RUSSIA IN THE BOXER WAR

Cowardly, Discourteous and Without Discipline.

FLED FROM THE FIGHT

The Americans Numbered 123 to 400 Russians Against 2,000 Boxers-Promised Americans Twenty Cars

Officers and men of the famous ath and Fourteenth miantry, U. S. and the detachment of United es marineo, under Major L. W. T. dier, all of whom were in that camign with the Russians, condemn on roundly.

The only time the Russians fought ide by side with an American force they retreated, leaving the little band of 123 Americans to aght some 2,000 "Boxers," and the Russians on this oceasion numbered 400 officers and men. This fact is attested by Brig.-Gen. A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., who then commanded the Fourteenth infantry. It was during the advance to Tientsin.

A force of 400 Russians in command of a colonel, had decided to move forward and requesed Major W. T. Wailer of the United States marine corps, who had with him a force of eight officers and one hundred and twenty men, to join him.

What happened thereafter is thus related by Gen. Daggett; "The force of eight officers and 123 men comprising the American force and the 400 Kus-Fians, moved out early in the morning -Lieut. Powell, with the Colt gun, in advance, the Russians following. They advanced without oppositon until they reached a point near the Imperial arsenal, where they received a light flank fire, which was speedily silenced by American sharpshooters, Continuing the advance, they soon met a heavy front fire about 300 yards distant; and a flank fire from a point about 500 yards away. The strength of the enemy was from 1,500 to 2,000 Boxers and Imperial troops. The Colt gun, with some assistant, kept the frontal fire down, while the Americans, with some Russians, changed front from right to rear, to meet the annoying flank fire.

Soon after this the Russians withdrew from the front and formed about half a mile to the right of the Americans, thus exposing the left of the latter to a severe fire. The Colt gun, having jammed several times, and only Lieut. Powell and one man left to man k, was disabled and abandoned.

"The Russians sent word to Major

aller that they would retreat to a at about four miles away, and they mediately proceeded to carry this deion into effect. This left the smail ce of the Americans in a perilous ustion. The enemy advanced on this call force, but was stubbornly resisted by its rear guard, where the skill of the American riflemen proved effective. A few hours' running fight was kept up until our troops reached their camp. So well was this retreat conducted that all the wounded were brought back by hand, the dead being

2 "The American force had marched 30 miles and fought five hours, and had covered the retreat of the Russians, regeiving no assistance from them what-

The Russians had charge of the railroad from Yanktsun to Taku, and arrangements had been made with a Rusclan officer for the transportation of the Fourteenth United States infantry. and it was promised that the latter should have 20 cars to move it from Yongtsun. On the day assigned the regiment to entrain only 19 cars were supplied.

Gen, Daggett then explains the experience of the Americans as follows: "When the commander of the Fourteenth United States infantry went to board the train he found the passenger car occupied by French officers and the door locked, and the thirty-five American officers not provided for. The Russian sergeant in charge admitted the train belonged to the Fourteenth infantry, but when appealed to said he could do nothing about it. The commander of the Fourteenth infantry finally managed to enter the car and explained to ...e French officers that the train was for his regiment and that they must vacate the car. They made no reply. He then told them in French that they must move from the car or he would use force. No sign of moving appeared, but when an American offiwith a guard came to eject the Frenchmen they vacated the car.

Gen. Chaffee reports the confusion of the Russians in entering Pekin, and that they blocked the way of the Americans and others for hours, and finally, to get through, the Americans had to shove aside the guns and carriages of the Russians. The general also officially reported that Gen. Linevitch, the Russian commander, after agreeing upon a movement against the enemy with Americans and others, deliberately broke his word and moved away secretly in the middle of the night, in order to gain a more advantageous position. Not a single report from any American officer appears in favor of the Russians during the Boxer rebellion, but the Japanese are highly

Society's Queer Pets.

A London society woman has a small white beribboned pig sitting beside her when she rides out in her automobile. Another woman automobilist is rarely seen on her car without her pet penguin, Aristides, which she frequently takes with her into shops the intelligent creature carrying her handbag in his bill. Another de-Mghts in horned toads as tonneau

WORK OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

Hold the Palm for Daring Feats in Construction.

Although there are many smart engineers in Europe, there is no country where they achieve the heights of fame they do in the United States. The paint for colossal daring in construction, whiher it be in the line of skyscrapers, bridges or tunnels, certainly

It is only in the United States that to Move Regiment, Sent Nine- one can see huge raits going down stream carrying complete houses of brick and stone which are to be dumped down in some spot more favorable than that from which they had been removed. But the removal of ordinary aweilings of five, six and even seven stories is so usual a sight that no one save a visitor to America would now be surprised to meet a mansion, with gardens and a nice bit of shooting attached, on its way to some distant part of the country.

It Pittsburg, the city of steel, it was found necessary to remove the Grand Opera House a distance of 20 feet in order to admit the widening of Diamond street. Engineers came and had a look at the structure and unanimously agreed that it would be quite feasible to move it intact. The builing is not small, measuring 128x89 feet, and weighing about 3,000 tons.

Progress was necessarily slow, sometimes not more than an Inch an hour, and the work, which was begun on Saturday, was not completed until the tellowing Tuesday, Forty-seven men wer engaged on the job night and day, an the cost of removal was \$110,000. For the purpose of transit a foundation vi erected beneath the building and the house was then placed on rollers. the spot where it was intended to ever the opera house another foundation, of course, had been built, and here the big building was successfully placed. Not a crack in any of the wails wan visible, and as an example of "house moving" it is unique.

At the Columbus Railway Company's works, at Columbus, O., there are no fewer than 160 smoke stacks of varying heights. These answered all practical purposes until the time came when, on account of the introduction of mechanical stokers and economizers, a greater amount of draught was found to be necessary, and it was decided to add 50 feet to some of the stacks. The fact that the work was accomplished without in any way interfering with the duties of the chimneys renders it somewhat remarkable. The first stock was heightened and completed within a few days, the furnaces being kept going all the time. The cast iron cap, which surmounts each of the stacks, was removed, the brickwork cleaned, and on it built a new single shell of brick 50 feet high, which was supported entirely on the old outer shell. The biggest water pipe in the world, capable, it is said, of holding an average river, was laid by the Ontario Power Company on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. The gigantic pipe, which is made of steel throughout, is a mile and a quarter in length and sixty feet in circumference. The steel plates have a thickness of half an inch, and in putting them together 200 tons of rivers. were required.

Philadelphia is noted for many daring engineering feats. One of the most daring, perhaps, was when a four foot. water pipe was moved a distance of 12. feet without interfering in any way with the water service. It is said that no other country offers an exact parallel to this interesting and great undertaking. To realize the remarkable nature of this feat it must be understood that 1,200 feet of pipe, weighing, with the water, about 60,000 tons, was moved out of line 11 feet and then. lowered 12 feet.

Rice Industry of the South.

In 1904 the United States changed from a rice importing to a rice exporting country. In 1893 we imported 178,-000,000 pounds of rice and exported. 92,000,000. In 1904 our exports of rice increased 50 per cent., our imports declined 20 per cent., and the figures. were: Exports, 138,000,000 pounds; imports, 137,000,000. For 1905 the figures. will be even better.

The encouraging feature is the finding of a foreign market for our rice. There is no limit to the amount we can raise if there is a market for it, but the price is unsatisfactory if we overproduce, for the home market is very limited. If we can arrange to ship any considerable portion of our crop abroad the rice growers of Louisiana and Texas will have nothing to fear in the way of low prices.-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Majesty's Saddle Room.

The royal saddle room at Sandringham is a veritable sporting museum. In addition to a magnificent assortment of curious saddles from all parts of the world, many of them being elaborate presentation saddles of great value, there are the gold and silver mounted hoofs of favorite racers, more than fifty sets of richly ornamented harness and a valuable collection of sporting pictures. These include paintings of dogs and horses by Turner and Herring, the famous animal painters. Punch and Vanity Fair turf cartoons of his majesty (when Prince of Wales) hang on the walls. When these were published the king enjoyed the caricatures immensely.

Luminous Shrimps.

Luminous shrimps have been discovered by the Prince of Monaco in the course of his deep sea fishing in the Mediterranean. They live at a depth of 1,100 to 1,600 fathoms and are studded with small phosporescent spots, which light their way through the gloomy depths.

In a chicken fight men are often accused of foul play,

Operators of Former Days Who Ruled the Markets.

SUCKED UNDER AT LAST

James R. Keene Has Been at the Edge Several Times-Many Rise from Obscurity to Make Fortunes in a Day, to Again Turn Them Into the Mill.

So far as recorded or remembered, few men in the street have run the gamut of prosperity and poverty as did Alden B. Stockwell. Born in obscurity, he found himself purser of a Lake Erie steamboat before he had shed his thirties, and while thus occupied he met and subsequently married Miss Howe. Soon afterward, on the death of her father, the Stockwells received some \$2,000,000, with which capital A. B. Stockwell migrated to Wall street.

Reviewing his variegated career the other day, a well-known broker re-marked that at first he was simply Stockwell to the street. Fortune smiling upon him, however, soon hatched the honorarium of Mr. Then he was known as Capt. Stockwell. Success still rewarding him, he was dignified by the title of Commodore, which he lost coincidently with a fortune of seven comfortable figures.

Anthony W. Morse was another quicksand victim of spectacular proportions, Morse flourished in the early 60s. Shortly after Fort Sumter spoke so impetuously, Morse went abroad in the first American private yacht that ever wandered from home. Reaching England, he was feted by the nobility and incidentally convinced by them that the Confederate cause would triumph.

Returning hurriedly to the United States he vigorously started a bear movement on government securitiesmustering millions for the attack. Secretary Chase, feeling the financial wires in Washington, detected the movement at once, and began checkmating it. Morse, thinking to bring matters to an issue, wired Secretary Chase asking how much gold he was prepared to pay for greenbacks. On the following day the secretary of the treasury appeared in the street with \$5,000,000 in gold, completely routing and ruining Morse and his minions.

Henry N. Smith of the firm of Smith. Gould & Martin was another victim of sovereign stature who has vanished and been practically forgotten. His career may be condensed in that extraordinary paragraph of his application to the governing committee of the Stock Exchange for an extension of time on his sent: "On Jan. 1, 1885, I was worth \$1,400,000. I had \$1,100,000 in money, and the balance, \$300,000, in good real estate. On the following Jan. 1, I had lost the whole amount and was \$1,200,000 in debt "

As an example of the suddenness with which a market leader may sometimes rise and fall in the street there: was the very recent case of Daniel J.

Beginning in Boston, he had gone to-Providence as a young man. By 1962. Rhode Island had become too small for him. His crown was in the metropolis, and he came for it in December of that year. Early in January following: he entered the market, trading through a brokerage firm. Six weeks was worth \$50,000 more than when hearrived. He thought of returning to Providence. Fortune is fickle. But, persuaded to remain, he was ere long swinging an extensive line of cotton futures and was beginning to make a name for himself.

Before any one was aware of it he had succeeded in cornering the May option and was in a position to don a crown, yet he put it by, contenting himself with pocketing a comparatively small profit. He was biding his time, waiting until another crop of millions was ready for harvesting. By March, 1904, it was ripe.

Mustering a capital estimated to have been \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000, of which \$4,0%0,000 was his own, and trading upon his knowledge of supply and demand, the bull leader entered upon a campaign such as even the Cutton Exchange had never seen manoeuwred. He sought to rule absolutely-to corner a staple-and was worse than ruined. For he saw not only his \$4,-000,000 submerged, but \$1,940,000 additional, in the treacherous sands.

Henry Clews, the veteran banker, is authority for the following characteristic jusident of another victim of the street: Some years ago, becoming dissatisfied with one of his clerks, the latter drew a few hundred dollars which was due him and began speculating in Lake Shore stock, then quoted at 52. The stock rising and the speculator doubling his money, he began pyramiding his profits with unbroken success. Up, up, up went Lake Shore stock, until, six months later, it was seiling at 160, and the erstwhile clerk found himself suddenly worth \$400,000.

But, concluded the raconteur, within a year every cent of it was gone, and with it the ability of the loser to dabble in small profits again. He was worse than bankrupted, since he was never afterward contented to pocket the pence and let the pounds take care of themselves.

South Carolina is making a methodical and hopeful effort to divert the stream of immigration to her territory. The state has about 14,000,000 acres of unoccupied land and desires new white blood to develop the fields and mines.

A company has been formed in Mexico for the extraction of oil from corn (maize) without thereby affecting the grain for purposes of distillation in the process of manufacturing spir-

"WAR DOGS" USED IN BATTLE. Act as Scouts, Outposts and Red Cross

Assistants.

In mediaeval times the war dog often appears defending convoys and luggage, and dogs clad in mail, with scythes and spikes jutting out, were used to distract the enemy's cavalry. Even port-fires were placed on the dogs' backs to set fire to the enemy's

The Turks also used dogs as scouts. Napoleon, in Italy, used dogs as scouts, and one, Moustache, became famous for tracking spies.

But nowadays they do things with war dogs that would have astonished the ancients. The Germans lave used them for 20 years. Spain and Holland have taken them up. We use them in the Philippines. Great Britain alone is, as usual, conservative.

Dogs are used as scouts to warn troops of lurking onemics, as outposts and as messengers between pickets, supports and reserves. Particularly at night are they useful. In battle dogs carry ammunition to the firing line, and after it is over they can beat the Red Cross men at finding the wound-

The best war dogs are medium-size4 -for they do no actual fighting, but belong rather to the intelligence department. They must come of working stock and have hard feet. Collies have, on the whole, proved most fitand female dogs are far preferable to

Sporting dogs cannot eradicate their love of chase, which might lead to the gravest consequences in military employment. Greyhounds have little intelligence, bad noses, are difficult to teach, and are all born hunters. Fox terriers and the other terriers are too small. Bulldogs and bull terriers are difficult to manage. The prodle has intelligence, but it is not fitted for the work. Newfoundlands, St. Bernards, mastiffs and Danes would soon tire on a hot march in summer. For draught purposes they could be used, as in the Italian army, but they lack endurance.

The war dog should assist the advance guard, scour the country and scent the enemy's ambuscades; and a dog so trained in peace should be invaluable in war. For instance, take the services he renders to the customs officials on the various continental frontiers, where the smuggling by means of dogs loaded with contraband has to be kept down.

The war dog should scout out by word of command, and his movements should be an easy index of the whereabouts of an enemy; the smallest indentation of ground should no langer serve for an enemy's ambuscade. The dogs can also scent out tracks of the enemy and bring him to bay; but the eyes of a scout must be fixed only on the dog to watch his movements, and on nothing else. In reconnoitring hills the scouts should remain at the top and nut out the dogs over the top. In reconnoitring defiles the dogs should be sent up both sides and through the center. In examining villages the dogs should be sent up the principal streets. and all haystacks, gardens, etc. should be visited while looking out for lurking enemies: in fact, dogs do this work

far quicker than dismounted men. Two hundred dogs, chiefly sheep dogs, are at present attached to the German forces operating in Herrero Land, Africa, under Gen. von Trotha. One of them, "Flock," has been sent home to Kiel invalided. He was wounded by a bullet in the engagement of Opajbo while scouting in front of the skirmishing line. He displayed the greatest feariessness under fire, and worked faultlessly until disabled. The Japanese are using a number of dogs for reconneitring purposes; they are attached to long ropes and are well trained. The Russians are employing dogs for sentry and messenger

Capt. Persidsky of the late Count Keller's staff, writing from Odessa, says: "In finding the wounded men with which the millet fields are strewn nothing has succeeded like our seven dogs; their intelligence, especially the English-bred ones, is extraordinary."-New York Mail.

Celebration of Birth. The birth of a child among the working class in Cumberland, England, has been from time immemorial, and is still, celebrated by the making of a mixture called "rumbatter." Its ingredients are butter, sugar, rum and spices, and it is a really palatable compound. Every person entering the house where a birth has taken place is offered a taste for several weeks after the event. It is an insult to the child and its parents to refuse the proffered dainty, and not to proffer it is considered equally discourteous.

Food of Rate. No place is sacred to the rat. From a sleeping man to an elephant there is nothing which he will not eat. Rats have eaten their way through a live pig and bitten off the legs of living birds. Some years ago the keepers of the London zoological gardens could not understand what made the elephants so restless, so uneasy on their feet. Investigation showed that at night the rats came out and gnawed off the thick skin growing about the nails on the monsters' feet. Apparently they must have fancied the horn of the rhinoceros, too, for regularly the keepers used to find flattened rats where the rhinoceros had been lying.

Experts in Chicago estimate that railroad managers in this country will expend this year no less than \$200. 000,000 in improvements in traffic equipment, and the prospects are of an increase in business that will warrant the outlay of so large a sum.

The miser hides his chest, but the dude is always throwing his out.



SEPTEMBER JURYMEN.

Program Seed -Alx Server -Richelie Solle -Active Sout -Programme -El Carbonale Sola -

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

GRAND JURY C. H. Remard, Bloom. Elmer Hagenbuch, Scott John Feustermacher, Madison Lewis Benver, Locust W. J. Kronmer, Fishingereek Emanuel Snyder, Benton twp. H. W. Appleman. Hemlook M. H. Croop, Briarcreek Hugh Quick, Montour Francis W. Rhodes, Conyagham W. H. Lerd, Bloom. Chauncy likeler, Benton Boyd Fress, Briarcreek John Watson, Bloom. Roy Swenassl, Bloom. Sterling Thomas, Hemlock John Hauek, Briarcreek Thomas Hickey, Bloom. Ethan Hampton, Roaringsreek F. B. Hartman, Fishingereek Lloyd Young, Jackson Wesley Mbrris, Greenwood Charles B. Edwards, Bloom.

Joseph Stricker, Catawissa Boro.

PERST WEEK JUROUS. Daniel Hess, Mifflin G. W. Knosse, Benton W. H. Gilmore, Bloom A. C. Hess, Sugarloaf Edward W. Ivey, Hemlock Robret H. Mears, Montour James Casey, Madison Jonathan Loreman, Franklin Michael Grant, Centralia C. Megargell, Orange two. A. K. Wright, Scott Thomas Webb, Bloom. D H. Walsh, Centralia Harry Hummel, Beaver Alfred Heacock, Greenwoods Moses Savage, Benton twp. W. H. Griffith, Centralia F. H. Wilson, Bloom, J. L. Kile, Sugarloaf John Scoti, Bloom. George H. Keiter, Bloom. Elias Thomas, Cleveland Jesse Rittenhouse, Beaver William Harry, Berwick. Miles Everhard, Jackson Duval Diekson, Briarcreek Oscar Anomerman, Sugarlead 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 Bingrose, Scott F. H. Jenkins, Bloom. Harrison Hess, Fishingereek John R. Neyhard, Cazawissa twp. J. E. Shuman, Center G. W. Sutliff, Sugarloaf Robert Vanderslice, Bloom. Charles Tittle, Bloom. W. T. Miller, Benton Philip Crawford, Bloom Edward Clever, Locust Tilden J. Weiss, Center John Masteller, Miffiin Pierce Dimmick, Cleveland

SECOND WEEK JURORS. Lemuel Kisner, 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. Ipher, Benton twp. William Fetter, Locust Thomas Fought, Pine Frank Roys, Bloom. Samuel Yorks, Sugarloaf Charles Lee, Bloom. Elwood Knouse, Benton D. C. Shoemaker, Millville Benjamin Golder, Sugarloaf H. J. Pursel, Bloom. David E. Fisher, Main Jeremiah Kester, Main Nicholas Yocum, Cleveland John P. Laughlin, Centralia George S. Alleman, Bloom. Hiram E. Everitt, Mt. Pleasant Wesley P. Hetler, Mifflin J. F. Lawton, Greenwood

John Mowry, Cleveland Elmer K, Creveling, Mifflin Ed. R. Eves, Millville Samuel Klingerman, Beaver Frank Kester, Center John M. Humel, Fishingereck

Lost Her Teeth

On account of an accident by which she lost her teeth, Mrs. Leanda Powell, of Shamokin, last week decided to sue the Reading Company for heavy damages. While on her way home from Mahanoy City, a week before, some one threw a stone through the car window, as the train was passing Girardville, striking her on the mouth.

Nearly all her teeth were knocked out and she suffered excruciating pain. She has since been in a serious condition.

Sold by the Sheriff.

Sheriff Black, on Saturday, sold the property of the Catawissa Car and Foundry Company at Sheriff's sale to L. C. Mensch for \$4700.

He also sold the property of E. Merrel, of West Berwick, to D. A. Michael, consideration \$320.

There is no use Fighting Nature.

Dr. Dennedy's Favorite Remedy does nothing of that kind. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what Nature is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or kidneys? Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm away these ailments almost ere you are aware.

\$62.50 to California and Return

from Chicago, round trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara or Sacramento, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line. Through tourist sleepers leave Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 10.25 P. M. daily, for principal points in California.

Double berth in tourist sleeping car all the way costs only \$7, and affords a comfortable and economical manner of crossing the continent. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

The healthy old man wears his gray hairs like a silver crown. What if he be threescore and ten if there is still fire in his eye, firmness in his step, command in his voice and wisdom in his counsel? He commands love and reverence. love and reverence. Yet how few wear the mantle of age with dignity. Dun eyed, querulous of speech, halting in step, childish in mind, they "lag superfluons on the stage," dragging out the fag end of life in a simple existence. The secret of a healthy old age is a healthy middle age. The man who takes care of his stomach, who keeps his body properly nourished, will find that Yet how few wear the his body properly nourished, will find that the body does not fait him in old age. The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery lies in the preservation of the working power of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. From this center is distributed the nourishment of the whole body, the salt for the blood, the lime for the bones, phosphates for the brain and nerves. A sound stomach means a sound man. A man who keeps his stomach sound by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery " will wear the crown of gray hairs as befits a monarch, with dignity and case.