THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY. Genuine Russian Worse Off Than His

Fellow Subjects. That mischiovous distinction be tween various races subject to the Nearly All of Them Have Disezar was, Russian patriots now affirm manifest even to the most obtuse. But what most foreigners failed to perceive was that the genuine Russian was even worse off than his fellow subject of Jewish, Armenian, Polish or Finnish extraction. Indeed, the orthodox elements of the population were treated as a conquered race, over hostile, ever dangerous. And they were accordingly shackled and kept under the ministry of the interior, which was often called the "ministry of war against natives." This is how Russians now describe their own con-

dition in the past: They had no voice in governing the country, no right to tax themselves, no claim to control or to criticise the administration, no authority to audit the state accounts, no right to remonstrate against measures fraught ruin to the masses, nor permission to

worship God as their consciences dictated. Liberty of public meetings, liberty of the press, of speech, of religious thought displayed in worship, was absolutely suppressed. "With us," writes Vyazemski, "everything ends in a prohibition or a command. When shall we be forbidden to be slaves and ordered to be reputable men?"

And the consequence was that enterprise in trade, originally in thought, imagination in literature, sincerity is religion and celf-rellance in everyday life were often atrophied and sometimes wholly destroyed. Logislation was a straltjacket woven by the privlleged few for the purpose of crippling the inarticulate millions.

But even these laws were made only to be broken. There was hardly a prefense of applying them for the benefit of the people. Violated when invoked against the privileged, social layers, they were stretched, twisted and intensified when employed to scourge the masses. Russian law "No one shall be deprived of the rights of his status, nor shall any person be curtailed otherwise than by a tribunal as punishment for a Yet since Prince Svyatopolk Mirski has become minister numbers of men, women and youths have been arought back from exile or liberated from prisons, among them lawyers, physicians, students, officers, workmon, peasants and sixty striplings no of age, who were deprived of their rights and liberties without trial without charge, without crime, with-

a contraction of N.K.

SAILING SHIP CAPTAINS

likes for Land Lubbers.

ARE UNWELCOME GUESTS

Difficult for Them to Secure Passage. One Must Furnish Certificate of Good Character and Be Willing to Pay Handsomely For the Privilege-Rules to Observe.

Nearly every one has at some time or other been selzed with the desire to go to sea on a sailing ship. The wish comes oftenest in the summer vacation, when the so called "sea birds" flit by the beaches and stretches of country shore. Oftener than not, the passion fades out of mind, but there are still enough people who hang to the notion, to cause captains of sailing craft a good deal of trouble. The fact is, most of them have a suppressed horror of "land lubbers" in general and the fact that they may have occasionally carried passengers who proved exceptions to the rule seldom softens their demeanor when a stranger steps up and asks if he can be taken along with the cargo.

It might be well here to restate a fact known to many that passengers are taken solely at the pleasure of the captain. The sailing agents, or the mate, or others, might recommend, but they would go no further, and there have been frequent cases in which captains have turned down would-be sallors bringing letters from the owners of the vessels in which the trip would have been made. Living affoat and ashore develop different qualities in men, and so a certain incompatibility springs up between the sea faring and land faring classes, until it often becomes an impenetrable will. Money, as a rule, is not over plentiful among captains of the smaller vessels, yet they frequently refuse amounts of money for passage that would pay first class fares on the best steamers for corresponding ports. "I just didn't take a notion to that rooster," is the rea-son usually assigned. This, too, is occasionally the case when there are soveral spare staterooms or berths aboard. Sometimes the boot is on the other foot and it is the landsman who backs out. Get your trunk packed a month

ahead and put on board before all the cargo is extracted. Then, by getting on the craft yourself two or three days before she can possibly start, the chances are that you will not be left behind should a little favorable weather come loafing around between snow storms. Make it a point to like all the provender that is damped on the general board.

Never observe that the cabin stove would scoreb an iceberg brown in ten. minutes, or that the fire has gone out altomether. As for bod clothes, be thankful you have got any. Observe occasionally that the tobacco amplied aboard is not rank enough to please you. And above all, don't draw the color line on the vermin. If you will carry out these suggestions on a few trips, you may some time live to have a pleasant voyage.

Where Prunch Lome From.

HISTORY OF A FAMOUS BELL

Cast in a Spanish Foundry, It Had Many Adventures.

The famous old bell of the Roman Catholic church in St. Joseph, Tazewell county, again "tolls the knoll of parting day" after being temporarlly silent, following the transfer from the old edince to the new one recently dedicated. The bell has a remarkable history and has had many owners. For forty years it has been the property of St. Joseph parish, ringing out the hour of weddings, of masses and of funerals without distinction. The age of the bell has been variously estimated between 200 and tion of silver, which not only gives it a peculiarly sweet tone but also one of great strength, so that the sound is heard from one end of the

township to the other. According to an inscription upon the bell, it was cast in a foundry at Vallidodlid, Spain, early in the sixteenth century. The bell was con-veyed to Vera Cruz, Old Mexico, by monks, where it hung in the cathedral deceased; thence by the same north thirteen until the Mexican war in 1847. When Vera Cruz was captured by the United States army, three young men of Company G, 4th Illinois Infantry. which was recruited in central Illinois

captured the bell and sent it home. After reaching Pekin the bell was tenths perches to the place of b ginning, consold to the owner of the Prairie State. an Illinois River steamboat, and was carried between Peoria and St. Louis for five years, until, on April 15, 1852, the Prairie State, while racing with the steamer Avalanche, blew up opposite Pekin and went to the bottom with heavy loss of life. The bell lay at the bottom of the river for two years, when it was fished out, and the finders sold it to the Methodist congregation, who were about to dedleate a new church. From 1854 the bell hung in the tower of that church until 1867, when the Catholic people of St. Joseph decided that the historic and Catholic associations of the bell were sufficiently important to warrant its restoration to that faith. They asked the Methodists to set a price, and the latter denomination willing ly gave up the bell for the price of another, which was of less value from a historical standpoint .- Chicago Rec



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. Eower, 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: THACT NO. 1 - all that certain messange and

tract of land situate partly in Centre township and partly in Orange township, said county of Coumbia: bounded on the north by land of John Thomas, on the east by public r ad leading from the river to the mountain, on the south by land & Shellhammer and on the West. by lands of Chancy Whitmire and Daniel Whitmire, containing thirty-two acres and one hundred and seven perches of farm land whereon are crected a

FRAME DWELLING, bank barn and outbuildings. A good orchard and good well of water on the pretaises. 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 line of land formerly owned by simon Hagenbuch, degrees west one hundred and eight perches to a gum tree; thence by land of the heirs of George Kelchner, decensed, south seventyseven degrees west seventy-five perches to a stons; thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred and eight perches to a stone north

taining 5 ACRES AND 10 PERCHES WOOD LAND.

seventy-seven degrees east seven and five

TERMS OF SALE:- Ten per cent, of onefourth 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 nist. S. II, BEISHLINE, A. N. YOST, Atty. Admr. d. b. n. c. t. a.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fleri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county. Pennsylvasia, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesald, on SATURDAY, APRIL 1st. 1905, at two ojelock p. m.

All that certain lot of land situate on the northerly side of Brittain street, in Michael's FFORce Liddloot building, Locust avenue Addition to West Berwick in the township of Berwick, new Borough of West Berwier, Cofumbia county, Pa , and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the aorthwesterly 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 fee 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. Leing Office and residence, 410 Main St the easterly part of lot No. 222 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 Eufloing and Savings Union vs. Frank A. slitrk, and to be sold as the property of Frank A. Shiriz.

B. C. REYNOLDS and W. W. BLACK. ALEN C. JACKSON. Sheriff. Attoineys.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of fierl factas issued out of the Court of Cox mon Pleas of Columbia county Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in

ATTORNEY-AT-LAV Columbian Building, and Floc.. BLOOMSBURG, FA

H. A. MCKLLLIP,

A. N. YOST. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Ent Buildin , Court House Square, ELOOMSBURG. FA

RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hartman Eulding, Market Square Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office Over First National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, FA.

CLYDE CHAS. YEFTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

BLOOMSBURG, PA Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Corner of Third and Main Sta

> CATAWISSA, PA. CLINTON HERRING.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office with Grant Herring. BLOOMSBURG, PA. tor 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, ATTORNEV-AT-LAW,

Office 1-Ent building, over Farmers National Bank 11-16-99

> EDWARD, FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CENTRALIA, PA.

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previously from the everlasting light which is kept burning in front of the family god. Behind him comes his Shyat eldest son, it over five years of age; if not his nearest relative, carrying upon a platter made of sandal wood the wakizaski, a dagger like wenpon. erime. nine and a half inches long and obliquely cut on the left slde. The blade of this lancet looking weapon is wrapped in yellow crepe, a lotus flower being placed upon its hilt. The sword generally is a heirloom of the family and is considered the most valuable article in its possestion. It is the instrument with which horakirl is always committed. The perout appeal. in to commit the act kneels upon platform with his face toward the th and the wakizaski placed before The priest takes the lotus flowfrom the Japanese sword and cuts o leaves in pieces, strewing the mae over the kneeling man. After

pleasing him in this manney the lights in the corner saucers are blown out by the priest and the light curried by the suicide is extinguished by his son of nearest relative. The time for the final act has com-

HIRA-KIRI, JAPANESE RITE

Suicide's Sword Becomes Val-

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Exhorts the Spirits of His Ancestors

Severed From the Body.

to Witness How He Upholds the

Family Dignity-Means Taken to

Avenge Insult-Suicide's Head is

To the Japanese suicide is the most

milled and honorable of all violent

ths. Where revenge is impossible

: the only means of restoring hon-

committing bara-kiri. The cham-

In which the ceremony is to take

ice is hung with yellow slik or

e ope, the sunlight carefully excluded.

the only illumination allowed being

that furnished by the everlasting

light burning in front of the family

god, whose pedestal is placed at a dis-

tance of about two feet from the

feet long by two feet broad is placed

in preparation in the center of the

room, covered in white creps, and the

kahanna (ordinary sword) of the

master of the household is laid un-

sheathed upon the platform, its point

wrapped in a yellow lily. On each

corner of this platform is placed a

small saucer filled with scented off

in which a wick is burning. The fam-

ily and friends of the noble who is to

commit suicide enter, led by the

priest, the latter bearing in his hands

a full blooming lotus flower, which he

doposits across the sword lying upon

the platform, and the spectators take

ed in pure white garments, with yel-

low covered scari encircling his boly,

and carrying in his hand a little

saucer in which burns a wick lighted

Finally the nobleman enters, dress-

scate round the room.

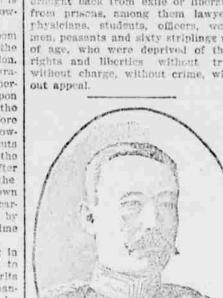
A foot high platform about three

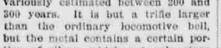
northern wall of the chamber.

Elaborate preparations are made

uable Heirloom.

The nobleman, after announcing in a solemn voice the insult offered to him by his enemy, involces the spirits of his ancestors to see in what manner he upholds the family hoper intrusted to him at his birth. He rises





upon his left knee, takes hold of the wakizaski with his left hand, lifts up his white robe with his right hand, wrapping the end of the yellow sash around his left wrist, and deliberately inserts the dagger like knife above the right hip bone. At the moment he inserts the knife his next kin takes the kahanna (ordinary sword) and with a swift blow severs the head of the suicide from the trunk.

Wireless Not a New Thing.

The idea that wireless telegraphy has originated and grown up during recent years is a popular fallacy. It was nearly a hundred years ago that the possibilites of aerial telegraphy were seen by scientists. In the early half of the last century men of science were busy with experiments by which they hoped to prove that messages could be conveyed from one place to another without the use of wires

In those days there seemed to be two ways which seemed to show how this might be accomplished. One was known as "induction." or the property an electric impulse has of transferring itself from one place to another. The other is "conduction." by which the conductive properties of the earth and water are turned to account for conveying electric forces. It was not until the end of the century that a third method, known as the radiation of the electro-magnetic waves through space, was discovered and it is this method which Marconl has successfully developed.

The existence of these electroman notic waves has been known only since 1888, and the discovery form: a fascinating page in the history of scientific romances,

A Mountain of Iron.

A mountain which is said to be the most remarkable in the world is sit uated in the state of Durango, Mexico. It certainly has a claim to this ropu tation, for it is two thousand for high, about three-quarters of a milin thickness at the base and is al most solid iron. Naturally, it has been the dream of iron manufacturers over since its discovery to lease the moun tain and so work it. But this the gov ernment has refused to let them do till quite recently, when a contract was signed between it and some New York expitalists for the operation and development of the mountain on a partnership basis. The ore obtained from this mountain is said to yiel. about eighty-seven per cent pure fron.



Major-General Ijichi.

Who, on behalf of the Japanese, arranged with General Stoessel's representative the terms of the surrender of Port Arthur.

Simple Barometers.

Country people have a great contempt for those who cannot tell what the weather is going to be till they have looked at their expensive barometers or seen the weather indications in the morning paper. They have so many simple ways of finding out what they wish to know about the weather and are so accustomed to doing this that they make the observations almost technically. Ask one of them how to do this and he will give you a long list of simple weather gauges. For instance, if you are a smoker, look at your eigar tip. If it burns with a clear, red glow the day will be fine. but if it has a charred end that refuses to burn brightly take out your umbrella. If a slipper creaks it is sure to be fine; if it is silent it will be damp. In damp weather newspapers are easily torn, gloves contract and are difficult to put on, matches will not light easily, silk hats become dull. awning cords are tight, boot laces snap and a score of inanimate things tell to the initiated that there is rain to come.

No Tips For English Guards. The guards of the London, Tilbury and Southern Rallway have received orders to refuse in future to accept tips from passengers. The position has been thrust upon the guards by the efforts of certain well-meaning philanthropists. The London-Tilbury trains between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening are generally overcrowded. and it often happens that twenty or thirty people travel in the guard's brake. It has become customary on these occasions for some one to pass around the hat for the benefit of the guard. Complaints have reached headquarters from time and the guards have been warned, but have pleaded their inability to prevent the collections undertaken on their behalf. The new order has occasioned deep dissatisfaction, as the collections have come to be regarded by the men as a recognized part of their salaries .- London Express.

In the United states 100,000,000 pounds of prunes are caten yearly, Prior to 1886 the supply came wholly from France and the Danubian provinces and sold under the designation of "French" or "Turkish" prunes. In the year referred to prunes of American growth appeared on the market and with each succeeding year the supply has increased until the importation of foreign fruit has been reduced to extremely small proportions. Much the larger portion of the prune supply is from the southern part of California, where climatic peculiarities are extremely favorable for its production. In Santa Clara county alone there are 3,700,000 trees growing on 37,000 acres, 100 to the acre. The quantity of prunes somewhat exceeds 110,000,000 pounds-more than enough for the requirements of the whole country, but the excess, with that raised in other localities, is needed to supply the export demand from Great Britain, Germany and France. The first plum trees planted 40 years ago in California were shoots from the "Petite" and "Epineuse" varieties from France. The original varieties have been greatly improved upon.

After the planting, which is usually done in the rainy season, the shoots are cut down to a uniform height of about two feet. In the second year the trees are pruned, from three to five branches being left, and are again. pruned in the third and fourth years. Twice during the spring and summer the soil is cultivated. In September the fruit ripens and is gathered by spreading sheets under the trees and shaking the branches. The green fruit is taken to the warehouse, where it is graded in size and passed through a boiling hot liquid, in which process it is cleaned and the outer skin softened. It is then spread out in travel eight feet in size and exposed to the heat of the sun for three to eight days. depending upon weather conditions.

Ten thousand trays of fruit spread out in one unbroken tract may be seen in Santa Clara in the drying season. When sufficiently cured the prunes are stored in separate bins and there are allowed to "sweat," this process taking from ten to twenty days, when they are ready for marketing.

The bridearoom at a wedding always has the appearance of being a rank outsider.

The emergencies that we are always prepared for never seem to turn up.

John L. Sullivan, The former champion pugilist of

the world, as he appears on the lecture platform.

Curious Freaks of Lightning. One of the fantastic tricks which lightning plays upon its unfortunate victims is a kind of flashlight photography. There are numerous instances of this which are more or less "authenticated," but they seem almost too wonderful to be believed. One of PROPOSALS FOR ADDITION TO these is a young man in New Jersey who was struck by lightning and was taken in an ambulance to the hospital at once. There seemed to be no wound except a small mark on the back, but while the doctors and nurses were examining him a picture began to develop on the skin. Soon before the wondering eyes of the watchers appeared a perfect picture of the figure of Christ nailed to the cross. The explanation is that on the wall opposite the bed on which the young man lay was the picture which was reproduced on his skin.

Another instance is of a man who was struck by lightning, and on his chest were red marks resembling a tree with all its branches under which the man was standing when he was killed. From France comes the story of a peasant girl who was driving a cow from the pasture when she was overtaken by a storm, and she and the cow took refuge under the tree. A holt killed the cow and stunned the girl. When she recovered consciousness she found on her chest a picture of the cow she had been driving. The chatelaine of the castle of Ben-

atonnaire was sitting in a chair in her salon when the chateau was struck by lightning. She was quite uninjured, but on the back of her dress was found a perfect copy of the chair on which she had been sitting, down to its minutest ornament. These are a few of the many strange pranks which lightning plays upon us.

Fortunate is he who sees the point of a joke instead of feeling it.

omsburg, county and state aforesaid on SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1905.

> at two o'clock p. m. All that certain lot piece or parcel of land laying and being situated in the Borough of Berwick,cou nty 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 width a distance of one hundred and seventy-eight feet. Containing eight thousand and ten square fect of land, and being numbered and designated as lot number thirty-seven on the northerly side of Front street of

Michael addition of West Berwick. Seized, taken in execution at the suit of ecurity Building and Savings Union vs. Amos S. Sturdevant, and to be sold as the property of Amos, F. Sturdevant,

H. C. REYNOLDS and W. W. BLACK. ALEX C: JACESON. Sheriff. Attorneys.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Sealed proposals are invited for the creation f an addition or extension to the Bloomsburg sealed proposals are invited for the erection of an addition or extension to the likomsburg High School Building A copy of the plans and specifications may be obtained from B. W. Jury, incluted after Thursday, the 3rd of March. Each bid aust be accompanied by a certified check or bond in the sum of two hundred dollars to show good faith on the part of the blider. These will be returned after the contract is entered into.

entered into. The contractor will be required to give an approved bond not only conditioned for the faitrful cerformance of the contract, but also for the payment of all bills contracted for labor and materials in the crection of the building. Bids close at 6:90 p.m. on Friday, April 14, 1905, J. C. BHOWN, Secy. 3-22 4t

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., 2d floor

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