CONDITIONS IN JAMAICA

By Recall of Soldiers Jamaica Would Become American.

MERCHANTS CONCERNED

Whites Not Worried by "Black Uprising" Bugbear But Their Pockets Suffer-Negroes in the Island Object to Becoming Citizens of the United States.

The announcement that the British government has decided to remove the white troops from Jamaica and other West Indian islands has been received here with feelings of deepest concern, says New York Herald. But only in one respect, the financial one. The European troops stationed here number about five hundred, and between \$300,000 and \$400,000 is annualby spent by the home government h their keeping. The loss of this amount will be keenly felt by merchants and cattle dealers, all white men, as practically the whole of the money went into their pockets.

The whites, although standing in the proportion of about fifteen thousand to seven hundred thousand, have absolutely nothing to fear from the blacks ,and the removal of the European troops will in no way tend to affect their personal safety. It would take a great deal of provocation on the part of a white for a black man to assault him. In fact, such cases the as rare as a "green" moon—about one in ten years is a fair average. And this relationship between the whites and the blacks is certainly not brought about by the presence of European troops in the island.

This state of affairs is hard to acsount for, none the less it is here. There is an inherent feeling of something akin to affection in the breast the Jamaica black for his white neghbor, and a white woman can walk throughout the length and breadth of Jamaica without fear of molestation by the natives. There is no race prejudice here, and perhaps this has something to do with it.

Apart from the monetary standnoint, the removal of the European troops has been received here without much comment. The element of personal safety has never entered into any of the letters written to the newspapers on the subject, and practically all these letters are written by white men. The closing down of the naval station at Port Royal is viewed in the same light. The monetary loss will be great, and a large number of men have already been thrown out of employment, but this is the only concern that has been caused. The reports published in English and American newspapers that the withdrawal of the white troops, when carried into effect, will make the white population anxious about its personal safety has no foundation in fact.

In addition to withdrawing the white troops, the War Office has also under consideration a scheme for disbanding the black regiment stationed in the West Indies (the West India regiment.) Should this be done it will cause huge monetary loss to the island, but apart from this consideration the people in Jamaica do not view the proposal with disfavor. The black troops instead of keeping the peace, are generally the worst law breakers. Nine years ago they caused a riot in the city, running amuck through the streets and slashing at the citizens and policemen with razors tied to the ends of sticks. Not even their own officers could control them while the riot was on. But it was their own color who suffered, for the soldiers took care not to interfere with the whites-except in the single instance of a police officer, who was rather dangerously wounded.

The disbandment of the black troops, if it is carried out, will be gradual, covering a period of several years. About a thousand black soldiers are now kept in the island.

The island is thus threatened with a total denudement of troops and the lo I government has already been called upon by the home authorities to take steps to immediately increase the militia force-which now numbers about 650 men-to a thousand strong. Some years ago the rank and file of the militla was composed of very respectable young men. But they got disgusted with their treatment, the result being that the standard of the present force is not a very high one, The force is practically of little or no use, and many people are in favor of its disbandment and the strengthening of the police with the money thus saved. But in view of the recent development-the removal of the troops -this will not be done, and efforts will be made to put back the militia to the standard it held some years ago. There is absolutely no danger to the whites from the Jamaica militia.

In the remote chance of there being a black uprising here, the mulattoes, whose numbers are considerable, would undoubtedly take sides with the whites.

An important question which be been revived by the announcement that the troops will be removed, which is now receiving a great deal of discussion in the press, is what effect the change will have on the loyalty of the colony. The consensus of opinion among educated people is that the withdrawal of the white troops is the first move on the part of Great Britain to hand over the West Indian islands to the United States. This would suit the whites right down to the ground. They would have everything to gain and nothing to lose thereby, and in the event of a plebiacite this section of the community would certainly vote at once in favor

LYNCHINGS FEWER.

Recent Movement in South Educates Public Sentiment. "There have been fewer lynchings

in the South during the last four months than in twenty years previously," said Booker T. Washington before the League for Political Education. 'Last month there were only four, in February there was one and in November none. This is the direct result of a movement started eight months ago by a few colored men and a few white men. They have sought to influence public sentiment by means of pulpit, press and platform, and the result is now being felt throughout the South."

There is in the south a large body of the kind of white men represented in this movement, Mr. Washington said, but also a great many white Americans, both North and South, who would rather drop a coin into the contribution box at church for the benefit of the heathen in Africa than for the nearer duty of being just and generous to the African at home.

Most white Americans Mr. Washington said, "know more about English life, or Russian life, or Italian life than about the life of the ten million black people among them. They see only our worst side and they judge us by that. The best colored life they never see. I know of one may who has published a book and a good many magazine articles on the colored problem who to my certain knowledge has never entered a colored home, church or school."

The speaker told something of work being done by individual Tuskegee graduates, and having used the word "self-sacrificing" in speaking of one of them he recalled it, saying:

"Any man who gives himself in the service of his country is not making a sacrifice. Anything I have been able to do for my race I count the rarest opportunity. I have never made a sacrifice."-New York Trib-

Lew Wallace and Lincoln.

The few uneventful years he spent in Covington were distinguished by one important event. It was there that he saw Abraham Lincoln for the first time. The Indiana bar had even then some brilliant and notable men among its members, and a case of extraordinary interest had called them together at the fall term and the circuit court. In relating the circumstance, General Wallace said: "During the session we were in the habit of gathering at the old tavern in the evening, after adjournment. It was a brilliant company, whose talk was well worth hearing. One evening there appeared suddenly within our midst a tall, ungainly man, homely of visage, and rather shabbily dressed. He did not intrude himself but sat on the outskirts of the company, neither proffering opinions nor taking sides in the controversies that, occasionally, became partty warm. No one seemed to know anything about him. and when I asked a friend who he was he replied, carelessly, 'Oh, that is some third-rate lawyer; a man named Lincoln from somewhere in Illinois. One evening, however, after he had been there some time," General Wallace continued, "something moved" him to speak, and then he began to talk. We all sat spellbound.

"I have never," General Wallace said, "heard anything that approached it; the logic, the wit, the pertinent anecdote that poured out in an uncensing stream. He talked thus for three solid hours. Some one said, Whoever that fellow is, we shall hear from him again some day.' It was my first meeting with Abraham Lincoln," he said, "and the prophecy that we should hear from him again, it must be admitted, was abundantly verified."-Harper's Weekly.

Bookworms Are Not Worms. The name bookworm is made to cover an army of little creatures of various sizes, shapes and kinds which can be found in books. Really no one of them is a worm, though perhaps the "fish moth" or "silver fish" comes nearer to it than any of the others. There are the book scorpions and mites, which are not insects, but are primarily carnivorous. Their presence in books may be due to the fact that they find there animal as well as vegetable food. This is certainly true of the scorpions, which feed on mites, book lice and other small insects. The book lice, cockroaches, "silver fish" and "fish moth" can have no reason for infesting books except their liking for farinaceous substances such as are used in and about the labels and bindings of books. The damage done by them is largely confined to their exterior or interior of the bindings themselves. The "white ants" feed principally on wood, and in and about books there is more or less wood fibre, which is to the liking of these voracious feeders. The moths and bettles are the bores and burrowers. They seek retired places to lay their eggs, where the larvae will have plenty of food at hand when hatched. They will sometimes tunnel from one cover to the other.

The Czar's Title.

The general allusion to the ruler of Russia as the "czar" is, strictly speaking, incorrect. His official title is "emperor and autocrat." "Czar" is the old Russian word for "lord" or "prince" and was abandoned by Peter the Great on his triumphal return from Poltava, his crowning viet ry over Charles XII of Sweden. Since then the Russian monarch has been officially entitled "emperor" and at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, his right to the imperial term was admitted by the powers, with the proviso that, though he was emperor, he had no precedence over the kings of western Europe.

CAPITAL'S NEW SYSTEM

Interborough Strike Demonstrated its Effectiveness.

NON-UNION RANKS GROW

Employes Were Kept Informed as to Every Movement of the Union by Secret Agents-Strike Breakers Massed Beforehand Ready to Meet All Emergencies.

Those who followed closely the development and conclusion of the recent strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's lines are aware that a new order of things has been established in handling labor difficulties, says the New York Herald. This system, which has been perfected largely within the last year, is comparatively unknown to the general public. The rank and file of the vast army of organized labor do not yet appreciate how perfectly the system has been organized. An excellent evidence of that fact is the sudden and bewildering defeat that followed the strike of the Interborough's men. It was the new method that defeated them and they did not know how it was done until it was all over and they had an opportunity to examine the moves that had been made.

The general amalgamation and co operation of employing interests, the placing of shrewd secret agents in every union and the enlistment of a standing army of strike breakers under able commanders are the three fundamental principles upon which the new system is built. In reality employers have taken a leaf from the union book. They are working secretedly. They know when a strike is going to be ordered and are prepared to break it before it begins. The old way was to fight it out. Frequently the result was a prolonged and disastrous struggle, with no particular victory on either side. The new method brings a quick and decisive finish.

Since the summer of 1903 extensive organization of employing interests has been going on all over the United States. Only employers themselves know how extensive and how closely allied these organizations are. It is not merely a movement for the formation of builders' associations of transportation managers' associations, but for the general welding together of all men who have to deal with trades unions, and they are working together just as the carpenters' union might help the bricklayers' union, each having behind it the support of the American Federation of Labor. Business competition for the time is put aside, and when war is threatened by organized labor organized capital is ready to meet it.

The formation of the New York Building Trades Employers' Association two years ago gave the new system a marked impetus. The destructive fight with the union here in 1902 demonstrated the necessity of closer relations of employers. The New York association was established, the mechanics' union was defeated, and then quickly followed the the es ablishment of similar organizations in Pittsburg, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and in nearly every city in the country. Supplementing these organizations came national secretaries' leagues and national employment bureaus and a system of correspondence and co-operation so well arranged that the employing builder or the employing garment maker in New York knows precisely what is going on in his line of business in Chicago, and if a strike is threatened he knows within a few hours just where, when and how he can get workmen enough to fill all the places in his own shop.

Under the new system a new calling has been created, which requires men of superior ability and which commands good pay. It is that of local of traveling secret agent. The New York Building Trades Employers' Association is said to have six of these agents, constantly moving al out from city to city, and a much larger number who are employed as regular workmen in the various unions. Not a move is made in any of the unions that the employers do not know about at once. Ever since unions got a foothold in this country employers have had "spotters" but the secret agent is an entirely different sort of man. The old spotter was always sure to be spotted sooner or later, when his usefulness was ended, and frequently he went to the hospital for repairs. The modern secret agent is "necessity a very capable style of person, as important to the employer as his superintendent, and not infrequently as well paid. Usually, too, he is unknown to the superintendent and to every one else connected with the business except one person to whom he secretly reports when it is

Secrecy and co-operation are the agencies of strength in organized labor, and employers have learned the lesson. With the added advantage of unlimited capital many employers believe they have absolutely found a way to put an end to strikes in mest trades and a method whereby they will be able to force the unions into a more businesslike relationship, doing away entirely with violence and enforced idleness on the part of the

Germany's Ambassadors.

The eight ambassadors of the German empire at Rome, Madrid, Washington, Constantinople, Paris, London, St. Petersburg and Vienna are noblemen. Their emoluments are \$25,000 yearly in the first three cities mentioned, \$30,000 in the next three and \$87,500 in the last wo.

TREES ON HIGHWAYS

Attorney General Has Just Rendered an Opinion Touching This Law That Will Interest Supervisors

The legislature has by various acts in the last fifteen years recognized the economic and aesthetic value of trees and endeavor to protect and foster them. Several of these acts take the form of allowing an abatement of taxes in favor o'those who dedicate a portion of their land to tree growth. This is a wise dis-crimination. The taxes on standing timber have hastened greatly the deforestation of the state. The owner of the trees got no return from his property until they were cut, and as he was taxed on the estimated value of the timber, to save those taxes he had to convert his trees into lumber. This is a wrong and wasteful method of taxation. Trees should be taxed as soon as they are cut, for then they are merchantable property. While standing they are doing public service, and the state can well afford to encourage the owner to keep them standing. One or two measures allowing an abatement in taxes for trees of a certain size are in line with this policy. But woodland continues to be taxed in part, and county commissioners are reluctant to allow any abatement for growing timber. One measure enacted in 1901 allows an abatement of road tax of \$1 for every two shade, fruit or forest trees set out by the property owner on the side of the public highway. The effect of this ought to be to encourage wayside tree planting. When generally understood no doubt that will be the result, and our shadeless, glaring country roads will in time be flanked by stately rows of trees, delighting the eye and breaking the force of the midsummer sun on the men and beast who travel on the high-

The attorney general's office has just been obliged to give on opinion that the provisions of this act are mandatory on road supervisors. that they must keep a record of the trees planted under it and allow an abstement of taxes. If they do not do this they are informed that they may be compelled to by mandamus.

Apparently some supervisors do not like to have the road tax worked out in part by planting trees. It is refreshing to have them told that their likes and dislikes do not control the situation in the least, and they must obey the law.

It is a good law, and under its influence the state should be transformed by long avenues of trees. We have an excellent road law, but its provisions do not include shade trees. The act of 1901 will supply this lack, at least in part. Let the farmers set out trees everywhere along the public highway on which their lands abut and they will lesson their taxes and very greatly improve the appearance and comfort of the highways.-Phila. Press.

Cruelty to Animals.

the Society for the Prevention of it makes it more prized. sented in Bloomsburg. If there check the brutal cruelty that sometimes crops out in human beings. As an instance: A few days ago in passing a meat market we saw a calf's neck so tight that it nearly a boy were on the spot. One of the men had brought the calf to the market; the other man and the from old age, and makes old people strong. boy were employees at the market. Instead of lifting the animal out of the wagon as they could very easily Brother Rockefeller, "It's done for have done, the boy gave several an advertisement; if I give to very vigorous jerks on the rope, and dragged the calf out of the knees. It was then yanked inside, ing me and I'm trying to get peace; a slipping rope placed about its and even when the dyspepsia troumiddle, and it was hung in that bles me and I call for milk and position on the scales and allowed crackers, I'm too mean to order to remain there much longer than quail-on-toast. Lord help me!" was necessary. When remonstrated with, the only reply was "Oh, that doesn't hurt it." Such things are a matter of every day occur-

Law for Slippery Sales.

A law was passed by the legislature, and went into effect March 28th, which may cause trouble for storekeepers. It provides that any storekeeper that disposes of his stock, in whole or in part, other than in the usual course of business, without giving the purchaser a list of all his creditors, shall be liable imprisonment not exceeding six give them five days notice, personor voidable, throwing him liable for Bold by Druggists, or sent propald on receipt of price.



The crown of womanhood is motherhood. But uneasy lies the head that wears the crown or anticipates this coronation, when there is a lack of womanly strength to bear the burdens of maternal dignity and duty. The reason why so many women sink under the strain of motherhood is because they are unprepared.

"I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. J. W. G. Stephens, of Mila, Northumberland Co., Va. The reason for this advice is that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best preparative for the maternal function. No matter how healthy and strong a woman may be, she cannot use "Favorite Prescription" as a preparative for maternity without gain of health and comfort. But it is the women who are not strong who best appreciate the great benefits received from the use of "Favorite Prescription." For one thing its use makes the baby's advent practically painless. It has in many cases reduced days of suffering to a few brief hours. It has changed the period of anxiety and struggle into a time of ease and cumfort.

The proprietors and makers of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$600 for any case of Leucorrhea, Pemale Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, of Buffalo, N. Y., ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Pacific Coast Excursions Get the Most for Your Money

Rock Island service to California and Pacific Northwest this summer, permits you to do this. Low round trip rates to Los Angeles, San Francisco, or Portland on special dates in May, June, July, August, September and October. Liberal arrangements for stop-over among the mountains of Colorado and in California-side trips to the Yellowstone, Yosemite, etc. Write for Colorado and California books and Rock Island folder. John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager,

No woman has much use for a man whom she cannot trust, and no man has much use for another man who will not trust him.

Rock Island System, Chicago.

Timely and Valuable Suggestions

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has even approached in success the intelligent use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which promotes an easy and natural action of the di gestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

"What was the verdict against the trust?" Railway Accompanied With Check Lefter "As near as I can make out it was, "Guilty," of Thanks for Care of Wreck Victims. but keep on doing it.""

Old Age.

Old age as it comes in the orderly process It is much to be regretted that of Nature is a beautiful and majestic thing. The very shadow of eclipse which threatens Cruelty to Animals is not repre-sented in Bloomsburg. If there That is old age as it should be. But old was an active agent here, that very fact would have a tendency to makes the difference? Very largely the care of the stomach. In youth and the full strength of manhood it doesn't seem to matter how we treat the stomach. We abuse it overwork it, injure it. We don't suffer from it much. But when age comes the stomach wagon at the side door with a calf is worn out. It can't prepare and distribute the needed nourishment to the body, and in it. A rope was tied around the the body, unnourished, falls into senile decalf's neck so tight that it nearly cay. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery shut off its breath. Two men and is a worderful medicine for old people whose stomachs are "weak" and whose digestions are "poor," Its invigorating effects are felt by mind as well as body. It takes the sting

"If I endow a college," sighed church missions, the money is tainted; if I scatter gold to the poor of wagon and it fell on its nose and the streets, my conscience is hurt-

> HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : 1

FOR PILES, ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF. SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John treets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other months, and that the purchaser causes. Humphreys' Homeomust ascertain creditors and give pathic Specific No. 28, in use four-row cultivator on the market over 40 years, the only successal, or by registered letter of pro- ful remedy. \$1 per vial, or spec- the corn was planted properly. In posed sale, otherwise it is fradulent ial package for serious cases, 88. some way or other the ingenuity of

Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., M. Y.

HEARD BY THE WAY

Money wont do everything. For some unfortunate reason John D. Rockefeller has become almost totally bald. It happened too, it is said, shortly after he announced that God had made him a holder of his vast wealth. It had been generally understood up to that time that the Standard Oil Company was responsible for his fortune. A man whose income goes beyond \$25,000,000 should be able to worry along without hair.

A woman in Bloomsburg says the trouble with married life is there is no umpire.

"My stay was longer than I in-tended it should be," said a young lady, a trained nurse, who had just returned from a visit, the other day. The family I visited took sick in order to thoroughly appreciate my visit."

Beer men will do a rushing busness this week. It is the windup of the campaign for county offices, and the amber fluid will flow like water on Center street after a cloud

"Getting even," in our opinion, is foolish business. You can much better afford to remain uneven with the one who has wronged you than to lower yourself to his level of meanness. This applies to politics or to the less strenuous things of life.

To Battle With Insects-

State Zoologist Surface Preparing to Conduct Authorized Experiments.

State Economic Zoologist Surface has arranged for a series of four experiments to stamp out San Jose scale and other insect pests and plant diseases in Pennsylvania, for which the Legislature appropriated \$30,000.

The first experiment will be conducted by R. F. Lee, of Pennsylvania State College, in the orchards of Bedford county for San Jose scale. The second will be conducted by T. C. LaFevre, of Chatham, and will be confined to young trees in nurseries.

Experiments on all kinds of vegetables and truck crops will constitute the third in the series. This work will be carried on mainly in the vicinity of Harrisburg by D. K. McMillan, Dr. Surface's field assistant.

The fourth experiment will include investigations of life histories of insects and of insects injurious to grasses and will be in charge of W. H. Wolf, a student at State College.

Pennsy Gave \$10,000 to Capital Hospital.

In addition to a letter expressive of its appreciation of the aid given the injured and care bestowed upon the dead in the South Harrisburg wreck of May 11 by the people of Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has donated \$10,000 to the Hospital.

The donation was given to the Hospital without any restrictions as to its use that being left entirely to its board of managers, and was presented with a letter from W. W. Atterbury, General Manager, telling of the deep gratitude of the company.

Every once in a while there is a quarrel among the managers of some great enterprize-railway, manufacturing, life insurance. And in the struggle, says the Saturday Evening Post, the door is pushed open and the public has a glimpse of what is going on behind-bribery funds for public officials, salaries of enormous size to parasites, stock jobbing, gambling, swindles on the public. At the shout of dismay and horror from the public the quarrelers grow silent, cease their struggling, hastily draw the door to. And presently, on the marble steps appears a snug, suave gentleman, a "bulwark" of society; and he eloquently explains to the publie that it is really mistaken in thinking it saw things more like the doings in a den of theives than in a "great financial institution." The happens not once, but every once in a while. Some day the snug gentleman will be pained by the discovery that he is no longer believed.

The fellow who keeps his troubles to himself has learned the secret of popularity.

Implement dealers are putting a and guarantee it to work, provided man will overcome the scarcity of farm laborers in the country.