

A RICH PRIZE TO BE WON

Manchuria Coveted by Both Japan and Russia.

LAND OF MANY TONGUES

It is a Vast Fertile Country, Whose Mountains Are Full of Mineral Wealth.—Splendid Harbors.—The Present Chinese Imperial Dynasty is Manchurian.

Manchuria, the scene of the greater battles in the Eastern war as at present planned, is a mountainous province of the Chinese Empire as large as all our New England and Middle States, with Colorado thrown in.

The original Manchurians were not Chinese. They were a part of the "outside barbarian" world against which the Chinese built their great wall.

The Manch language is employed in the Chinese court, but is not understood by the Chinese proper. When Manchuria was added to the empire it was under-populated, much as our country was by the Indians, and to fill it up the Chinese transplanted there Chinese Mahometans from Central Asia and other mixed peoples.

Newchwang, at the apex of the Gulf of Liaotung, is in about the latitude of New York City. Port Arthur is at the point of a long peninsula which divides the Gulf of Pechili from the Yellow Sea, and which is fancifully known as "The Regent's Sword."

The climate, however, seems to be more severe in Southern Manchuria than in New York and Baltimore. The presence of the vast mass of the Asian continent behind the Yellow Sea subjects the coast to blizzards from the west which make the winter bitter cold.

Russia has in Manchuria two claims—one good, the other good enough to bluff upon until it is "called." She has a legal right under treaty with China to maintain her railroads in Manchuria and to keep troops there to guard the lines.

Manchuria's possibilities may be compared roughly to those of our North Atlantic States. Its splendid wheat harvests call every year thousands of Chinese laborers northward and many of these remain. The mountains are full of mineral wealth, the harbors excellent and commanding from the military point of view.

The people of China proper and of Manchuria have to a considerable extent swapped places. Hundreds of thousands of Manchus have gone south to become the warriors and the court dignitaries and the provincial governors of China. Most of the fine, tall handsome men whom in this country we have seen as representatives of the Chinese Empire have been of original Manchu stock.

Of late Russia has had its wanting eye upon Corea for a curious reason. The port of Masampo, at the extreme southern tip of Corea, is ice-free. Vladivostok, the original terminus of the Siberian Railroad, is closed by ice for months every winter. When they got Port Arthur the Russians at once abandoned work at Vladivostok, diverted the stream of emigration to Port Arthur and near the latter place planned the great new city of Dalny.

For hundreds of years the huge Northern Bear has been struggling to escape from the ice and snow that rim his birthplace. This is the secret of his activity in the Far East.

Total Length Submarine Cable. There are 200,000 miles of submarine cables, enough to go eight times around the globe. Their cost was about \$200,000,000. Deep-sea cables are a solid investment. The shortest cable is one-fourth mile in length; the longest is 15,000 miles. The total number is 1,700.

A curious phenomenon has been noticed in the tropics that can never be seen in higher latitudes. A mining shaft at Sombrero, Mexico, is almost exactly on the tropic of Cancer, and at noon on June 21 the sun shines to the bottom, lighting up the well for a vertical depth of 1,100 feet or more.

WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY.

Difficulties Encountered in Building Trans-Siberian R.R.

The Siberian Railway is at once the longest and best known railroad in the world. Russia commenced to build her great railway early in the seventies. The work of construction was pushed with all possible despatch.

By the year 1877 the great line had been constructed as far as Orenburg. It was not until 1880, however, that the great bridge was completed over the Volga.

The section connecting the Volga and the Obi River basins was then begun. The first work on the real Trans-Siberian Railway was commenced May 9, 1891.

The difficulties encountered in building the great line have been enormous. There have been a number of rivers to be bridged each offering a problem of its own to the engineers.

Several of these streams have been a mile or more in width, with shores of shifting sand in the summer season and ice fields in the winter.

In addition there have been miles of hills which could only be passed by tunnelling. The greatest problem, however, has been presented by Lake Baikal, the Holy Sea of Siberia. It is 390 miles long and has an area of 15,000 square miles.

On all sides hills arise abruptly to a height of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. The depth of the lake, moreover, is so great that bridging is impossible.

The lake is also swept frequently by frightful storms. In order to obviate this difficulty it has been necessary to build a road around the lake a distance of more than a hundred miles.

This road in places has been cut through rock at enormous expense. The cost of this section alone is nearly \$20,000,000. It will, besides, take four or five years to complete the line.

Mahometans and Dogs.

In Egypt dogs are never permitted to enter the dwelling of a Mahometan; and if one is found in a mosque he is immediately put to death.

In consequence of this excommunication from the society which this animal seems so instinctively disposed to cultivate, Egyptian dogs live, for the most part, in the open air, feeding upon garbage and any other filth that chance throws in their way.

It is extremely curious to see the pains taken by a Mussulman and a dog when they happen to meet to avoid coming in contact with each other. Notwithstanding this state of persecution, dogs are remarkably numerous in the towns of Egypt. The species is a large one, about the size and make of the greyhound.

As a proof of the Mahometan prejudice against this useful animal, it is sufficient to state that they regard the terms Christian and dog as synonymous—both, of course, in the most opprobrious sense.

As a singular contrast for their dislike for dogs, the Egyptians have ever held cats in greatest veneration, and in ancient times even worshipped them.

Subastis and Atribes, two towns in Egypt, the former a votary of cats and the latter of mice, contracted on that account so strong an antipathy to each other that the inhabitants were never known to intermarry, although only a few miles asunder.

In some parts of India, too, we are told, they have a similar reverence for Grimalkin, as the only crimes punished capitally there are the murder of a man and a cat.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Korean Kite-Flying.

Everybody knows the fondness of the adult Chinese for kite flying. The Korean, however, puts this pastime to a novel use. When the time of good resolutions comes around at the new year the Korean writes on a kite all his faults, "evil dispositions, impatience, bad words, street fights," etc. "It was so dark," says one American residing in Korea, relating such an instance, "that no kite could be seen, but when he had run the string out to its full length he cut it and let it go, imagining that so he had rid himself of his enemies and could begin the new year with new courage."

"Each new year season there are contests in kite flying, the object being to cut the enemy's string and let his kite go. In preparation for this a string is twisted of silk and coated with ground glass and porcelain mixed with glue."—Philadelphia Press.

The Food of Whales.

Minute vegetation which grows on the surface of the ocean is called "grass of the sea" by most unscientific persons, through fishermen call it "whales' food." The fact is that whales feed upon it, as do many fishes, preferring it to animal food. In a fossilized form, it has a special value in the manufacture of dynamite. When asked to say how many fossil plants were in a block of it, Prof. Owen once replied: "Put it down I, then you can be as naughty as you like."

They Never Drink Water.

There are hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle in the Hawaiian Islands which never take a drink of water throughout the whole course of their lives. On all the islands the upper altitudes of the mountains are given up to cattle ranges. Except possibly two or three months in the rainy season there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle roam, but everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass known by the native name of "man-lia." This is both food and drink.—Labore, India, Tribune.

PLANS FOR NEW REPUBLIC

Panama Official Opinion Favors Abolishment Monopolies.

INCOME OF THE LOTTERY

Starts without Debt Burden, and with Revenue from Canal Funds, from Canal Rental, and from Gambling and Lottery Concessions, Hopes to Accumulate a Surplus.

Among the policies which have been practically settled upon for the new republic of Panama is that concerning monopolies. These monopolies, or "concessions," are as follows:

Opium, held by Capp Kon King; two years to run; yearly rental, \$10,000.

Tobacco, held by Isaac Brandon & Bro.; two years to run; yearly rental, \$25,000.

Cigarettes, held by Piza Piza; two years to run; rental, \$45,000.

Beef; one year to run; revenue at \$10 per male head and \$8 per female head, amounts to \$150,000. (No man allowed to kill his own beef without this tribute to the monopolist.)

Pork; one year to run; revenue at \$4 per head amounts to \$47,000.

Gambling, held by Pratt & Seymour; one year to run; rental \$50,000 yearly for Panama, \$26,000 for Colon; total \$82,000 yearly.

Salt, held by an Aguadulce contractor; ends in May. Cost of production, fifty cents a hundredweight; sold to Government at \$1.80; sold by Government to consumers at \$4.

Ice; concessionaire unable to pay, so Government is running plant with J. G. Duque in charge as receiver; normal yield of revenue \$24,000 yearly.

Lottery, held by J. G. Duque and stock company; seventeen years to run; yields Government 5 per cent. on total value of prizes, which meant in old canal times \$200,000 revenue yearly, but now amounts to only \$50,000.

Public and official opinion seems to favor the abolition of all these concessions except those for the gambling and the lottery. Holders of other monopolies will be reimbursed and their trade thrown open to competitive methods. It is argued regarding gambling that to have it in the hands of one firm "is better than to have a roulette wheel on every corner." Such are the habits of the people, that to prohibit gambling altogether is not considered practicable. Everybody gambles, except perhaps railway officers and bankers and merchants, who desire that their credit shall be like Caesar's wife. There are two roulette wheels in Panama and two in Colon.

One is in a doorless room on the main floor of the chief hotel—or open as at Monte Carlo. Women do not play, but those who are traveling through the Isthmus often enter as spectators. Either the people have not much money, or their inclinations are under control, for none of the wheels flourish. The wheels are uncovered only in the evening, and often not then if there are not enough players to make it appear worth while. Lights are put out before midnight; in two weeks one has seen everything closed as early as nine o'clock, simply because there were no players left.

The lottery has charitable features connected with its operation. This, as in the case of the Louisiana Lottery, will make it hard to dislodge it. By law the concessionaire is required to give in prizes 64 per cent. of the money taken in through the sale of tickets. Five per cent. must be paid to the Government, and 3 per cent. must be paid towards the maintenance of public hospitals. At present the lottery supports four free hospitals. Drawings are held in the Plaza Sta. Anna every Sunday at one o'clock in the afternoon. A considerable crowd gathers. A little girl is blindfolded, and from a revolving cylinder she draws four numbers. Thus, if the first is 9, the second 7, the third 2, and the fourth 5, the winning number for the capital prize will be 9,725. There are approximation prizes also; so that in each drawing there are altogether 1,018 premiums; one for \$3,000, 18 for \$150, 9 for \$100, 90 for \$50, 900 for \$2. In case only 6,000 of the 10,000 tickets are sold, the lottery would lose \$420. But it happens frequently that the number winning the grand prize has not been sold. Consequently the lottery is sure to be profitable to its operators in the long run.

"Doesn't it take a lot of money from the very poor?" you ask; and the Panamanian replies: "Oh, yes; but they would gamble in some way; and this is a fair game. Besides, it has given many individuals a fortune."

The Last of Sibyl Sanderson.

The last age in the history of a popular singer or actress is usually the sale of her jewels and dresses. Sanderson's wardrobe and household furnishings were lately sold in Paris. The clothes were of extraordinary costliness, but the prices they brought were very small, the first day's sale amounting to only \$3,800. The largest price fetched was a table service set off with lace which brought \$700.

All Pegged.

If men are the salt of the earth, women are undoubtedly the sugar. Salt is a necessity, sugar a luxury. Vicious men are salt-petres; stern men are rock salt; nice men are table salt. Old maids are brown sugar, good-natured matrons are loaf sugar, and pretty girls are the fine pulverized sugar. Pass the pulverized sugar, please.—Refugio (Tex.) Review.

RAILROAD DISCIPLINE.

How the "Brown" Method of Enforcing Regulations Works.

Sixty railroad lines in the United States, embracing one-third of the total mileage, have adopted a simple system of disciplinary rules for employees. The rules are, of course modified to meet local conditions, but the general plan is one invented and first used by General Superintendent George R. Brown, of the Fall Brook railroad, of New York, to check unjust discharge of employees and to improve the relations between employers and workmen.

The "Brown system" has for its foundation a "record book" in which is kept a personal record of every employe of the road. In it is written a brief statement of every irregularity for which each workman is responsible. When a man begins to make a record in the book he is called to headquarters and talked to. He is not suspended; he is merely warned. But when the page is filled with "irregularities," the account is usually closed with the words, "Discharged, incompetent."

For every item entered against the employe a bulletin is posted in a conspicuous place, telling what the fault is, how it could have been avoided, and how it affects the company's interests. These bulletins are drafted as much as the "lay-off" for which they are substituted in the "Brown system."

The objects sought have been summarized in reports—the most important are:

"Avoiding loss of time and wages of employes, resulting in possible suffering to those dependent on their earnings, as well as demoralization of employes by enforced idleness.

"Avoiding unnecessary severity in the dismissal of an employe, or requiring him to serve an actual suspension for a single offense that does not injuriously reflect upon its reputation, conduct, capacity or future usefulness in the service.

"Advancing the education of employes through the medium of bulletin notes, enabling them to avoid the mistakes made by others."

The causes for instant dismissal have been greatly reduced by the adoption of the general rule of the "Brown system." The rules, however, are not intended to operate in cases of disloyalty, dishonesty, desertion, habitual intemperance, insubordination, immorality or avoidable violation of rules whereby the company's property is endangered or destroyed.—World's Work.

Ireland's Lost Population.

Ireland is a country which still loses thousands of its natural increase of population by emigration, in which more boys are born than girls, and the most fatal epidemic is influenza.

The population of Ireland in 1902, according to the Registrar-General's return, was 4,432,274. The marriages, numbering 22,949, and the births, 101,863, show a slight increase on the average of ten years. The deaths 77,676, were a trifle below the average. The excess of births over deaths being 24,187, and the loss by emigration amounting to 40,190, there was a decrease in the population during the year of 16,003, less whatever immigration there was, of which no record is kept.—London Mail.

How Lord Wolseley Went.

When going about officially Lord Wolseley was very particular about appearing in uniform and expected all officers invited to meet him to come similarly attired. A few years ago he arrived at a certain town to inspect the troops, and some people in the neighborhood gave a large dinner party in his honor, to which the principal officers in the garrison were invited. One of these told me that when he informed his soldier servant he should dress at a certain hour, as he was going out to dinner, the man at once inquired whether he was going as "an officer or a gentleman." I may add that, as he was invited to meet Lord Wolseley, he went as an officer.—M. A. P.

Love's Dream No Nightmare.

A brave St. Louis couple were married the other day under the following adverse conditions: The names of the bride and bridegroom each contained thirteen letters; the man who officiated had thirteen letters in his name; the clerk who issued the license lived on Thirteenth street, and the license was recorded on page 413. But, worst of all, the bridegroom had only \$13 to his name.—Kansas City Star.

A Library for Wine Merchants.

The wine merchants of Zurich have decided to form a museum and library "du vin," in which every phase of wine culture will be represented. One special feature will be books and prints, and another will consist of the utensils, ancient and modern, used in the manufacture of wine. Indeed, the museum is to be at once historical, artistic, and scientific.

A Reasonable Woman.

"And now, madam," said the kind-hearted old judge who had granted the divorce, "let me advise you, as a friend to wait a decent interval before you marry again."

"How long do you think I ought to wait, judge?" asked the young woman, with some anxiety. "Two hours?"—Chicago Tribune.

Deposits in the Paris post office

banks at the end of 1902 amounted to \$221,850,590, including \$222,395 interest.



YOU CAN SCRATCH

Out the blot which defiles the clean, white page of a ledger, but you can't scratch out the poisons that defile the blood. It seems rather that you scratch them in, and the irritation grows worse with each new attempt to relieve it. There is only one thing to do in such a case, and that is to entirely cleanse the blood from the infecting poison.

People who have suffered from diseases caused by impure blood, or blood poisoning, have found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a certain and enduring cure. Lotions and liniments may alleviate, but they cannot cure. The disease is in the blood, and the cure must be in the blood also. "Golden Medical Discovery" eradicates from the blood the impurities and poisons which breed and feed disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and so increases the supply of pure, rich blood, which, nourishing each organ, builds up the whole body in health and strength.

The cures effected by "Golden Medical Discovery" are positive and permanent. In many cases of disease, such as eczema, tetter, pimples, eruptions and rheumatism, an effectual cure has been found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, after all other medicines and means had failed to help or heal.

Sometimes a dealer tempted by the larger profits paid by less meritorious medicines will offer the customer a substitute in place of "Golden Medical Discovery" claiming that he knows it to be "just as good." There is nothing gained by trading one thing for another which is only "just as good." There is everything to risk in trading the "Discovery" with a world's record of cures for a substitute with nothing but the unsupported claim of an interested dealer behind it. If you are sick you want to be cured. That's why you want "Golden Medical Discovery" and nothing else. There is no alcohol in the "Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

SUFFERED HORRORS.

William Floeter, Esq., of Red Oak, Montgomery Co., Iowa, writes: "I consider your 'Golden Medical Discovery' one of the best medicines the face of the earth. While in the south-west, three years ago, I got poisoned with poison ivy. The poison settled in my blood and the horrors I suffered cannot be told in words. I thought I would go crazy. I could do nothing but scratch. I would go to sleep scratching and would wake up in the morning and find myself scratching. I scratched for eight months. Had it not been for 'Golden Medical Discovery' I would be scratching yet. I tried different kinds of medicine, tried different doctors, but all the relief they could give me was to make my pocketbook lighter."

"I then began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Took four bottles without any relief. Kept on taking it. Took in all ten bottles and got entirely cured. I can say that if people would take your medicine instead of fooling with some of the quacks that infest the small and larger towns, disease would see like chaff before the wind."

NO BENEFIT FROM DOCTORS.

"For about one year and a half my face was very badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Queen, of 16 West Main Street, Battlerock, Michigan. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertisements in a paper and obtained a bottle of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured. I can well recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to any one similarly afflicted."

For an receipt of stamps to defray expense on mailing only, we will send Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1000 pages. This book will prove a constant friend and wise counselor to every man and woman. It deals with the great and grave questions of human origin and reproduction in plain English. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Lord Yeager and Alfred Yeager, trustees of Sarah Yeager, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office No. 46 Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday August 1st, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and make their claims or forever be barred from coming in on said fund.

WM. C. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance in the hands of Lafayette Greasy, executor, as shown by his final account, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, July 14th, 1903 at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased, may appear and prove the same or be forever barred from coming in on said fund.

N. V. FUNK, Auditor.

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