

RIGHT ARM OF RUSSIA

The Church's Powerful Influence as Shown at This Time.

PRIEST'S BRAVERY IN WAR

The Russian's Catechism So Arranges That Nearly Every Deed Must Be for the Good of Their Country.

The Russian church is woven through and through the fabric of the Russian state, and it will do everything in its power to bring victory to rest upon the arms of the czar.

A former Russian officer, now living in New York, tells a characteristic story on this head.

"I have twice seen Russian priests rally disorganized troops and lead them back into battle after their own officers had lost control over them."

"The first time was at Pleva, during the Russo-Turkish war. A battalion ordered to attack one of the breaches was met by such a withering fire from the Turks that most of the officers and nearly a third of the men were shot down in a few moments.

"Then the priest attached to the battalion—the regimental chaplain, as you would call him—rushed to the front, holding aloft an ikon, shouted to the men to charge for God and the czar, and went ahead himself without waiting for them. They followed with a cheer, drove back the Turks and held the breach for a time.

"The other incident, which was very much of the same nature, happened during General Skobelev's victorious campaign against the Moro Turcomans in 1882. Just before the siege of Gook Tepe, which ended that campaign, a small engagement was fought in which the Russian forces were severely handled by some captured field pieces worked by the Turcomans.

"The Russians were naturally eager to recapture these guns, alike as a matter of honor and because of the harm they were doing in the hands of the enemy. But attack after attack upon them failed, although made with desperate gallantry, until at last a priest, mounted upon a great white horse, rallied that famous fighting regiment, the Pereshaff Dragoons, which was actually in a mad rout, and took the guns by a furious charge that bore comparison with the charge of the 600 at Balaklava."

"The Russian catechism, which is taught to every soldier, and indeed to every Russian, practically speaking, asks:

"In what light is the authority of the Emperor to be considered with reference to the spirit of Christianity?" The answer is: "If it pleased the Supreme Ruler to place upon the throne of any nation or nations even the hateful personification of vice and wickedness, it would nevertheless become the imperative duty of every human being who has faith in the sacred mysteries of our holy religion to bow with a submissive and reverent spirit, both in thought, word and deed, to the wise and inscrutable purpose of the divine dispensation."

In answer to a question whether "it is obligatory on us to pay taxes to our gracious sovereign, the emperor," the following amazing reply is given: "It is incumbent upon us to pay every tax in compliance with the supreme command, both as to the amount and when due. It is the same with reference to the time when due. The Emperor is to signify at what periods he will graciously receive our taxes—we must always be ready. Should our wives or children be in utter want of the necessities of life the monarch has prior claim by legitimacy, i. e., divine right, and we must consider our disastrous circumstances as one of the peculiar trials of Providence and cheerfully seize so favorable an opportunity or proving our obedience and resignation to the divine decree."

The present czar is a devout member of the Orthodox church, as well as its head upon earth. He and not the patriarch of the church, is regarded as the viceregent of the Almighty. The patriarch is his friend and coadjutor, but is subordinate to him in all matters. In Russian church history two patriarchs have tried to assert supremacy. Both failed utterly. One was banished to Siberia and died there, working as a missionary. The other, the famous Patriarch Nikon, the Cardinal Wolsey of Russia, thought himself strong enough to take a stand against the czar in the seventeenth century. He had to relinquish his titles and honors and die in ignominious solitude in a monastery cell.

A MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPH.

It Measures 39 Feet 8 inches by 4 Feet 11 inches.

At the recent Dresden exhibition of German civic life the Neue Photographische Ges. Berlin Stogltz exhibited a photograph which is said to be the largest ever taken. This gigantic picture measures 39 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 11 inches. The photograph represents the bay of Naples, and was taken from Castel San Marino, the highest point behind Naples, from which the eye commands the whole city and bay as far as Mount Vesuvius and Capri. In order to secure as extensive a panorama as possible, six different views on as many plates, measuring 8.1x10.5 inches, were first taken. From these six plates, which were designed with a view to being connected to one another in a continuous series, six enlargements, 4 feet 11 inches by 6 feet 7 inches in size, were prepared by means of an apparatus with a lens a foot in diameter. The enlargements were made directly on silver bromide paper. The inherent difficulty of connecting the single plates so as to avoid any break was overcome so successfully that it is practically impossible to detect the boundary line of any two plates. According to their character, the six negatives were exposed for unequal periods, varying between one-half and one-fourth hours.

In order to develop the picture a huge wheel was made of specially prepared wood. The wheel was 13.12 feet in diameter and 5.5 feet in width, the periphery thus being 41 feet, and containing 90 slats intended for receiving the photographic paper. There were further used three large tanks, about 70 1/2 cubic feet in capacity, intended respectively for the developing, clearing and fixing solutions, acetic acid and sodium hydroxide solutions. Each tank could be shifted about on five iron wheels moving along on rails 52.48 feet in length. A gigantic water tank 49.2 feet in length, 5.66 feet in width and 2.46 feet in height, having a total capacity as high as 476.68 feet, was further used.

On account of the large developing wheel employed, the paper was developed by night in the open air. Before developing the picture the exposed paper, fitted with a protecting cover, was laid over the slats of the wheel. The wheel was then set rotating. As it turned it dipped the lower part of the paper into the developing fluid. The light portions were especially treated with sponges impregnated with energetic developers. Portions whose development was too rapid were checked by means of lead acetic acid solutions. An iron oxalate developer was used.

After first interrupting the developing process by projecting lead acetic acid on the photograph by means of a hand pump the paper was conveyed into an acetic acid bath, where the clearing process was completed after 20 minutes time. The picture, after an intense rinsing, was transferred into the fixing bath, where it remained three quarters of an hour. After another rinsing the photograph was transferred into the large washing tank above mentioned, where it remained for about eight hours, while a continuous supply and withdrawal of water took place. The total consumption of water used in washing the print was about 10,593 cubic feet.

After the water was drawn off the picture was stretched out on wooden bars attached to the upper edge of the tank, where it remained for about 10 hours before it was completely dried.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Decay of Confucianism.

Careful observers in China notice the gradual decay of Confucianism. Its sway over the minds of the Chinese "litterati" is by no means what it was even as recently as twenty or thirty years ago. It is true that there is no marked diminution in the number of ancestral halls, the existence of which all over the land serves as an indication of the vitality of the state religion; yet the more the country is permeated with western knowledge the more are the minds of the educated class becoming alienated from the teachings to which before unquestioning obedience was accorded. It is dawning upon the educated young men of China that a knowledge of the Confucian classics is no longer what it was from a commercial point of view. The comprehension of this fact is sufficient to account for the diminishing interest that is being taken in the acquisition of Confucian learning. As the broader and deeper knowledge introduced and inculcated by western scholars is being assimilated there is an increasing realization of how inadequate Confucianism is, notwithstanding its merits, to meet the requirements of the present day.

Helps Royalty to Bow.

A writer in a London newspaper says: "In describing the royal progress to open parliament one of the morning papers declared that the queen's incessant bowing in acknowledgment of the crowd's applause amounted to no inconsiderable physical exertion. It happened a few years ago that the writer drove a short distance in a royal carriage. He found it difficult to maintain an upright pose and not to bow automatically and frequently. The fact was, and is, that the seats of royal carriages so rest on springs and rollers that bowing is almost involuntary. Royalty sits down and the seat does the rest."

Size of the Sun.

If the sun were hollow it could hold 500,000 globes the size of our earth, and an eye capable of viewing 10,000 square miles an hour would require 55,000 years to see all its surface.

DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN

America Has Had Much to do in Bringing This Result.

WORKMEN POORLY PAID

With Her 4,000 Miles of Railway and Her Merchant Fleet Which is Now Eighth in Size Among the World's Peace Navies, She is Now a Great Commercial Power.

America has had much to do with the development of Japan. An American seaman, Perry, "opened" the country to the trade of the world. The American Minister Harris made the first treaty with Japan. The first election under the Japanese Constitution was held on July 4, 1890. The United States Government gave Japan her first foreign order for a ship—a small gunboat wanted in a hurry for the Philippines. The United States first moved at the beginning of the present war to preserve the integrity of China, which is all that Japan, as the champion of freedom, wants.

The dates of Japan's new birth are conveniently remembered. The Perry expedition landed in 1853. Previously foreigners could not enter Japan, Japanese could not leave it. The civil war and the reconstruction period in Japan roughly corresponded with our own. New Japan dates from 1867. All the great material changes have been made since that year. The new Constitution went into effect and the Parliament assembled in 1890.

Japan's government is neither a despotism like Russia's nor practically republican like that of Great Britain. There are but 2,000,000 voters qualified for general elections of a total population of 49,000,000. The Emperor is assisted by a Council and by ten Ministers comparable to our cabinet officers, except that they have more power. For instance, the Japanese Minister of the Interior has general charge of police matters, and most of the railways and the telegraph and telephone lines are Government monopolies.

Japan has 4,000 miles of railways, her merchant fleets are eighth in size among the world's peace navies, her banks are rapidly increasing in deposits. Japan is successful in colonizing the island of Formosa, taken from China in the recent war.

The supremacy of Japan in Eastern Asia means far more for American institutions than does the domination of Russia—social freedom, political privileges, representative institutions, local self-government, intellectual liberty, freedom of assembly and of the press and religious liberty. Japan is already far in advance of Russia, and in many respects abreast of Germany. In local government Japan rather resembles France. Each district or large town has its Legislature and a Governor appointed by the Emperor. The scope of the local Legislature is rather less than that of our State Legislatures, but the Governor, according to Mr. Clement, usually interferes little with its actions.

The pay of workmen in Japan is very small and there is neither great wealth nor extreme poverty in the empire. The Mitsui Bank, more than 200 years old, is putting up in Tokio the first steel frame building in Japan, covering two and a half acres. The total trade of Japan has grown from \$13,000,000 in 1868—the year after the revolution—to \$254,000,000 in 1901.

There are about one thousand newspapers and periodicals in Japan, all of recent founding. Books are plentiful. The new growth in China of the scientific spirit is fed from Japan. In printing books of science, language, law and literature for Chinese use the reformers translate not from European tongues, but from the Japanese; the Japanese have already made selections and adaptations useful in the East. This fact, according to Mr. Clement, illustrated the leadership of Japan in the Pacific. That leadership is also shown by its commanding importance in trade with the mainland as far south as Siam.

The Japanese are not pure Mongols, nor do they closely resemble the Chinese. Dr. Nitobe, a Japanese scientist, agrees with a French observer who estimated that the Japanese were six-tenths of mixed races. The Emperor himself seems of a Malay type. Others estimated the Mongolian element more generously.

The Japanese have in one generation greatly improved in health by adopting a more varied diet from the Europeans.

In the army and navy they have adopted European uniforms. Their schools and universities are modeled upon those of Europe and America. Their moral code even has been changed by association with the "silver men," particularly by raising the status of women.—N. Y. World.

What Happened to French Gift.

A story of the adventures of two barrels of French cognac sent by President Felix Faure to a Russian regiment appeared recently in a Paris newspaper. The first barrel arrived empty, and the official explanation given to the French ambassador was that the Russian climate had caused the contents to evaporate. The second was despatched with extraordinary precautions, every stationmaster being required to see that the barrel was intact, and that the inspector and sentries in charge of it were perfectly sober. This one arrived full, it is true; but when the grateful regiment essayed to drink it the contents was found to contain nothing but colored water.

THANKS A SHAKING BOAT.

Jarring Engines Dislodge a Fishbone from a Passenger's Throat.

Dr. Galt W. Booth, a physician and farmer of Meade County, probably owes his life to the jarring of the engines of a steamboat. At least he is congratulating himself that he got a severe shaking up on one of the packets in the Louisville and Evansville mail line, and that thereby a fishbone which had gotten into his throat became dislodged, and, if not his life, at least a surgeon's bill, was saved.

Dr. Booth got a tiny salmon bone in his throat. It gave him some pain at the time, but later this gave place to a scratched sensation which he did not consider worth noticing. Two days later, however, the fish bone manifested itself by giving him intense pain, followed by swelling and inflammation. He tried all of the home remedies for removing it that he could command, and finally consulted Dr. H. H. Setser of Leavenworth, Ind., who advised him to seek a surgeon without delay.

Dr. Booth got on a boat to come to this city, fully expecting that he would be obliged to undergo a surgical operation. His throat was badly swollen on the inside, and he had begun to grow feverish. During the night Dr. Booth noticed that the throbbing of the engine kept the boat in a continual quiver, and that at times, when running under a powerful head of steam, his berth shook so violently that it made his teeth chatter. Shortly before daybreak he awoke with a sensation of relief in his throat, and on pressing upon the affected portion he was surprised and delighted to find that the bone had disappeared and the swelling had already begun to subside.

On arriving in the city he was so much improved and the source of his trouble had disappeared so completely that he returned home without consulting a physician.

When seen on board the steamer Morning Star Dr. Booth said: "You can imagine how thankful I am that the boat was shaky. It is certainly a boon to persons afflicted with a fishbone in the throat to take passage on a shaking steamer."—Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

A Doe's Quick Wit.

A remarkable mother deer's rescue of her fawn was witnessed by two men, one of whom tells the story. They were driving up a canyon, and as they turned the bend they saw a doe and a young fawn drinking from the stone ditch. At their approach the animals were startled. In attempting to turn and run, the fawn lost its balance and fell into the ditch, where the water runs very swiftly and with great volume. The fawn was carried quickly down the stream. The mother deer seemed to lose all fear of us, and ran along the edge of the ditch, trying to reach her offspring with her head. Suddenly she ran ahead of the floating fawn for some little distance. She plunged into the ditch with her head down stream and her hind quarters toward the fawn, and braced her forefeet firmly in the crevices of the rocks to resist the rush of water. In a second the fawn was washed up on its mother's back, and it instinctively clasped her neck with its fore legs.

The doe then sprang from the ditch with the fawn on her back. She lay down and the baby deer rolled to the ground in an utterly exhausted condition. We were not more than thirty feet from the actors of this scene, but the mother, apparently unconscious of our presence, licked and fondled her offspring for a few minutes until it rose to its feet. Then the doe and the fawn trotted off up the mountain side.—Banning Herald.

Bulldog Was Doorkeeper.

A writer tells how a bulldog scared away the guests bidden to a lady's reception. The hostess was waiting in her parlor. She heard carriages arrive, heard the front gate open, but no guests appeared. "The situation became puzzling. At last the lady of the house went out to see if perchance the paving and the steps had suddenly crumbled away and left an aching void. Not at all. On opening the front door she found herself confronted with the cause of the phantom visitors—Rex, in his most amiable and complacent mood, sitting, peaceful and majestic, on the top step, whither he had dragged his kennel, a featherweight to so powerful a creature after him. No pedestrian visitor, no card-laden delegate of 'carriage folk,' had ventured to affront that lordly presence."

King an Innkeeper.

The king of Wurtemberg is the only hotel keeper who is a king. When Peter the Great was traveling incognito through Europe he refused to stay anywhere but at an inn. To circumvent this whim the then king of Wurtemberg put a tavern sign outside one of the royal palaces and, dressed as an innkeeper, himself welcomed the czar. That monarch's descendants have been in "the trade" ever since; and the present king owns two large hotels, from which he derives about \$50,000 a year.

Paper Gloves and Stockings.

Paper gloves and stockings are now being manufactured in Europe. The stockings have been carefully examined by experts, who praise them loudly. These stockings will last almost as long as the ordinary stockings. The paper of which they are made is, during the process of manufacture, rendered into a substance closely resembling wool, and is then woven and treated as ordinary wool.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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 Hagendorf, Scott; John Feostermaucher, Madison; Lewis Beaver, Locust; W. J. Kremer, Fishingcreek; Emmet Snyder, Benton twp.; H. W. Appelman, Hazook; M. H. Croop, Briarcreek; Hugh Quick, Montour; Francis W. Rhodes, Grayingham; W. B. Lori, Bloom; Chasney Ikeler, Benton; Boyd Fress, Briarcreek; John Watson, Bloom; Roy Swentzel, Bloom; Stealing Thomas, Hemlock; John Hauk, Briarcreek; Thomas Hickey, Bloom; Edna Hampton, Roanokecreek; F. B. Hartman, Fishingcreek; Lloyd Young, Jackson; Wesley Morris, Greenwood; Charles B. Edwards, Bloom; Joseph Stricker, Catawissa Boro.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

- Daniel Hess, Mifflin; G. W. Knoose, Benton; W. H. Gilmore, Bloom; A. C. Hess, Sugarloaf; Edward W. Ivey, Hazook; Robert H. Ivey, Montour; James Casey, Madison; Jonathan Loreman, Franklin; Michael Grant, Centralia; C. C. Megargell, Orange twp.; A. K. Wright, Scott; Thomas Webb, Bloom; D. H. Walsh, Centralia; Hamy Hummel, Beaver; Alfred Hancock, Greenwood; Moses Savage, Benton twp.; W. H. Griffin, Centralia; F. H. Wilson, Bloom; J. K. Kite, Sugarloaf; John Scott, Bloom; George H. Keiter, Bloom; Elias Thomas, Cleveland; Jesse Hittenhouse, Beaver; William Harry, Hazook; Miles Everhart, Jackson; Duval Dickson, Briarcreek; Oscar Ammerman, Sugarloaf; E. H. Shultz, Benton; J. H. Hulmes, Benton twp.; Michael Hartman, Greenwood; W. S. Laubach, Benton twp.; Matthias M. Kraemer, Greenwood; Jacob Wagner, Berwick; A. J. McHenry, Stillwater; Ellis Ringrose, Scott; F. H. Jenkins, Bloom; Harrison Hess, Fishingcreek; John B. Neyhard, Catawissa twp.; J. E. Shuman, Center; G. W. Suttlin, Sugarloaf; Robert Vandieslee, Bloom; Charles Tittle, Bloom; W. T. Miller, Benton; Philip Crawford, Bloom; Edward Clever, Locust; Tilden J. Weiss, Center; John Masteller, Mifflin; Pierce Dimmick, Cleveland.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

- Lenuel Kisner, Pine; M. C. Jones, Bloom; David Edwards, Bloom; Robert Watkins, Bloom; James B. Laubach, Benton twp.; C. R. Housel, Bloom; Alexander Campbell, Fishingcreek; Jacob S. Webb, Pine; Hiram Demott, Millville; H. B. Bower, Berwick; Charles Hess, Bloom; Harry Townsend, Bloom; W. T. Ipher, Benton twp.; William Fetter, Locust; Thomas Fecht, Pine; Frank Roys, Bloom; Samuel Yorks, Sugarloaf; Charles Lee, Bloom; Elwood Knoose, Benton; D. C. Shoemaker, Millville; Benjamin Golder, Sugarloaf; H. J. Pursel, Bloom; David E. Fisher, Malu; Jeremiah Kester, Malu; Nicholas Yocum, Cleveland; John P. Laughlin, Centralia; George S. Alleman, Bloom; Hiram E. Everitt, Mt. Pleasant; Wesley P. Heller, Mifflin; J. F. Lawton, Greenwood.

John Mowry, Cleveland; Elmer K. Crovelling, Mifflin; Ed. R. Foss, Mt. Airie; Samuel Klingerman, Beaver; Frank Kestor, Center; John M. Humel, Fishingcreek.

Booth Tarkington's New Book.

Booth Tarkington's new book, "The Beautiful Lady," is announced by McClure-Phillips. This new novelette has the qualities of brilliancy, whimsicality and speed that characterized his earlier success, "Monsieur Beaucaire." The scene of the story is laid in several European capitals; and the characters are a beautiful American girl, a delightfully ingenuous Italian, his villainous and tricky brother, and a young and energetic American. The three men are in love with "The Beautiful Lady," each in his own characteristic way; the young American winning in the end, after a most original courtship, which comes to a glorious close at Naples. The publishers are making of "The Beautiful Lady" an especially fine gift book. There are illustrations in tint by Beldon Campbell; decorations, end papers and a cover design by William Jordan.

TOURS TO COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA.

Choose Time, Route and What to See.

On numerous dates, May to October, 1905, excursion rates are in effect to Colorado, California and the Pacific Northwest. By specifying "Rock Island" west of Chicago, you secure the most for your money in the way of sights to see and side trips to take. Stop off in Colorado, take in the Rocky Mountain resorts, visit Yellowstone Park, then to Portland Exposition. Return via California. Full information from John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

You Have Often Seen Women

with marked blueness or paleness of face, vitiated appetites and a craving for unwholesome food. These are signs of disordered liver, and the trouble must be corrected or worse results are sure to follow. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy dispels liver disease. Husbands and fathers cannot afford to treat this matter lightly.

"What was the cause of death?" "He bought two books on 'How to Live 100 Years,' and tried to work both systems at once."

"Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." Large things are but an aggregation of small things. If we take care of the small things we are in effect taking care of the large things which the small things combine to make.

"Take care of what you eat, when you eat, and how you eat, and your stomach will take care of itself. But who takes care of such trivial things? That is why, someday, the majority of people have to take care of the stomach. When that day comes, there is no aid so effective in undoing the results of past carelessness as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, and restores the organs of digestion and nutrition to a condition of healthy activity. It cures biliousness, heartburn, flatulence, indigestion, palpitation, dizziness, cold extremities and a score of other ailments which are but the symptoms of disorder in the stomach and its allied organs."