

MANILA'S STREET CARS

Marks a Step in Civilizing the Island

NATIVE LABOR EMPLOYED

Required Two and a Half Years to Build—Wages of Laborers Ranged from 50 to 70 Cents a Day—Difficulty Experienced in Finding Suitable Wood for Ties.

One of the worst enemies with which it was necessary to contend was the white ant, whose ravages in the past have been responsible for the destruction of wooden structures without number.

Approximately two and one-half years have been required to build and equip the road, the franchise for its construction having been granted early in 1902 to an American syndicate and the work of construction begun in the fall of that year.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the undertaking is that it was carried out, so far as purely manual labor is concerned, by Filipinos. Filipinos, under the direction of foremen sent to Manila from various parts of the United States, cleared the way, laid and fastened the rails, set the poles for the overhead trolley, put the cables and trolley in place, and are today employed as motormen and conductors to run the cars.

The wages of the Filipino laborers ranged from 50 to 70 cents a day, according to age and aptitude, and with this pay, which is about twice the amount they receive, under Spanish rule, they seemed well satisfied and were able to provide for all their ordinary wants.

As regards the variety and cost of the wood used in its construction and rolling stock, the Manila railway has no equal. The investigations made by the United States Bureau of Forestry proved of considerable service to the builders in their search for durable wood, despite the fact that native specimens which the bureau reported were immune from attack by the white ant were found to have been totally destroyed by the pest in certain localities.

Suitable poles for supporting the trolley were also hard to find. The nearby forests contained an abundance of trees, but it was found that only a small percentage of them would answer the requirements as to height and other dimensions, and to what shaped for setting, they cost four or five times as much as wooden trolley poles used in the United States.

The most perplexing problem of all was where to get suitable cars with which to equip the line when completed. It was plain that no dwelling house, bridge, wharf or other structure made of soft native wood could withstand the assault of the ant pest.

The estimated value of the new railroad complete is between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and it is said to be up-to-date in every respect.

Mission of Music.

Music boxes and blue light are two of the latest things in the line of anaesthetics. The music boxes do not reduce pain or render the patients insensible, but, according to Prof. Redard of Geneva, they do take away certain ill effects that often accompany the use of anaesthetics.

OFFICERS IN BATTLE.

Number Killed in Civil War Much Greater Than in Eastern Conflict.

Deducting eleven names of officers who did not qualify for one reason or another, we have in this list 415 generals, and the records show that of these 74 were killed or mortally wounded in action, or 18 per cent.

This is a very striking showing when we recall the almost entire immunity of the Russian and Japanese armies fighting in Manchuria from fatal casualties in general officers. We recall but one who has been reported killed in battle in the far east, and if there are others they must be very few; whereas the percentage of casualties among the general officers of the Confederacy are far in excess of the percentage of casualties among the rank and file of the Russian and Japanese armies as given by Gen. Bliss, who has the best of facilities for learning the facts.

Ten brigadier generals of the Confederacy were killed in battle during the 11 months of fighting commencing with Grant's battle of the Wilderness and ending with Appomattox. Ten brigadier generals of the Union army were also killed during this campaign, besides 12 colonels commanding brigades, six of them at Cold Harbor alone.

At Franklin seven Confederate generals were killed, and during Sherman's campaign five, the Union army losing three. At Gettysburg five Confederate and five Union generals were killed, ten in all, besides three Union colonels commanding brigades.

Taking the proportion as one killed to 4.52 wounded, this would indicate that 407 Confederate generals were killed or wounded out of a total of 415.

Pacific Coast's Growth.

When the Lewis and Clark expedition at Portland, Ore., was projected, the intention was to signalize by an exhibition the growth of Oregon in wealth and resources since the two explorers sent on the recommendation of Thomas Jefferson reached the coast.

The changed conditions which have followed the Spanish-American war and have marked the Russo-Japanese war have practically transformed the Pacific coast states, making in a period of ten years a change almost as sweeping as occurred in the same region after the discovery of gold half a century ago.

Ten years ago the population of San Francisco was 350,000; it is now 450,000. Ten years ago the population of Portland where the exhibition is being held, was 80,000; it is now 140,000.

Ten years ago the population of Seattle was 35,000; it is now 150,000. Ten years ago the population of Los Angeles was 80,000; it is now 125,000. Ten years ago the population of Spokane was 15,000; it is now 40,000.

These changes in ten years mark the growth of some of the largest cities of the Pacific coast, but in smaller towns along the coast the gain has been proportionately just as large; in some cases larger, following the development of an enlarged American market in the Orient.

The Lewis and Clark exposition is the first to be held west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Oregon country, the discovery of which the exposition is intended to commemorate, includes the present states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The growth of the Pacific coast cities in population exceeds the growth of the cities of any other section of the country during the same period, and the exposition is expected to boom them still further.

Teachers' Salaries Are Meagre.

Teachers are poorly paid. This is the conclusion reached by the committee on salaries of the National Educational Association, appointed two years ago, at the Boston meeting. This committee has collected statistics throughout the United States, and it has been found that the average salary paid to teachers in elementary schools is less than that paid to street cleaners. It must be remembered that the average salary of teachers is low largely because of the fact that the personnel of the teaching force is constantly changing—new teachers with lower salaries replacing teachers who have been in the service a number of years.

In comparing the salaries of teachers and street cleaners, it is noted that the former are on duty but six hours daily for 36 weeks and the latter 10 hours daily for 50 weeks. But the teachers generally work more than six hours a day, and must live throughout the year on the salary earned during 36 weeks of school.

The average salary of teachers in 467 leading cities in elementary schools is \$1,161 for men and \$650 for women, and in high schools \$903 for women and \$1,303 for men. In New York city the minimum salary of teachers is \$600 and that of street cleaners \$331. Boston pays teachers \$562, and its street cleaners \$603, while Philadelphia pays its teachers \$470, or \$67 less than the street cleaners. Teachers in San Francisco receive \$600 a year, but the street cleaners are paid \$750.

He Knows the Map by Heart.

Sir Clements R. Markham, who has just retired from the presidency of the British Royal Geographical Society, began life as a midshipman in the old days of sailing ships, and his love of travel dates from that period. One of his earliest expeditions was to the Arctic regions, where he served under Commodore Austen in his search for Franklin. Lieutenant McClintock, who became famous afterward as a successful Arctic explorer, was one of the party.

WITH MODERN ARTILLERY

Lessons in Japan's Victories on Land and Sea

THE NEWEST EXPLOSIVE

Day of the Gun About Reached the Limit of Power—War in Manchuria First Conflict in Which Science's Latest Means of Destruction Have Been Tested.

When the official history of the Russo-Japanese war comes to be compiled it will probably be found that the most interesting chapters will be those relating to the use and effect of the new artillery and the high explosives employed.

The effects of field fire in past wars have been much less destructive to life in battle than is popularly supposed. The killed and wounded in the Franco-German war, for instance, from artillery fire formed only some 15 per cent. of the total casualties.

This was owing in great part to mechanical deficiencies in the weapons compared with modern guns, to the uncertainty of the fuses used in the shells and to the want of accurate range finders. The black powder also then in use had limitations both as a propelling force and as an explosive in shells, though it was less liable under ordinary conditions to the rapid decomposition to which modern compounds are subject.

But it would appear from the experience gained during the present war that the shimoso explosive, so called after the celebrated Japanese chemist who invented it, possesses the highest qualities of any known as regards stability, force and submission to control. Evidence of these qualities is to be found in the results wherever it has been used, from the first action at Chemulpo, when the Varlag was battered almost out of shape as regarded her upper works, through the siege of Port Arthur, down to the last and most disastrous defeat of the Russians in the Sea of Japan.

Not only was the Japanese fire remarkable for its accuracy but it was still more so for its terrific effect, which, moreover, was not entirely mechanical. The stifling and poisonous character of the gases evolved on the bursting of shimoso charged shells on board the Russian ships simply paralyzed the crews, choking them and rendering them incapable of action. Those in the immediate vicinity of the explosion who were not killed by pieces of shell were destroyed by the force of the detonation, while those further away suffered from concussion of the brain.

The great column of water thrown up by the bursting of a shell that missed its mark and dropped into the bay was a colossal, if only momentary, monument to the terrific uplifting force of the Japanese compound, while the gash made in the side of the unfortunate Bayan testified to the driving force of the explosive that sent the projectile from the gun.

They are simply reduced to a shapeless heap, untenable by the defenders, who must either surrender or abandon their positions, as the Russians were obliged to at Port Arthur. The bombardments of the works defending Sebastopol were child's play compared with the fire from the Japanese batteries after Gen. Nogi had got down to his work at Port Arthur, but the forces were more equal, hence the duration of the siege, eleven months.

At Port Arthur the Russians were deficient in most of the scientific appliances for their guns with which the Japanese were amply supplied, and lacked the explosive that made the Japanese shells a terror to the garrison and fleet. The consequence was that, with all chance of relief cut off, the surrender was only a matter of time and expediency.

As regards guns, it is a question whether we have not about reached the limit of power, chiefly because there is no known metal or process of hardening those employed in making cannon that can resist the wear and tear of use, which also becomes greater with the increased caliber of the piece and weight of the projectile. Between the modern gun and that of this year in the last century there is as great difference as between the explosives used in them.

The best of the old guns that were cast with a smooth core to form the bore were never more than approximately accurate in their fire, for the reason that the axis of the bore had almost invariably anything from one or two to as much as five degrees variation in some guns from the axis of sighting and the line of elevation. In those days the best gunner was the one who had become familiar with the vagaries of his weapon at all ranges, and knew where to plant his shot in spite of them.

In the modern piece mechanical perfection and the use of mathematical and optical appliances for range finding and sighting have diminished the value of the human factor in some ways, while they demand a more cultivated intelligence in the manipulation of the gun.

Strategy and tactics even are being modified in application by the rapid changes that are taking place in the scientific and mechanical appliances used in battle.

It only needs that some new discovery in chemistry, or some means of utilizing electricity in the destruction of ships and large bodies of men be placed at the disposal of some government and war would be revolutionized.

Warning To Stock Feeders—Against Bran Containing Rice Hulls

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station recently examined a sample of bran submitted by a Westmoreland county farmer with a statement that cattle refuse it and when they do eat it are purged, and that hogs eating it sicken and die, one farmer in that county having lost six hogs in this way. Upon examination the bran was found to contain rice hulls.

The hulls, produced abundantly as a waste from the rice-milling industry, differ materially from the hulls of barley, wheat, rye and oats because of the fact that they contain sharp particles of silica. These are extremely irritating to the mucous lining of the digestive tract of the animals eating the hulls. The irritation produced is so intense that many animals are sickened and often killed because of this action of the rice hulls. Hogs and heifers have been especially injured where attempts have been made in the Southern States to feed this product and the experience in that locality has shown these hulls to be an absolutely dangerous ingredient of stock food.

Rice hulls have been found in Western samples of wheat bran sold in New England and in the Middle West, but this is the first case in Pennsylvania. Owing to the extremely dangerous character of this adulterant, buyers should be especially on their guard against it.

As Others See Us

The Milton Record comments on the political situation in this county as follows:

Columbia county is going to have an interesting fight for county commissioner this fall. The Democrats have two regularly nominated candidates—that is to say—two candidates that succeeded in getting a majority of the delegates in the convention. The Republican's have named one candidate. There is one independent Republican candidate announced, and nomination papers have already been taken out by one of the defeated Democratic candidates. It is stated that two more will enter the race this week. This will make seven candidates. Ordinarily, the regular nominees would be elected without much of a contest, but in the present shaken up condition of politics in our neighbor county there is no telling what the outcome may be. For years the Democratic leaders, or pretended leaders of the Columbia Democracy have been sowing the seed of dissension, by resorting to methods that ought to have landed some of them behind the bars. The rank and file of the party voters want a change—a square deal, and it looks very much to an outsider as though they had started in to get it.

The September Woman's Home Companion is an unusually strong number. There is the opening instalment of its new detective serial, "The Silver Pin," and the first of Prof. James H. Hyslop's startling series of the articles on the unknown, this dealing with "Ghost Stories from Real Life." All of regular departments are up to their usual standard, and a new one devoted to knitting is begun. The fashion pages are particularly strong and there is a striking article on "Photographing the Stars," with unpublished pictures of many stage favorites. There is a double page of prize dog pictures; and an article on "Holland's Young Queen" and "When the Actress Goes Shopping" are distinctly readable. Sam Loyd's puzzle page and the pages devoted to boys and girls are all that can be desired. There are five interesting short stories, one of them a fairy tale by Dr. Max Nordau written for the amusement of his little grandchildren. Published by The Crowell Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Destroying Trees

Tree owners are much alarmed at present by the presence of billions of young San Jose Scale. These insects are pure white in color, and they are so thick in numbers that some of the trees look as though they had been whitewashed. The maples seem to be most affected, and a good many of the trees seem to be dying. The scale has been present in the farming section for the past few years, and the epidemic is looked upon as a natural consequence. What the result will be cannot be foretold, but there is grave danger that many trees will be destroyed.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women. Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ailments, called AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain and reliable regulator. Cures female weakness and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Drugists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Ledyard N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levant Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905, at two o'clock p. m. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg aforesaid at the southwest corner of Brugler's alley and Market street of the said town of Bloomsburg, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Brugler's alley, and Market street, thence south sixty-two and one half degrees west by said Brugler's alley one hundred and ninety-eight feet; thence by an alley south twenty-six and three-fourth degrees east fifty feet to lot of Laura L. Wilson; thence by said lot of Laura L. Wilson north sixty-two and one half degrees east one hundred and ninety-eight feet to Market street aforesaid; thence by said Market street north twenty-six and three-fourth degrees west fifty feet to the place of beginning, containing nine thousand nine hundred square feet be the same more or less, whereon is erected a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Martha M. Drinker and Margery A. Barkley, executrix of Charles G. Barkley, deceased, vs. James S. Wilson and to be sold as the property of James S. Wilson.

FREER, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of F. Pa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905, at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or town lot of land being situate in the village of Lehighburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post on Main street of said village of Lehighburg, thence by lot now or formerly of John McMertrie south seventy-eight and one half degrees east one hundred and fifteen and one half feet to a post, and one fourth degrees west ninety and three fourths feet to a post; thence by land of the said P. D. Appleman north seventy-eight and one half degrees west one hundred and fifteen and one half feet to a post; thence by said Main street north eleven and one fourth degrees east ninety and three fourths feet to the place of beginning containing thirty-eight and one half perches of land strict measure, whereon is erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of C. M. Swayze vs P. D. Appleman and to be sold as the property of P. D. Appleman.

FISHER, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

REMOVAL OF CEMETERY.

Public notice is hereby given that on July 27th 1905, a joint petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Columbia, by the Reformed church and the Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church both of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., praying for a decree of said Court for the abandonment as a burial place of the old grave-yard, owned by the said churches as tenants in common, situate on the south-east corner of First and Centre streets in the said Town of Bloomsburg, and for leave to remove the remains of the dead therefrom, to some other suitable burial grounds in the vicinity, in accordance with the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided; whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said Court that a hearing be had in open Court for the purpose, for all parties interested to be heard, their proofs and allegations, on Monday the 4th day of September 1905 next, being the first day of the September sessions of Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that previous public notice of the said hearing be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in two newspapers published in the said Town of Bloomsburg, to wit: The Evangelical Lutheran Church, Reformed Church.

Wm. Christman, N. U. Funk, Attys for Petitioners.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following widows' appraisements will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Columbia county on Monday, September 4th A. D. 1905 by the clerk of said court and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally. Estate of Adam Miller late of Mifflin township, deceased. Personalty \$300.00. Estate of John Howell late of Locust township, deceased. Personalty \$125.00. Realty \$25.00. Estate of Virgil D. Robbins late of Greenwood township, deceased. Personalty \$300.00. Estate of Charles Fisher late of Montour township, deceased. Personalty \$74.50. Estate of Jonas Rantz late of Benton township, deceased. Personalty \$300.00. Estate of Joseph Snyder late of Hemlock township, deceased. Personalty \$215.00. Clerk's Office. C. M. TERWILLIGER, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 9, '05. Clerk, O. C.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., by S. H. Hartman, Charles Altgaller, R. C. Neal, Jr., et al., under the provisions of the Act of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplement thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Hartman Advertising Agency," the character and object of which is the transaction of the business of Advertising in all its branches, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

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CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Will be in Orangeville Wednesdays each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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