

CHINA'S CRAFTY EMPRESS

Force and Purpose Characterize Her Actions

HER REIGN OVER CHINA

Born the Daughter of a Poor Military Officer—Felled the Plans of the Board of Regents to Kill the Entire Royal Family—Negotiated Peace Plans in War of 1860.

Her Majesty was born in 1826, being the second of four daughters. Since the beginning of the Manchu dynasty it has been the custom to state periods for the proper court officials to select all Manchu maidens between the ages of 12 and 18 who are of sufficient rank to be eligible for the imperial seraglio.

By such a process of elimination and imperial selection Tse Hsi at the age of 16 became a concubine of Emperor Hsien-feng.

The Empress of Hsien-feng was childless, and when on April 25, 1860, the concubine Tse Hsi gave birth to a son great were the imperial rejoicings.

Tse Hsi thus became an Empress, although second in rank to the Empress Tse An.

In the war of 1860 the Anglo-French forces captured Peking and destroyed the Summer Palace Yuen King Yuen. The Emperor Hsien-feng, contrary to the prayers of Tse Hsi, fled from Peking with his court to the imperial city of Jehol, 150 miles northeast of Peking, among the mountains of Mongolia. Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, remained in Peking, and with him Tse Hsi and conjointly these two arranged the terms of peace with England and France—Prince Kung the public agent, Tse Hsi the invisible one, but the no less powerful.

On August 17, 1861, Hsien-feng died from the effects of dissipation and suicide, and the son of Tse Hsi, 6 years old, was Emperor. By order of the late Emperor the Council of Eight became a board of Regency to rule during the minority of the young Emperor. They at once laid plans to kill the two Emperesses and three brothers of the late Emperor. Then, with the young Emperor in their hands, they would completely control the Government.

Without giving the Council of Eight time to formulate definite plans of action the two Emperesses claimed their imperial prerogative to join the first Prince, left Jehol and with the young child fled to Peking. Once within the sacred walls of the Forbidden City they disclosed to Prince Kung the details of the plot against the royal family. This was rank treason and before this heinous but dilatory Council of Eight realized any danger they were arrested and brought to Peking in December, 1861.

The two Dowager Emperesses, with Prince Kung, formed a regency to exist during the minority of the Emperor Tung Chi.

Thus was established in power the most wonderful of women Tse Hsi, at the age of 26. Prince Kung, her faithful condutor, being only 9.

Tung Chi became Emperor in fact in 1872 and reigned ingloriously sixteen months. He was a wild and dissipated youth and never realized the dignity and grandeur of his position. One of his favorite diversions was to leave the palace in disguise and revel in the dives of Peking. As a result of these revels and excesses he contracted a disease, from which he died.

His death occurred late at night. He left no heir and no successor had been appointed. Tse Hsi lost no time and took no chances by consultation with her co-regents. The son of Prince Kung was the natural successor, but as soon as Tung Chi was dead away rushed imperial outriders in the night to the palace of Prince Ch'ün the seventh Prince of the line of Hsien-feng. He had a son 4 years old who was snatched from his home and carried to the Empress Dowager, who adopted him at once as her son and at daylight summoned the Ministers of state and proclaimed him Emperor, the successor of Hsien-feng.

A change was being forced on China. Her shell of exclusiveness was being opened or broken through.

China was now covered with troubles as with a blanket, and a very wet blanket at that. In 1897 and 1898 the Germans occupied Kiaochow and claimed exclusive rights as to mines and railways over the whole province of Shantung.

Port Arthur was occupied by the Russians and Wei-Hai-Wei by the British.

The so-called Boxer movement started in Shantung. It was prominently an antidynastic society, and its primary object was to capture Peking and put a Chinese Emperor on the throne.

Then, as a last resort to save herself and the dynasty, the Empress Dowager placed an imperial Prince at the head of the Boxers and turned this movement at once from an antidynastic to an antiforeign movement. The whole force of the movement was expended on the luckless foreigners and thus once more the dynasty was saved. The result is modern history.

The court returned to Peking, and the Empress Dowager now sits upon the Dragon Throne, with the helpless Emperor one step lower, and rules China. Her strong will and intellect alone holds the dynasty in place.—New York Herald.

DEFECTS OF BRITISH NAVY.

Officers Not Well Drilled in Strategy and Tactics.

A serious defect is declared by Admiral Sir Cyrran Bridge to exist in the present administration of the British navy, which, he declares, if not immediately remedied, may lead to disaster in time of war. "The principle involved," he said, "is a vitally important one. It is that the higher officers of the navy, who in the event of war on a great scale would have to conduct the operations, should not during periods of peace have their minds so occupied in dealing with the provision of material that no time is left to study and consider the great question of strategy and tactics, without familiarity with which success in war is hardly to be looked for.

"If you have a particular administrative system running, perhaps, for years in peace time, it will be extremely difficult and full of hazard to endeavor to change it on the instant of war occurring.

"Under our existing administration, if war broke out either the higher officers would have the tremendous duty of conducting war in addition to the already heavy duty of considering questions of material, or else the whole system would be thrown out of gear by the necessity of relinquishing the consideration of material in order to direct hostilities.

"From the close of the seventeenth century until the fall of Napoleon, the British navy was uniformly successful at sea. The system under which this success was achieved and maintained was one in which there was an absolute and entire separation between the work of providing material and the direction of hostilities.

"The Japanese have won great victories on the sea. Yet the many high officers of their fleet to whom I spoke when on the China station before the outbreak of the war showed no inclination to postpone strategical and tactical studies to the consideration of questions of material. These, they said, could be perfectly well looked after by professional experts brought up to deal with them, and not to manage naval hostilities."



Miss Margaret Chanler, heiress and granddaughter of the Astors, who, forsaking society for life's serious work, will operate a model dairy because of her interest in the pure milk crusade.

The Submarine in War.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the possibilities of the submarine are much better known than are the possibilities of a battleship. In a broad sense they are the least experimental type of warship. This will be readily understood when it is remembered that the submarine is the only type of vessel practically immune from gunfire when in action. The effect of gunfire upon a ship and its personnel is a most uncertain and difficult problem which the designer or tactician has to solve, as best he may, without experimental determination.

No amount of discussion can, in the end obscure one great fact regarding the submarine—that is, her ability to approach a battleship in broad daylight and force the latter to retire, or accept disablement or destruction.—Harper's Weekly.

A Train a Mile Long.

A party of London and Northwestern Railway officials went over the New York Central lines from Boston to Buffalo. They expressed surprise at the great length of trains and one of the New York Central men remarked that a train of 110 cars was the longest he had seen on the line lately. Soon afterward a train of empty cars came along, and on counting the cars it was found there were 114 cars on the train. These cars average forty feet in length over all, the train being nearly one mile long, with an average weight of seventeen and one-half tons per car. The average train of loaded cars consists of eighty cars, with an average weight of about 2,500 tons.—London Chronicle.

The French War Department has offered for sale 22,628 carabineers' swords of the time of Louis XVIII, and Charles X., and 8,925 breastplates, belonging to the cuirassiers of Napoleon Bonaparte.

THE LATE SECRETARY HAY

Began His Active Political Career Under Lincoln

HIS WORK FOR THE JEWS

Negotiated Many Treaties—China, Through his Influence, Was Kept From Engaging in the Russian-Japanese War—Democratic in Official Habits.

John Hay was an American of a particularly good blend. His father, Charles Hay, was a college bred country doctor from Kentucky. His mother, Helen Leonard, was a remarkable woman, born at Assonet, Mass., classically educated by a learned father, and possessed of great character and wisdom. Dr. Charles Hay settled in the little town of Salem, in southern Indiana, and there John was born, October 8, 1838.

When he was three years old his parents removed to Warsaw, Ill., and the boy grew up in the common school there, finishing his preparatory education at the academy at Springfield. He was sent to Brown University, at Providence, R. I.

He was only twenty when he was graduated, and almost immediately began the study of law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, who was his father's friend. Lincoln heartily liked and trusted him. The President-elect, took the young man to Washington in 1861 as his assistant secretary, under John G. Nicolay. One of the last things that Lincoln ever did was to appoint young Hay secretary of legation at Paris, March 22, 1865. In 1870 he returned to this country and became an editorial writer on the New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. He remained with the Tribune until 1875, for a time acting as chief editor.

Mr. Hay settled in Cleveland in 1875. There was talk of running Hay for Congress there, but he had no mind for this kind of politics. From 1879 to 1881, however, he had a chance to give the country the benefit of his diplomatic experience as Assistant Secretary of State under Hayes. He built in Washington in 1884 one of the finest residences at the capital. It was designed by Richardson.

After that literature, and particularly the "Life of Lincoln," which was published in book form in 1890, until 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to England. It is here that his later and crowning career begins.

Mr. Hay was in London but little more than a year, being recalled by President McKinley to succeed Judge William W. Day as Secretary of State.

He loathed to no one, and bore himself with absolute democratic directness, yet treated every one with perfect courtesy. He knit closer the bonds of a real and practical understanding between America and Britain. His policy resulted in Great Britain's firm and most valuable adhesion to American interest throughout the Spanish war.

When he came home to take the Secretaryship of State on September 20, 1898, the war was over, but its fruits remained to be reaped; and Hay's part in these final negotiations was commanding. It fell to his lot to lead the Republic across the threshold of a new career.

Mr. Hay occupied the chair of the State Department longer than any Secretary of State since Seward. His tact and skill are attested in the fact that he had negotiated more treaties than any other Secretary of State. His hold upon the chancelleries of the world was due to his consummate honesty, joined with a firmness which was as inflexible as his courtesy was unflinching. This honesty and this inflexibility have led European newspapers to speak of American "shirt sleeves diplomacy."

Mr. Hay was a good fighter. The Russians and Germans found that out. He beat them both in China. Yet neither has the smallest grievance against him, and no man could do with their governments more than he could do in negotiation.

He maintained the open door in China, and saved that ancient empire from dismemberment. He gave the United States a foothold far south in the Pacific through the Samoan treaty. He settled the Alaskan boundary dispute with Great Britain. He put the Hague tribunal on its feet by giving it its first case to decide.

He made the Panama Canal possible by bringing about the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty through consummate statecraft; and when the Colombian Republic threatened to spoil that great work, he took prompt and legitimate advantage of the secession of the American isthmus to recognize the independence of Panama. By that means the isthmus was detached forever from Colombia, and the negotiation of a more favorable canal treaty was well made possible. That treaty, and the great international waterway which will grow out of it, will remain a worthy monument of his service.

Secretary Hay endeared the Administration of President Roosevelt to the Jews of this country by his action in respect to the Kishineff massacres and the outrages against the barbarities of Kishineff and his protest against the conduct of the Roumanian authorities toward the Jews of that nation won plaudits from humanitarians the world over.—New York Mail.

RAILROAD NOTES

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

REDUCED RATES TO THE SEASHORE. Annual low-rate excursions to Atlantic City, etc., via Pennsylvania Railroad. The next Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate ten-day excursion for the present season from Lock Haven, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocaqua, Sunbury Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Lykens, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, or Holy Beach, will be run on Thursday, July 27, 1905.

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 Philadelphia, 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. it

SPECIAL SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE SEASHORE via Pennsylvania Railroad. The next Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate Sunday excursion for the present season from Lock Haven, Lewisport, Williamsport, Mocaqua, Sunbury, Dauphin and principal intermediate stations to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, will be run on July 30. Similar excursions will be run August 13 and 27.

Excursion tickets, good going and returning on regular trains within five 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 Philadelphia, 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. 2t

Local Paper First

Hearst's Chicago American of a recent issue contained the following editorial, which has created no little comment on the part of the press generally because of the fact that it shows a spirit of fairness which does not always characterize the American's editorials. It says:

"It would be a misfortune to the country if the few big papers in the big cities should interiere seriously with the publication of the valuable and intelligent local newspapers—for upon these local newspapers the welfare of the country very largely depends. The metropolitan daily cannot possibly know the needs of the various localities and small cities. Only the local newspapers can protect local needs and influence local opinion. Of course we are very glad to have as many people as possible read the Chicago American in the big cities and the little cities. But we hope that in every small town and every village there will be enough intelligence and public spirit on the part of the local inhabitants to support earnestly and enthusiastically the best local newspaper, giving encouraging approbation and a good living to the local editor, who alone can represent and defend justice and public spirit among his neighbors. The man is unfortunate who cannot afford to take two newspapers at today's prices. He who can afford only one newspaper, in our opinion, should display his sense of duty to his locality by taking the local newspaper."

June Coal Production

Last Month's Output of Anthracite Reached Nearly Six Million Tons

The June production of anthracite, aggregating 5,844,052 tons, came near being a record breaker, and exceeded the large tonnage of the corresponding month of 1904 by 115,257 tons. The production for the first six months of 1905, amounting to 30,716,997 tons, has only been exceeded once in the history of the anthracite trade, and that was in 1903, when the tonnage for the first six months aggregated 31,884,652 tons. This year's figures exceed the tonnage for the first half of 1904 by 1,459,790 tons. The Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware and Hudson, Erie, Ontario and Western and Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill all increased their tonnage over June, 1904, while the Jersey Central, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania fell behind.

BAD STOMACH

MAKES BAD BLOOD.

You can't make sweet butter in a foul churn. Every farmer's wife knows this. Your stomach churns and digests the food you eat, and if foul, torpid or out of order, your whole system suffers from blood poisoning. You will have foul breath, coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite and a whole train of disagreeable symptoms. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is not a beverage composed of whisky or alcohol, being entirely free from intoxicants, is a great regulator and invigorator of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

"About a year ago I was ill with blood poisoning," writes Miss Evelyn Lewis, of 29 Walter Street, Buffalo, N. Y. "I had what seemed to be a small cold sore on my lip. It became very sore in appearance and began to spread until it nearly covered my face. I was a frightful sight and could not go outside the house because of my appearance. I used a blood medicine which did not give me any relief. Then I began to take your Golden Medical Discovery. I was greatly benefited with the first bottle and after taking the second bottle was completely cured. The erysipelas eruption disappeared and my blood was cleansed. My complexion is clear and fresh and I have felt better this year than I did for some time before. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is certainly a most remarkable medicine."

Don't accept a substitute for a medicine which performs such cures and which has a uniformly successful record of nearly forty years to its credit. It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to try by over-persuasion to palm off upon you in its stead some inferior article with no record to back it up. You know what you want; it is his business to meet that want.

\$50,000 GIVEN AWAY. In copies of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book that sold to the extent of 500,000 copies a few years ago, at \$1.50 per copy.

Last year we gave away \$50,000 worth of these invaluable books. This year we shall give away \$50,000 worth of them. Will you share in this bounty? If so, send only 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only for book in stiff paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Constipation although a little ill, he gets big ones if neglected. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cures constipation.

To Distribute 300,000 Frogs.

Largest Lot Ever Grown in Captivity in Pennsylvania.

The largest lot of frogs ever grown in captivity in this State is now being distributed from the Mount Pleasant Hatchery. Fish Commissioner Meehan decided last year to add frog culture to the service rendered by the Fish Commission, and a few were raised at the Corry and the Erie Hatcheries and distributed. The experiment was successful, and frog raising, it was decided, should also be tried at the new Mount Pleasant station. There the frog crop has been entirely successful, and the 300,000 that were raised are now being sent out.

These frogs will be the only ones the people will get from the State this year, as the experiment proved a failure this season, both at Erie and Corry. At Erie an epidemic got in among the pollywogs, and at Corry more than 100,000 small frogs were eaten by the snakes.

The process of raising young frogs is exceedingly interesting. When four or five days old they are ready to ship, and are from 1 1/2 to 2 inches long. When twelve days old they are worth two cents a piece for bass bait, so there is money in raising frogs if one knows how, since it is possible to grow 2,000,000 of them to the acre.

The frogs are shipped in cans of 400 each, packed simply in wet moss. The 300,000 on hand are not nearly enough to supply the requisitions, which come from every county. Fish Commissioner Meehan will in the fall issue bulletins from the reports of the superintendents of the fish hatcheries, giving their experiences at frog raising for the benefit and instruction of the public.

The raising of frogs is easier than the raising of poultry. A frog a week old planted now will be fit for the table next year, and in two years will be a "monster."

Two kinds of frogs, the greenheads and the Western were raised at the hatchery. The Western is the larger, but the greenhead is preferred by epicures. The market price of edible frogs is from \$1.50 to \$3 a dozen.

Whatever the child's daytime naughtiness may have been, at nightfall he should be forgiven and go to rest with the mother's kiss on his lips and her tender voice in his ear.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the sick parts without loss of time.

A. A. FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever, Cattle, Horses, etc.

B. B. SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Bruises, etc.

C. C. SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epistaxis, etc.

D. D. WORMS, Bos, Grubs, etc.

E. E. COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia, etc.

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I. I. SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Itch, Grease, Farcy, etc.

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At drug stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

5¢ BOOK MAILED FREE.

SEPTEMBER JURYMEN.

Following is a complete list of the men who will serve on the juries at September court:

GRAND JURY.

C. H. Reinhard, Bloom. Elmer Hagendub, Scott John Fenstermacher, Madison Lewis Beaver, Locust W. J. Kreamer, Fishingereek Emmanuel Snyder, Benton twp. H. W. Appleman, Henlock M. H. Croup, Briarereek Hugh Quick, Montour Francis W. Rhodes, Conyngiam W. H. Lord, Bloom. Chauncey Ikeler, Benton Boyd Frens, Briarereek John Watson, Bloom. Roy Swentsel, Bloom. Sterling Thomas, Henlock John Hutek, Briarereek Thomas Hickey, Bloom. Ethan Hampton, Boringereek F. B. Hartman, Fishingereek Lloyd Young, Jackson Wesley Morris, Greenwood Charles B. Edwards, Bloom. Joseph Stricker, Catawissa Boro.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

Daniel Hess, Millin G. W. Knouse, Benton W. H. Gilmore, Bloom A. C. Hess, Sugarloaf Edward W. Ivey, Henlock Robert H. Mears, Montour James Casey, Madison Jonathan Lorenan, Franklin Michael Grant, Centralia C. C. Megarick, Orange twp. A. K. Wright, Scott Thomas Webb, Bloom. D. H. Walsh, Centralia Harry Hummel, Beaver Alfred Henlock, Greenwood Moses Savage, Benton twp. W. H. Griffith, Centralia E. H. Wilson, Bloom. J. L. Kile, Sugarloaf John Scott, Bloom. George H. Ketter, Bloom. Elias Thomas, Cleveland Jesse Rittenhouse, Beaver William Harry, Berwick Miles Everhart, Jackson Duval Dickson, Briarereek Oscar Ammerman, Sugarloaf J. G. Shultz, Benton H. H. Hulmes, Benton twp. Michael Hartman, Greenwood W. S. Laubach, Benton twp. Matthias M. Kreamer, Greenwood Jacob Wagner, Berwick A. J. McHenry, Stillwater Ellis Ringrose, Scott F. H. Jenkins, Bloom. Harrison Hess, Fishingereek John E. Neyhard, Catawissa twp. J. E. Sluman, Center G. W. Smith, Sugarloaf Robert Vandervliet, Bloom. Charles Little, Bloom. W. T. Miller, Benton Philip Crawford, Bloom. Edward Clever, Locust Tilden J. Weiss, Center John Masteller, Millin Pierce Dinnick, Cleveland

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Lemuel Kiser, Pine M. C. Jones, Bloom. David Edwards, Bloom. Robert Watkins, Bloom. James B. Laubach, Benton twp. C. R. Housel, Bloom. Alexander Campbell, Fishingereek Jacob S. Webb, Pine Hiram Demott, Millville H. R. Bower, Berwick Charles Hess, Bloom. Harry Townsend, Bloom. J. D. Iphier, Benton twp. William Fetter, Locust Thomas Fought, Pine Frank Roys, Bloom. Samuel York, Sugarloaf Charles Lee, Bloom. Elwood Knouse, Benton D. C. Shoemaker, Millville Benjamin Golden, Sugarloaf H. J. Purcell, Bloom. David E. Fisher, Main Jeremiah Kester, Main Nicholas Yeaman, Cleveland John P. Laughlin, Centralia George S. Allenan, Bloom. Himan E. Everitt, Mt. Pleasant Wesley P. Hetler, Millin J. F. Lawton, Greenwood John Mowry, Cleveland Elmer K. Creveling, Millin Ed. R. Eves, Millville Samuel Klingerman, Beaver Frank Kester, Center John M. Humel, Fishingereek

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excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, without change, via the Chicago Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Colonist one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October at only \$33.00 from Chicago, with corresponding low rates from other points. Double berth in tourist sleeping cars only \$7.00. Booklet with maps and full information sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

Good Investment of One Dollar

If you have bad breath, constipation, pain in the small of the back, discolored skin, nervousness or dizziness, your only wise course is to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. It will cleanse the blood of all impurities, regulate the Kidneys and Liver, and thus restore a healthy glow to your cheeks again.

Between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, the time when womanhood begins and motherhood ends, it is estimated that the aggregate term of woman's suffering is ten years. Ten years out of thirty! One third of the best part of a woman's life sacrificed! Think of the enormous loss of time! But time is not all that is lost. Those years of suffering steal the bloom from the cheeks, the brightness from the eyes, the fairness from the form. They write their record in many a crease and wrinkle. What a boon then to woman, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It promotes perfect regularity, dries up debilitating drains, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in vigorous and permanent health. No other medicine can do for woman what is done by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.