Government Stops Felling of the Trees in Philippines.

NATIVES ARE PRODIGAL

Not Realizing the Vast Treasure They Commerce They are Sacrificing the Sources of Supply Because of Laziness.

The commercial history of gutta parcha runs parallel with that of subporine and subterranean electric cables, for three-fourths of all the gatta percha produced has been used en them. With the construction of the great transatiantic cables in the sixties and seventies, the demand for gutta percha became enormous. When the Malay Peninsula, adjacent to Singapore, failed to supply sufficient quanlittles to meet the demand, the adjacent islands of the Rhio Archipelago, and Sumatra were invaded and rich ands made. Finally Borneo was included in the producing zone and lastly the Philippines.

In the Philippines the regions which produce gutta percha for market are confined to the Islands of Mindanao and Tawi-Tawi.

The best method of collecting gutta percha is a difficult one to determine. The trees are in the tropical forest regions, which are inhabited only by the wildest pagan tribes. These natives are the natural gutta percha collectors, and as a matter of fact, have done all the collecting since the beginning of the industry. They de sire to secure the maximum yield from each tree with the minimum expenditure of work or time.

They first cut down the tree and the larger branches are at once loppe i off, the collectors say, to prevent the gutta percha milk from flowing back into the small branches and leaves. The milk, or latex, is contained in the faner layers of the bark and leaves, in small capillary tubes or ducts. To open these so as to permit the maximum of milk to escape, the natives sat rings in the bark about two feet apart along the entire length of the trunk. The milk as it flows out is collected in gourds, cocoanut shells or on large leaves.

As soon as the Forestry Bureau was established in 1889, the felling of the gutta percha trees was prohibited and rules were provided for tapping the tree with a bolo in such a manner as to secure the milk without destroying the tree, but the wild natives never practiced this method, nor did they ever hear of it, and all the gutta percha so far exported has been at the expense of so many trees killed. Islands such as Mindanao and Tawi-Tawl cannot stand this for any length of time, and already the gutta percha trees have entirely disappeared from the vicinity of the coast regions and of the large rivers.

Most of the Philippine gutta percha passes through three hands and rise in price is quick and decided. The native collector receives about \$10, Mexican, for a picul of 1621/2 pounds. This is carried by the trader to export towns and sold to the Chinese at \$40 pounds, and the same is worth at ingapore about \$150.

Two English Princes.

These two bonny boys are the sons of the Prince of Wales. The taller Prince Eddie, or the Sailor Prince, as he is called, will if he lives, some day be King of England. Should he die the younger one, Prince Albert, will come to the throne. These boys are



brought up as simply as though they were some day to work hard for their living. Their favorite costume is the Highland get up shown in the cut.

Emperor Napoleon's Worst Deal. The Louisiana purchase was the biggest deal ever engineered by Uncle Sam, and the worst ever engineered by Napoleon, who gave away that vast realm for a mere song of \$15,000,000 to spite England. The annual income from any one of the fifteen states comprised in the purchase is more than the cost of the whole terri-There were glants in those days. Where are they now? Echo enswers "where?" How paltry the Philippine purchase looks in comparison with that of 1803-and how

The First "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe, was first published in portions in the National Bra at Washington in 1859, and in its complete form, in Boston, in 1852. Rev. Jesiah Henson, the original "Uncle Tom," died at Breaden, Ont., May 5, 1883, aged \$8. THE GEISHA GIRL.

Belle of Japan-the Least Understand Institution of Mikado's Empire. Yone Noguchi, a Japanese writer, The Geisha girl is, perhaps, the most interesting and the least understood abroad of all the national institutions of the Mikado's Empire. Nowhere in NEW COAL FIELDS TAPPED the world is there a woman exactly like her. She is not a mere waitress or attendant, as many writers have Possess in This Great Article of described her nor is she a common

dancer, entertainer or musician. She is far more than this. From her early childhood she is trained to be the companion of cultured persons. She is educated, accomplished, intellectual and refined, as well as beautiful and graceful. In her every step, gesture, expression, in the very costumes she wears, so elegant and harmonious in color, there is the facination and living grace of the trained actress taught for generations to delight the senses.

The Geisha girl is the belle of Japan, and without her Japanese social gath erings would loose much of their vi-vacity and charm. But although the Gelsha is so cultivated and accomplished, it cannot be said that she is quite respectable according to the conventional standards. She has, indeed, a moral code of her own. She belongs to a class which has no equivalent in any other country. The only approach in history is that of the Hetaera women, who existed in the day of ancient Greece.

Mr. Noguchi gives a description of the tea houses to which the Geishas

are attached; then he continues: The Geishas make their appearance with their habitual air of amiability. grave and vivacity. Each as she enters utters the word "Konbanwa, which means good evening. She then proceeds to make herself at home, and is soon as intimate as if she had known you since childhood. All the Geishas sit before you while you smoke, each taking a samisen (or gultar) in her hands-beautiful hands, like the hands of a waxen doll. Then each bows to you politely, thanking you for your kind summons. You courteously reply by empting your cup of Shake (Japanese brand), which you plunge into a bowl of clean water on the tray, and then you present the cup to the Geisha whom you most admire, saying as you do so: "I; pas agemasu" (I present the cup to y The favored Geisha receives your c in her very graceful manner, and w her dainty hands lifts it to her force head, thanking you for your kind love. The attendant, standing by, imm diately fills it with Sake. The Geisha sips a little of the Sake, then returns the cup to you with the words, "Gohen pa!" (I am honored to return you the cup), which you receive back with marks of the greatest appreciation. While this exchange of cup courtesies is going on, one of the other Geishas lifts her samisen to her knee and plays a molody, accompaning it with a love song which is delightful to the When you are tired of the song you

may ask for dancing. Now, the dancing of the Geisha girl has nothing in common with the vulgar skirt dancing so popular in Europe and America. In Japan such an exhibition would be considered a barbaric vulgarity. The Geisha's dance consists mostly of a rhythmic, graceful movement, especially with the arms, and is so contrived and performed that it suggests the most beautiful poetic ideas. It is to \$80, Mexican, per picul of 1371/2 at times dramatic. Poems or dramas relating to history or legend are often recited by the Geishas, who express in striking or graceful attitudes the tragic or comic situations. From the viewpoint of true art this excels any known dancing. At your request the younger Geishas then proceed to the more dainty dancing, while the older Geishas sit in the background, and play their samisens and sing poetic little songs. The younger Gelshas, in their scarlet petticoats and flowing sleeves, fan and parasol in their hands, imitate the butterflies flitting from flower to flower, or the maple scattered by the autumn wind. Sometimes fast, sometimes slow, now backward, now foreward, from right to left, now merrily, now sadly-the dancing girls glide over the soft matting, waving their flowing sleeves. When dancing the Geisha looks lovelier than the white lilly, more graceful than the hanging blossoms blewn about in the breeze of spring. She is the living incarnation of the picturesque charm of all Japan.

The Ten Dwarfs.

"Well, Jane, how is it your house looks so clean today?" inquired Will Campbell, who was a friend of Jane's and lived across te street.

"Oh, its quite easy, Will, so long as I have my ten little dwarfs to help

"And what do you mean by your ten little dwarfs, Jane?"

"Well, I guess I will have to tell you. When I was born I had ten dwarfs given to me. These dwarfs always obey me. They help me in my sewing, help me in folding the linens. and they help some other people, too.'

"They are not all the same size, some of them wear rings. I am sure you would not like to lose any of them. All of the ten go to work together, and do all I want in the way of help."

"Oh, I have found you out," said Will, "I know now who your dwarfs are. They are your ten fingers and they are very good servants."-Mary H. Waters

Pimples and Perspiration. Persistent use of talcum powder will stop excessive perspiration. Blackheads and the pimples that result must be treated with hot baths. Bathe the face every night with the warmest water you can comfortably bear and rub it as much as possible without irritating the pimples. Except in a serious case, there is no need of a lotion. Do not be alarmed if the pimples increase for a few

days.

says in part in the Theater Magazine: \$100,000,000 Being Spent on Construction Work.

1,000 New Cotton Mills and Many New Iron Mills opened.-Industrial Prosperity Makes the Demand for These Imperative.-Work Provided for Thousands.

Thirty new railroads are now under construction in the southern states. Reports from different localities within the past few days indicate that with rare exceptions all of the southern railroads now building are being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. This condition of affairs is regarded by southern business men as abundant proof of the industrial prosperity of the south. Nearly \$100,-000,000 is being put into these thirty new railroads, and the greater part of this vast sum was obtained prior to the business depression of the past few months.

It is estimated that between 9,000 and 10,000 miles of new railroad will be completed in the south.

Construction work on nearly all of these southern rallway projects is being hastened in the expectation of a heavy increase in traffic next fall. While the railroad companies throughout the country are cutting down their working forces as much as possible, the new companies in the south are as a rule increasing their construction forces. Some of the new lines will tap virgin coal fields, others will enable one thousand or more recently established cotton mills to get their products to market.

England's Ten Roman Soldiers. An interesting archaeological find has been made this month in a field near Mitcham, England. A group of seven skeletons, with spearheads near by, was discovered, and close at hand three more skeletons in a fairly good state of preservation were found. The skeletons were found about four feet below the surface, carefully laid on their backs, feet toward the east, in separate graves made in the gravel. They were apparently officers of superior rank, buried with some ceremony in their martial attire and with their weapons at their left sides. One skele-

ton had spurs at the heels, and in the

grave was the blade of a two-edged

Roman broadsword.

Radium to Be Used for Preserves. At a recent meeting of the United States Committee on Pure Food Standards, H. Lieber, an analytical chemist, in speaking of food preservatives, said that within a few years most forms of preservatives will be abandoned. In their place, he said, cans and bottles in which food of various kinds is put up, will be washed with water impregnated with radio-activity, a process, he says, that will revolutionize the present methods.

Mr. Lieber said that, leaving out certain materials, there was little harm in the use of coloring matter. He said he did not believe, however, in vegetable coloring matter because of its quick decomposition.

IN THE ARMY OF THE MIKADO.



An Automobile Life Boat. Among the new inventions for lifesaving recently given trial at La Rockelle, in France, including an improved form of life-belt and a balloon float, was an ingenious automobile lifeboat. This boat, while fitted with oars and sails, was equipped with a double-cylinder 12 horse-power gasoline engine which gave a speed of six knots an hour. The boat is provided with more than a dozen water-tight compartments which make it unsinkable. It also has the peculiar device of an opening in the centre which permits the water to escape immediately when a wave is shipped. When an artificial wave weighing four tons was suddenly thrown into the boat from a height of about twelve feet the boat emptied almost immediately.

"Open Deer" in China." The "Open Door" is the declared American and British policy in China, as opposed to the police of "Spheres of Influence," and was defined in the Angio-German agreement of 1900 as the free access, under equal conditiens, of all nations to the ports, rivers and Ittorale of China.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Equality in Their Union Has Just Been Adjusted.

In recognizing Norway as an equal member of the union it appears that Sweden was merely yielding to necessity, and that it was her intention subsequently to curtail the liberties of Norway and gradually fuse the two countries into one Swedish nation. A struggle therefore began which has lasted for ninety years, and which has retarded the progress of the two countries and somewhat estranged them from one another. But notwithstanding the constant friction the great work of national regeneration has proceeded uninterruptedly, and in regard to industrial pursuits as well as mental achievements Norway now occupies a very creditable position among the nations of the world.

In their struggle for unabridged political equality with Sweden, the Nor-



wegians have now arrived at the stage when the question of a separate consular service for Norway is to be decided. A revision of the articles of confederation, or act of union, as it is called, was contemplated in the first half of the nineteenth century, and committees were appointed for the purpose in 1839, 1864 and last in 1897, but nothing resulted from their labors. In 1902, however, the negotiations of the third so-called union committee of a Swede-Norwegian consular committee, the result of whose labors was embodied in a so-called "communique" subsequently published, by a protocol prepared in a joint session of the cabinets of Norway and Sweden.

This protocol was laid before the Corthing February 13 of the current year, and by it submitted to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs. When reported upon and returned by the committee to the storthing a decisive debate will take place, and a change of Ministry may be the result, as the storthing will not ratify terms for a separate consular service that might hamper its future action in regard to another important national issue-the appointment of a separate Foreign Minister for Norway.

German Soldier's Hard Luck.

A squad of soldiers were drilling near the line when the kaiser's train passed. The commanding officer ordered all to salute as the train passed

private remark: "The kaiser might (have let the train slow down so that we could catch a glimpse of him."

The private was arrested, tried by court-martial, found guilty of lese majeste and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude after being drummed out of the army.

The London Spectator, commenting on this, asks: "Can we wonder that the internal condition of the German army is what it is, though externally it still looks so strong, efficient and well organized."-New York Sun.

The Champion Thieves.

The man who stole a redhot stove has been outdone. News comes from a little town in South Dakota that a man named Elrud went to bed the other night only to awake later with his home 10 miles from his land, thieves having six horses hitched to

the building and moving it west. The owner stepped out with two guns and ordered the volunteer house movers to return his house to its original foundation, which they did, apologizing by saying that they didn't know it was his home. A Valuable African Plant. The most valuable aloes come from

the island of Sokotra, which lies just off the East African coast from Cape Guardaful. The drug itself is the bitter resinous juice of the leaves of the aloe plant that has been hardened in the sun. These leaves are of a fibrous, fleshy nature and, in addition to the juice, the natives make this fiber into rope, many insisting that it makes a better rope than hemp.

World's Highest Monument. This is in the city of Washington, and to the memory of the great man after whom the oldy is named. The gigantic monument is 555 feet high, 55 feet square at the base, and contains 18,000 blocks of marble two feet thick. In the interior are a lift and fifty flights of stairs eighteen steps each.

A Job Without Work. There are 190,227 professional beggars in Spain. In some of the cities beggars are licensed to carry on their trade. Seeking alms is recognized as legitimate business, and the municipality demands a percentage upon the collections. Seville is the only city in the kingdom which forbids begging in the streets.

Many Changes in the Game Laws-

Seasons Are Changed in Many Cases and the Limit of Game That Can be Killed in One Season Reduced.

Copies of the new game protection law, which was appoved by the governor on April 22nd, have been received here. The law makes wholesale changes in former legislation, and hunters will have to study it carefully before venturing into the woods again. Hereafter it will be unlawful to kill more than one deer in a season, and the season is cut down from a month to fifteen days-from the middle of November to the first of December. It is unlawful to kill wild pigeons for the next ten years. Bears have been always on the list of game that could be killed any time, but now they are protected, and can be shot only during the period between October 1st and March 1st, and anyone violating the provisions of the law is liable to a fine of \$50 for every bear or cub killed or captured. The only exception is where the bear is in the act of damaging crops or injuring a human being, or has recently done so. About the only thing left on the

coopers, hawk, sharp shinned hawk, goshawk, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, great horned owl, and the crow. People who want to rob birds' nests for scientific purposes must get a license to do so from state game commission and put up a bond that they will abide by the provisions of the act. A fine of \$25 is provided for each and every wild pigeon killed during the ten years in which they are not to be killed The new law provides that in any case where dogs shall be taken into the woods with a hunting party, and it shall be found that they have as much as followed the tracks of a deer for a distance of 100 yards, it shall make the owner or person who took the dog into the woods liable for a fine. This will do away with HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON the practice of taking a dog to hunt orrice nouse: omce & Residence, 4th St. birds with a deer hunting party. The new law also prohibits the killing of deer with buck-shot or anything else than a single bullet.

free list are the following, which are specifically mentioned: The blue Jay, English sparrow, king-fisher,

It is unlawful to shoot quail at any time when they are bunched Office and residence, 410 Main St on the ground. Only one wild turkey can be killed in a day, and not more than four in a season. It is unlawful for a person to hunt ducks or other water fowl protected by any craft propelled by any other means than oars, pole, or hand paddles.

The open season for game under the new law is changed. The season for woodcock, pheasant, quail, squirrel, rabbit, and wild turkey closes December 1st instead of December 15th, woodcock and squirrel come in on October 1st and Afterward a sergeant overheard a quail on November 1st, instead of Corner Main and Centre Streets.

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 madirected there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County and state afore-

SATURDAY, JUNE 3d, 1905, at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or

parcel of land situate in the Borough of West Berwick, Pa , bounded and described as follows to wit: Lot number 101 in Michael's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. Being fifty feet front on Spring Garden Avenue and extending in depth one hundred and seventy feet to Schley Alley, and improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELL-ING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David A. Michael vs. Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan and to be sold as the property of Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan. W. W. BLACK, C. C. EVANS, Attorney. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In Re-estate of Bivina Heilman, late of Jamison

City, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County; to make distribution of funds in the hands of the Executor of the estate of Elvina Hellman, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Andrew L. Fritz on Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. on Saturday, May 57th 1995, at two o'clock in the atternoon of said day when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be debarred from coming in upon sail fund.

AUBRE J. ROBBINS, Auditor. City, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

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
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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

H. A. McKILLIP. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Columbian Building, 2nd Floca,

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, FA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, 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

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 Liddicot building, Locust avenue MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED. 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m. BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. 3. JOHN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D.

THE EYE A SPECIALTY.

Eyes tested and then 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,

BLOO' SBURG 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 manne all w ork warranted as represented. TRETH 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: CASH TOTAL SURPLUS
GAFITAL ASSETS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila. \$400,000 \$3,198,529 \$1,000,5
Penn'a, Phila. 400,000 \$3,525,160 1,419,8
Queen, of N. Y. 500,000 3,588,918 1,021,8
Westchester, N. Y. 300,000 1,733,507 42,8
N. America, Phila. 5,000,000 9,730,689 2,864

Office-First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor. All claims promptly adjusted and paid. M. P. LUTZ & SON, INSURANCE AND REALESTATE

AGENTS AND BROKERS. N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets

BLOOMSSUR., PA. -0-Represent Seventeen as good Com-

panies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.

(Successor to C. F. Knapp.) GENERAL INSURANCE Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG, Oct. 31, 1901, tf *

CITY HOTEL, W. A. Hartzel, Prop. No. 121 West Main Street

The Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

> EXCHANGE HOTFL, I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor. (Opposite the Court House)

BLOOMSBURG, FA. large and corver iert sample rooms, teg rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern .. no es