish the same acts against its sovereignty if it should (as it ought) choose to do.

The second suggested amendment does not in the least interfere with the sovereignty of any State, but rather supports it; and it would be inconvenient and troublesome only to persons really unfaithful to their whole country or to their State, or (as it might be), to any State or community which was willing that its chosen officers should be under obligations paramount to those they owe to their country, State or community.

Woman Works as Blacksmith.

The town of Prescott, Ariz., claims to have the only woman blacksmith in the country. She is Mrs. Mollie Thompson White, wife of H. B. White, a prosperous blacksmith. She is a good looking woman of less than middle age and seems to enjoy her work. The pair have no children and when White ran a shop at Independence, Col., Mrs. White used to take her sewing and sit in the shop rather than be alone. Gradually she learned to do things connected with the work and is now an expert. Although she can shape a hoof and set a shoe as well as her husband she does little of this work, as he fears she might get hurt. She does all the wagon painting that comes in and swings a sledge as well as her husband. She also delights to hunt, and boasts that she is a better shot than her husband. He admits it with pride in her ability, but boasts in turn that he is superior in the gentle art of cooking a beefsteak.

India's Many Political Divisions. In traveling the 1,900 miles from the northern extremity of India to southern, one passes through as many political divisions as there are great divisions of Europe, and differing as widely in climate and customs.

SAILORS ARE NOW OFFICERS.

Plenty of Room at the Top for Jackies in the Navy.

That there is plenty of room at the top for the enlisted man in the United States navy was clearly demonstrated by the recent appointment of nine machinists and gunners to be ensigns. Whatever the flow of naval promotion and faithful or distinguished service may bring them before they reach the retiring age of sixty-two years, these ensigns are now on an equal basis with graduates of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

These ensigns, who began their naval service by application to the recruiting officer are: Walter E. Whitehead, Frank Rorschbach, Chas. Webb Densmore, Francis Dominic Burns, Clarence Sylvester Vanderbeck, Joseph Daniels, Owen Hill, David Lyons and George Charrette. Warrant Machinist E. H. Campbell successfully passed his professional examination, but was found physically deficient. He may be appointed later.

These officers will be known as "mustangs" as long as they remain in the service. That is the convenient designation of an officer who is not a graduate of the Naval Academy. It carries no suggestion of reproach, however. Some of the finest officers in the service during recent years first entered the navy from civil life during the civil war. One of the finest examples was Rear Admiral O'Neil, recently retired, who was Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance.

In the navy to-day the place of the warrant officer is a highly important one. He constantly performs duty above his station. There are too few officers in the navy to man properly all the ships in commission. Watch and division duty accordingly falls upon warrant officers, and as a rule they discharge these duties in a most capable fashion.

Nothing could afford more convincing testimony of the worth of these warrant officers than the letters of recommendation from officers under whom they have served and the "reports on fitness" in which these officers give detailed answers to certain questions about the candidates. "Would you have any objection to this officer serving under you in peace or war?" is invariably answered with "no."

Sometimes the commanding officer goes further, as did Captain "Tom" Perry, who wrote on one candidate's report, "On the contrary, I would be glad to have him."



General Baron A. V. Kaulbars, Commander of Russia's third army now at the front.

Talks Without a Tongue.

Philadelphia. — Tongueless, yet able to talk better than when in possession of his organ of speech—that is the remarkable condition of William Bunting, a wealthy bachelor of Elmer, N. J., who is receiving treatment from Doctor William B. Van Lennep, professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College, of this city.

Mr. Bunting came to the Hahnemann Hospital weeks ago. His tongue was swollen to twice its normal size, and had to be removed. After the operation the first words the patient spoke. "Is it all right?" were the plainest he had spoken since his trouble began several years ago.

Degrees and Kits for Dogs of War.

Rome.—One hundred and five canines have received their degrees and as many full-bred collie dogs have been given a medical kit bearing the Red Cross insignia.

These are the property of the Italian Government and are considered among Italy's most valuable possessions. The discovery that the intelligent collie dogs, who so love to trace up a lost traveler, and who will spend days on the scent, could be turned into competent war nurses was made about two years ago by the monks of the Hospice of St. Bernard in the Alps.

Skin Like Crazy Quilt.

Northport, Wash.—S. H. Tweedell, a young man who was scalded at the smelter several months ago, is beyond danger and rapidly recovering, but his body is a spectacle. Nearly 300 skin patches, one to three inches in length, were grafted on his body. Mr. Tweedell was caught in a lime bin and subjected to scalding steam for twenty-five minutes. The skin grafted on his body was given largely by his fellowworkmen and his brother Walter.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county the undersigned, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Samuel C. Bower, late of Centre township, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises in Centre township on

TUESDAY, APRIL 4th, 1905,

at one o'clock p. m., all that certain real estate described as follows:

TRACT NO. 1.—All that certain message and tract of land situate partly in Centre township and partly in Orange township, said county of Columbia; bounded on the north by land of John Thomas, on the east by public road leading from the river to the mountain, on the south by land E. Shellhammer and on the West by lands of Chancy Whitmore and Daniel Whitmore, containing thirty-two acres and one hundred and seven perches of farm land whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING,

bank barn and outbuildings. A good orchard and good well of water on the premises. The land is in a good state of cultivation. TRACT NO. 2.—Situate in Centre township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of one of land formerly owned by Simon Hagenbuch, deceased; thence by the same north thirteen degrees west one hundred and eight perches to a gum tree; thence by land of the heirs of George Keilcher, deceased, south seventy-seven degrees west seventy-five perches to a stone; thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred and eight perches to a stone north seventy-seven degrees east seven and five tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

5 ACRES AND 10 PERCHES WOOD 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 the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. S. H. BEISHLINE, Admr. d. b. n. c. t. a.

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, APRIL 1st, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of land situate on the northern side of Brittain street, in Michael's Addition to West Berwick in the township of Berwick, now Borough of West Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Brittain and Mercer streets, thence along Brittain street south eighty-seven degrees ten minutes west eighty-seven and one half feet; thence north two degrees and fifty minutes west seventy-five and four tenths feet to an alley; thence south seventy-seven degrees thirty minutes east ninety and six tenths feet to Mercer street; thence along the same south two degrees fifty minutes east fifty one feet to Brittain street, the place of beginning. Being the easterly part of lot No. 22 of Michael's addition to West Berwick, Pa. whereon is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Security Building and Savings Union vs. Frank A. Shirk, and to be sold as the property of Frank A. Shirk. H. C. REYNOLDS and W. W. BLACK, Sheriff. ALEX C. JACKSON, Attorneys.

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, APRIL 1st, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the Borough of Berwick, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by lot number thirty-six on the south by Front street, on the west by lot number thirty-eight, and on the north by Schley alley, being forty-five feet in width on Front street and extending in depth of the same with a distance of one hundred and seventy-eight feet. Containing eight thousand and ten square feet of land, and being numbered and designated as lot number thirty-seven on the northern side of Front street of Michael addition of West Berwick.

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Security Building and Savings Union vs. Amos S. Sturdevant, and to be sold as the property of Amos S. Sturdevant. H. C. REYNOLDS and W. W. BLACK, Sheriff. ALEX C. JACKSON, Attorneys.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

To William S. Gilmore, late of Columbia County, Pennsylvania: Whereas Nora Gilmore, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County of December Term, No. 1, 1904, praying a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the first day of May next to answer the complaints of the said Nora Gilmore and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence. 2-16-04 W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ent's Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Townsend's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 3d floor BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN G. HARMAN, FREEZE & HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office on Centre Street, 1 door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Columbian Building, 2nd Floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY AT-LAW

Ent Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Hartman Building, Market Square Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office Over First National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. VETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank, 11-16-99

EDWARD FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddick building, Locust avenue.

H. BIERMAN, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., 8:30 to 8 p. m. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, 410 Main St 7-30-10 BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. J. BROWN, M. D. THE EYE A SPECIALTY.

Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. No Sunday work. 311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS, DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Crown and bridge work. SPECIALTY, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE, SURGEON DENTIST,

Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark BLOOMSBURG, PA. All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted. To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON MCKELVY, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

(Successor to B. F. Hartman) Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, Capital, Assets, Surplus. Includes Franklin of Phila., Penn'a. Phila., Queen of N. Y., Westchester, N. Y., N. America, Phila.

M. P. LUTZ & SON, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,

N. W. Corner Main and Centre Streets BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SADE T. VANNATTA, (Successor to C. F. Knapp.) GENERAL INSURANCE

Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG, Oct. 31, 1901. If *

CITY HOTEL, W. A. Hartzel, Prop.

No. 121 West Main Street Large and convenient sample rooms, hot rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.

(Opposite the Court House) BLOOMSBURG, PA. Large and convenient sample rooms, big rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.