THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA

MARON KOMURA'S ETHICS

Believes Genius Means Capacity For Hard Work

A HARVARD GRADUATE

legarded as the Most Astute Diploat Japan Has Produced-Strictly Adheres to High Thinking and Simple Living-Expresses Fondness for America.

As Minister at Pekin, as the pilot I the Japanese craft of State in the roubled waters of Corea, immetately after the assassination of the orean Queen, as Minister to St. stersburg in critical times anteadent to the present clash, as negoator of the English alliance and uperal clearer of the diplomatic heasboard preparatory to the strugis with Russia, which he, more learly than anybody else, long saw ins inevitable-in all these great sks of high diplomatic strategy modest, self-effacing little Japanse bookworm of the Harvard days developed a skill and masterforce which have given him a



BARON KOMURA lace among the world's great dip-

mats, says New York Sun But little over 5 feet in stature nd slight and apparently frail in roportion, he gave little promise of uture distinction or even of very mg life when he left Cambridge in 877 and started for Japan by way f Europe.

In Europe he remained a year, wing the simple life and studying ard while he was there. He went some to Japan, and the world did tot open very brilliantly to him at he outset. Extreme modesty comaned with a very robust article of adependence was a handicap in the aginning of his career. He had een a government student sent out o America. He knew he had done is duty; he knew that he knew a ood deal of law, particularly interational law.

Baron Komura's rise in the world if statesmanship was no gradual process, funless the years of hard tudy in obscurity be counted a part of the process. All he wanted was he opportunity to show what was in tim, and the opportunity came.

When he was first Secretary of egation to China the Minister was alled away, leaving Komura in harge, and he had hardly gone beore the complications that led to war with China came on swiftly.

TREATIES OF A CENTURY.

Europe's State System After the the Napoleonic Wars.

It was in November, 1814, that the famous Committee of the Eight Powers-Austria, England, France, Prusala, Russia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden-met at Vienna under the presidency of Prince Metternich to draw up a treaty which was to be henceforth the written law of Europe. The necessity for such a treaty was pressing. The moment seemed propitious. In the lawless grasp of Napoleon Bonaparte Europe had become a conglomeration of states without fixed boundaries or acknowledged rights to politcal existence. The old landmarks had been swept away, the balance of power destroyed, a strong state had become weak, weak states had become strong. The armies of Russia won in occupation of Poland. Austrian troops held all of Italy except Naples, English and Swedish troops held Holland and Belgium. English and Portuguese troops held a large portion of Spain, the Prussian troops held Saxony, the troops of Wurtemberg and Baden held the Rhine provinces. At length the hand which had wrought all this confusion was believed to have been effectually paralyzed. The sooner the normal state of things could be restored the better. Such was the train of ideas which led up to the Congress of Vienna.

It was Poland that formed the first stumbling block in the way of concord among the Powers. That unfortunate country had been torn into three fragments in 1772 and divided between Austria, Germany and Russia, the latter having the lion's share. Russia was now in martial possession of the entire country. It ing the same, or to ship any of the was the chivalric dream of the Russian Emperor Alexander I. to repair the partition and to replace the Poles in their condition as a free and constitutional kingdom under Russian suzerainty. But all other Powers objected to the proposal. Their combined weight won, Finally a compromise was arrived at. It was agreed that a portion of the Duchy of Warsaw should be divided between Austria and Prussia, the remaining portion (save Cracow, which was to be a free city) receiving a constitution, and being united to the Russian crown as the kingdom of Poland Thus the sanction of a great European treaty was given to a great European wrong.

Two treaties of Paris are famous in American history. The first made in 1803, ceded the province of Louisiana to this country. The second, made between Spain and the United States, after the war of 1898, ceded to this country all Spanish possessions in the East and the West Indies.

The Spanish and American Commissioners, five from each country, met at Paris on October 1, 1898. The American Commissioners were William R. Day, chairman; Senator Cushman Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator George Gray. Spain was represented by Eugenio Montero Rios, chairman; Buenaventura d'Arbazuza, Jose de Garnica, Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia and General Rafael Cerrero. The Cuban question was the first to come up for consideration. The Spanish Commissioners contended that since there was no Cuban State sovereignity over Cuba it must pass to the United States and that the latter was responsible for the Cuban debt secured on the customs of the island. The American Commissioners refused to accept for their government the capacity of sovereignty over Cuba, representing that the war avowedly had not been waged for territorial aggrandizement, but for liberation and order. It was not till October 27 that the Spanish Commissioners accepted the Cuban articles. The demands of the United States in regard to the Philippines and other islands in the East and West Indies were presented on October 31. They included the cession of the entire Philippine archipelago, as well as Puerto Rico and Guam, the United States agreeing to reimburse Spain to the extent of her pacific expenditures for permanent improvements. To this Spain demurred on the ground, among others, that the capitulation of Manila on the day subsequent to the signing of the protocol of peace was void. She offered to submit the question to arbitration The United States refused to recede from its position, and on November 21, announced its final offer to pay \$20,000,000 in a lump sum as compensation to Spain for all improvements. The Commissioners further agreed that the United States would maintain in the Philippines an open door to all nations, a stipulation which carried with it the admittance of Spanish ships and Spanish merchandise on the same terms as those of the United States. Further, they agreed to the mutual relinquishment of all American and Spanish claims, either individual or national, for indemnity that had arisen since the opening of hostilities. November 28 Was named as the final day for the accentance or rejection of these terms. On that date the terms were accepted by Spain. The treaty was finally drawn up on December 10 and was signed the same evening

Game Laws of 1905.

A Digest That Will Interest Sportsmen and the Public Genera I .

Almost every week we are asked about some part of the game laws, showing the forgetfulness of the average sportsman. A summary has been printed in this paper, but it is herewith repeated, this time being strictly correct and direct from the state game commissioners.

Quail, Nov. 1 to Dec. 1. Rail or reed birds, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1.

Wild turkey, Oct. 15 to Dec. 1. Ruffed grouse, Oct. 15 to Dec. 1 Plover, July 15 to Dec. 1. Wild fowl, Sept. 1 to May 1. Woodcock, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. Suipe, Sept. 1 to May 1. Deer, Nov. 15 to Dec. 1. Squirrel, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. Rabbit, Nov. 1 to Dec. 1. Bear, Oct. 1 to March 1. Brook trout, April 15 to Aug. 1 Salmon, June 15 to Feb. 15. Bass, June 15 to Feb. 15. Pike, June 15 to Feb. 15. It is unlawful: To shoot or hunt

on Sunday, penalty \$25 00; to kill any song or insectivorous birds, or destroy any of the nests or eggs, except for scientific purposes' Permits to collect game mammals, birds, nests and eggs must be obtained from the game commission-

It is unlawful: To kill, or entrap or pursue with intent to kill, any elk, deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock for the purpose of sellabove game out of the state; penalty \$100 for elk, deer or fawn so taken, purchased or sold, and \$25 for every wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock. Unlawful for any one person to kill in any one day more than ten woodcock, or more than five ruffed grouse, (commonly called pheasants,) or more than one wild turkey, or to kill in one season more than one deer. Unlawful to use dogs in hunting for deer, under penalty of \$100. Dogs Fursuing deer may be killed. Hunting rabbits with ferrets prohibited. Unlawful to shoot buckshot at deer.

"To say that the fish laws of this commonwealth are a howling farce is to express the fact very mildly, indeed," says an exchange. "We have an elaborate program for the protection of game fish, with stringent regulations as to the conduct of fishermen. The length of the trout bass, pike or other game fish that may be caught is carefully limited, and the particular season of the year in which any fish may be caught is definitely prescribed. We have a Department of Fisheries, which has a supervision over the several State hatcheries, and whose duty it is to look after the enforcewardens, all maintained at considerable expense to the state. If a hungry mountaineer, who lives preaching at 7:30 p.m. forty miles from a meat market, catches and keeps a trout under six inches long he is liable to a fine of \$10 per fish. If a poor widow, with a family of six children, catches a few bass in a gill-net or by some other device, to feed her hungry offspring, she becomes a criminal. But a little chemical factory with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, a tannery or pulp mill, may locate on the headwaters of one of our most beautiful fishing streams and transform it into a black and foul-smelling sewer, destroying every vestige of life in the stream and rendering it unfit for domestic water supply purposes, and nothing can be done. Of course it is argued that the streams of the commonwealth are its natural sewers, and that the industries are worth vastly more to the people than the fish. While this is true, it is also true that much could be done in the way of preventing the pollution and poisoning of the streams without injuring our industries. Filter sand furnaces could be constructed at comparatively small expense and disease-breeding offal that is carelessly turned into the streams might be rendered harmless."

A CRISIS IS NEAR-

New York District Attorney Says Political and Social Unrest is Growing,

William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York, addressed 6,000 people at the Chautauqua assembly Saturday afternoon on "The Gives point to the fact that excessive or progular eating disturbs the digrestion. Nightmare or night hag has its day time correspondence in the undue fullness after eating, with the belchings and sour or bitter rising so often experienced after too hasty or too hearty eating. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery curves dyspesia or bad stomach. When the weak stomach is strengthened and invigorated the whole body shares in the increased strength derived from food properly digested and perfectly assimi-lated. "I was a victim of sleeplessness and ex-Patr otism of Peace."

Mr. Jerome declared that conditions of political and social unrest are fast approaching a crisis in this country. He attributed it to prevalence of selfishness and dishonesty. He referred to the Equitable investigation. " Has any one brought to light any intent to protect the widow and the orphan?" exclaimed Mr. Jerome.

He referred to the building of Carnegie libraries in New York, which he said, are not used and never can be.

"I for one believe it unwise to take millions from the pockets of the toilers down in Homestead and build useless libraries," he said. 'Better forget the name of Carnegie and leave that money with the men who earned it and make their homes happy. I believe in law and order, but if I lived in one of those miserable hovels in the iron and steel district and needed money for a loved one I should not view the founding of these libaries with complacency."

Patterson Grove Camp.

The Meeting Opens August 22 at this **Popular Resort**

The Patterson Grove meeting will open Tuesday, August 22 and close Tursday evening August 31st. Rev J. C Grimes will preach the opening sermon, W. Buckley will preach on Wednesday morning. Thursday will be Sunday school day. At 10.30 a. m. Mrs. Elizabeth N. Gregory, of Wilkes Barre, will speak on primary methods in Sunday school work. At 3 p. m. Dr. R. S. Meixell of Wilkes Barre, will speak on the aim of Sunday school teacher, and in the evening Deemer Philadelphia, by Pure Food Com-Beidleman will tell about soul missioner Warren for using meat winning in the Sunday school.

anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionaay Society. Sunday, Au-gust 27, Rev. E. H. Yocum will preach at 10:30 a. m., Rev. V. T. Rue at 3 p. m. and Rey. R. M.

day and Rev. P. F. Eyer will preach the morning sermon. Tuesday will service at 10:30 a.m.

The regular order of services will that the individual seller is responment of the laws by the army of preaching at 10:30; childrens meet- or not the adulterant was placed limit returning. therein by himself, a middleman or ng at 1:30 and preaching at 3 p. m.



point to the fact that excessive or

"I was a victim of sleeplessness and ex-treme nervousness induced by chronic indi-rection and I feit heavy, tired and worn out continually," writes Mary Smith, of 1613 No. Walsatch Street, Colorado Springs, Colo. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was the only medicine which relieved me. With-in a week after I began using it that heavy oppressed feeling after meals had left me, and I found that I was able to sleep better than for months previously. My appetite was gradually restored, general system was toned up, nervousness became a thing of the past and I have now been in splendid health for over nine months."

Sometimes a selfish dealer tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines will offer the

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates .---Of Interest to our Many Readers.

PROHIBITION STATE CONVENtion. Reduced Rates to Williamsport, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the State Convention of the Prohibition party, to be held at Williamsport, Pa., August 22 and 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Williamsport from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, August 21 and 22, good returning until August 25 inclusive, at rate of single fare for the round trip. It.

LAST LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO the Seashore. Vla Pennsylvania Railroad for the present season.

The last Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate ten day excursion for the present season from Sunbury and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, or Holly Beach, will be run on Thursday, August 24th.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia. Stop-over can be had at Phila-

delphia either going or returning within limit of ticket.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 1t

SPECIAL ELEVEN-DAV EXCURsion to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch via Pennsylvania Railroad. For the benefit of those desiring to visit the great Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 25, sell excursion tickets to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train indicated, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 12:27, 2:32, 3:30, 4:00 and 4:09 p. m. that day to destination.

East Bloomsburg	8:34	\$4.50
Catawissa	8:40	4:50
South Danville	9:00	4:50
Philadelphia Arri	ve 3:16 p	. m.

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains, except limited express trains, until Sep-The regular order of services will that the individual seller is respon-be prayer meeting at 8 a. m. and sible for adulterated food, whether of stop-off at Philadelphia within

Friday, August 25, will be the

Snyder at 7:30 p. m. Monday will be "Old Folks" Rev. C. M. Barnitz, of Osceola,

will have charge of the children's service at 1:30 each day. Rev. G. well recommended.

tess meritorious inclues will offer the customer a substitute as being "just as good" as the "Discovery." It may be better for him because it pays better, but it is not as good for you, if you want the medicine that has cured others, and which you believe will cure you.

Gives

which you believe will cure you. **1000-page Doctor Book sent free** on receipt of 21 one - cent stamps to cover postage only at stamps for cloth - bound to extent of over 500,000 copies. Every family should possess a copy for ready ref-erence in case of sudden ill-ness or accident. It is illustrated with hundreds of plates. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation

Beef Trust Under Fire

Futile Pressure to Prevent Prosecution as a Meat Poisoner

A Harrisburg dispatch says: The beef trust's supply department in this state will be under fire in a short time, when suits will be instituted in 25 counties in the interior of the state, and possibly some in preservatives injurious to the pub-

lic health. Dr. Warren has been in conference with his deputy, Oliver D. Schock, and Special Agent Banshoff, of Pittsburg and details of the suits have been arranged.

The names of the alleged offenders are withheld at present, but they are said to represent Armour & Co.; the Schwarzchild-Sulzbergbe communion day Sermon and er Co.; Swift & Co.; Nelson, Morris & Co.; the Cudahy company and the Hammond company.

It is expected that the packers will stand by the individual repre-F. Boggs, of Hazleton, will have sentatives, and a long legal battle charge of the singing. He comes is looked for. The supreme court has decided

'hrough all these complications Kosura conducted the Japanese intersts with the skill of a past master a diplomacy. It was said of him hat from the time the troubles bean until he closed the legation and rent back to Japan not a single eror was made not a single thing left ndone that ought to have been one, not a single thing done that ught not to have been done.

From China he was sent to Coa, from Corea to Washington as finister, from Washington to St. otersburg, from St. Petersburg to thina during the Boxer troubles, and then finally to the highest seat a that Department of Foreign Afairs where he had so long plodded t rendering unimportant foreign iocuments into Japanese.

For years Baron Komura had ade a study of the Chinese Eastrn question. With the rare palence of his race and his own iniefatigable persistence of research e had explored every ramification it it until he had an all but probetic vision of problems far ahead which were bound to come up on the solution of which grave issues hung.

The Causes of Emigration.

"There is a double stream of emigration from England," says a writer in the London Graphic, "Our poor emigrate to the United states or the colonies to improve their circumstances, but there are every year some thousands of comparatively rich families among us that remove to the continent to live cheaply. This second stream is growing in magnitude every year, for prices in England are continually increasing. It was from the ranks of the 'moderately rich' that we used to get some of our officers for the army; but the sons of these 'emigrants now become acquainted with foreign languages and find better employment in commerce and often on the continent."

Novel Life Saving Invention. A poor laboring man in Denmark has made a new invention in life saving. He impregnates clothes with a substance which will keep a shipwrecked person affoat for several days without losing its property. A cont, a vest, a traveling rug-in fact, any piece of wearing apparel impregnated with the stuff is enough to keep any one above water. The invention has been successfully demonstrated.-Exchange.

It certainly does try a girl's nerve when she braces herself to receive the shock of a proposal and the shock fails to materialize.

It's a pity that the average man is suldom able to catch up with his brilliant future.

Advice to Country Girls-

Speaker Deplores the Tendency to Deser the Farms for the City.

"There are many young women in reach of my voice who are yearning to leave the farm and become typewriters and stenographers in somebody's office in the large cities. I think it is the' greatest mistake ever made. The young woman goes to the city and enters an office where her employer not only owns her clerical services, but in many and very many instances he degrades her."

This was the statement made to the farmers of Northern Chester

young people's meeting at 4:30 and a manufacturer.

tions to all who come.

States In Concert on Divorce Legislation This week Governor Penny-

packer expects more responses to his action in seeking uniformity of divorce legislation from Governors throughout the State. It is said that the Governor is assured of the co-operation of the Governors of all the States in the Union in his efforts for the holding of a national congress to draft legislation for the correction of the defects in the existing divorce laws.

On Saturday he made public letters from the Governors, in response to communications sent by him to the Executives of the various States, setting forth that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, under the terms of a law passed at the recent session, had authorized him to take the initiative in carrying out the suggestion of President Roosevelt in his message for a national

congress on divorce legislation. Not one unfavorable reply was received.

The Governor explained that the Legislature had authorized him to appoint three commissioners to represent Pennsylvauia in the proposed congress, and to request each of the other States to do likewise, with a view of subsequent adoption by each State Legislature of the divorce bills agreed on by the congress.

The commissioners from Pennsylvania are William H. Staake and Walter George Smith, of Philadelphia, and C. Larue Munson, of Williamsport. The Legislature appropriated \$10,000 to this commission to deiray its expenses.

Here is Relief for Women.

the farmers of Northern Chester county at their annual picnic on Thursday by Dr. William H. Mos-teller, a former practicing physician of Philadelphia. If you have pains in the back. Urinary. Blad-der or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb remedy for woman's lik, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mall 50 cts. Sample package Files. Address, The Mother Gray Ci., Lekoy, N. Y. 7-27 4t

It is alleged by the department

The water is good, the air is that meats have been colored by pure and the grounds never looked marking with poisonous coal tar more beautiful. J. M. Ipher will dyes; dipped in formaldehyde soluconduct the boarding hall and will tion: dusted with sulphite, and try to furnish ample accommoda- washed with powerful boracic acid solutions.

Since the recent announcement that Dr. Warren contemplated these suits the trust has been very busy and has brought all sorts of pres-

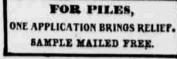
sure to stand them off, without success

The Tax on Poles

The Nescopeck borough, council has levied a tax against the Bell Telephone Company of one dollar a pole a year, and propose to enforce the collection. The matter will likely be carried to the courts and the question there again determined. Time and again have the courts decided that no muncipality has the

legal right to single out any kind of property not designated by the legislature and tax it for revenue. The Nescopeck council may persuade the courts to change their previously expressed opinions.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : 1



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

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. \$1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, \$5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

Speed of Automobiles,

Law Provides That 1t Shall Not Exceed Eight Miles an Hour.

The law, we believe, says the Milton Record restricts the speed of automobiles within the city limits to eight miles an hour. But this law or regulation is ignored by some. who dash through the streets at a very much greater speed. There are some who do not take the precaution to slacken up at street corners, and others do not blow their horns or give a signal upon approaching a street corner. A team driving around a corner is in imminent danger of being struck. There is no excuse for this. The automobilist has his rights-the same rights any other vehicle has on the streets or public roads, but the law prohibits him from fast and reckless running, because it endangers life and limb and property. The track at the fair grounds is a good place to speed, neither the town streets nor the country roads should be turned into race tracks. It is surely reasonable to ask them to respect the rights of others to use the streets and highways, and to pay a proper regard for the safety of the public.

I Had Stone in the Bladder,

and my kidneys were affected. None of the means taken for relief produced any lasting benefit until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. The pain ceased-the calculus or stone having been dissolved by the medicine. I am ready to testify that my recovery was due to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. -E. D. W. Parsons, Rochester.

