



PEKING OVERAWED

Troops Arrive After Death of Dowager Empress.

TWO SOVEREIGNS LIE IN STATE

Disorders Are Expected and Armed Force Is Sent on Special Summons to Guard the Foreign Legations.

Peking, Nov. 16.—Following the deaths of Dowager Empress Tsi Hsi An and Emperor Kuang Su, Prince Pu Yi, aged three years, was proclaimed emperor today.

The bodies of both sovereigns are lying in state in the death chamber.

Prince Chun, father of the infant emperor, is declared regent. It is officially stated that Pu Yi becomes emperor in accordance with a promise made by the dowager empress soon after the marriage of Prince Chun in 1903.

Troops are in readiness to quell any disorders, and the probability of uprisings is very great.

Two divisions of troops are stationed in various quarters of the city, and gendarmes have been dispatched to guard the approaches to the legations. It was announced that the legation guard was ordered out at "the special call of the legations on account of the emperor's death."

Prince Chun, the regent, has ordered the viceroys and governors to take



TSI AN, DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

precautions for the continuation of the administration of the provinces as heretofore, and he has ordered a hundred days of mourning. The court will go into mourning for three years.

The foreigners in the city are watching the strange ceremonies with great interest. At the palace elaborate rites are being observed, and a flood of edicts has been sent forth.

Deathbed observances of 3,000 years ago marked the passing of the emperor and dowager. They died alone and unattended, although surrounded by circles of abject spectators, who remained a rod distant, as, on account of the sacred persons of their majesties, they could not be approached.

The emperor died as he had lived without ministrations of whatever kind or scientific aid. For months he had refused to permit the services of foreign physicians, and although it was stated that he had gone back to the old form of medical treatment, it is believed that latterly he received no treatment at all.

The government has given out that the dowager empress in a lucid interval received Prince Ching, who is a Manchú and a member of the royal family and approved the edicts declaring Prince Pu Yi heir presumptive and Prince Chun regent of the empire. Prince Ching was at the beginning of the Boxer outbreak lord chamberlain of the court and commander of the Peking field force. It was on Prince Ching that the foreign officials hung hopes of the safety of the envoys.

Both the emperor and the empress will be buried in the imperial mausoleum in the western hills, just a few miles away from Peking, with which they are connected by rail. All the rulers of the Manchú dynasty are interred there.

Tsi Hsi An, or "western empress," was born Nov. 17, 1834. She was the wife of poor people who lived in Peking. At an early age she was sold as a slave by her parents on account of their poverty. She became the

property of a famous general, who, enchanted with her beauty, adopted her and ordered her as a present to the reigning emperor, Hsien Feng. She so charmed the emperor by her looks and intelligence that he made her his secondary wife and on her bearing him a son, the future Emperor Tung Chih, raised her to the first rank. On his death she became the regent of the empire, administering the national affairs with more vigor than any of her predecessors.

Her authority was complete over about 14,000 officials and over the welfare and lives of the vast majority of the inhabitants of China, who number close to 270,000,000.

Among the populace she was feared and hated, principally because of her treatment of the emperor, for whom the enlightened and the common people had a sympathetic liking. She was commonly referred to by the sobriquet "the old Buddha," and her character in the eyes of the masses was that of the tyrant of the emperor.

She was a law unto herself. She violated the constitution of the dynasty that forbids a woman ruler and broke the sacred customs given by the sages. She relentlessly ordered all betrothals and marriages in the imperial household, family and imperial court and supervised scrupulously the conduct of individuals.

TAFT ANSWERS CRITICISM.

Dealings With Catholics in Philippines Only Just, He Says.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—In a letter to the Rev. Magnus Larson, pastor of the Swedish Baptist church in this city, William H. Taft answers criticism made by him during the recent campaign as to alleged undue favoritism to the Roman Catholic church. He says in part:

You ask me whether \$7,000,000 was paid to the Catholic church out of the United States treasury on my recommendation. I reply that it was not. The friars' agricultural lands in the Philippines, 425,000 acres, or about that amount, were purchased from the corporation formed by the three orders of the friars in the Philippines, and the money was paid from bonds issued by the Philippine government under the authority of congress and is a charge upon the Philippine Islands. The purchase was approved by the Philippines.

It is not true that half of the population of 2,000,000 people are not Roman Catholics. The present governor is a Roman Catholic, but he is one of the most careful men in maintaining an impartial attitude between Catholics and Protestants that we could possibly have.

No money has been paid to the friars for libraries that they claim to have been burned, so far as I can recollect. The sum of money paid was for rent and damage to convents or rectories by United States soldiers.

I am not a Catholic and have not been affiliated with the Catholic church. All I have attempted to do was to do justice to that church and to the Filipino people. I have treated that church exactly as I would have treated any other church had it been in a similar position to that of the Catholic church. I may add with respect to the friars' lands that the purchase was a political one and agrarian one rather than a commercial one.

DIES IN CHAIR TODAY.

Del Vermo Electrocuted After Governor Refuses Respite.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 16.—As Governor Hughes declined to interfere in the case of Andrea Del Vermo, the latter was executed today in Auburn prison for the murder of Anthony Page at Rome in June, 1906.

Following the refusal of the court of appeals to grant a new trial in the case, Del Vermo's counsel produced a new witness, William M. Abel of Binghamton, whose testimony was expected to show that Del Vermo stabbed Page in self defense during a quarrel.

A transcript of Abel's testimony was sent to the governor, who after carefully going over all the papers in the case decided that there was nothing to warrant his interference.

BULLET FOUND IN HENEY.

San Francisco Graft Prosecutor on Way to Recovery.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Francis J. Heney is making excellent progress toward recovery from the bullet wound inflicted in Judge Lawlor's courtroom by Morris Haas, who committed suicide.

The bullet was found imbedded in the left jaw about one inch in front of the ear, but the surgeons have decided not to extract it until Mr. Heney gains more strength.

Mrs. Heney spent an hour at the hospital while the surgeons were removing grains of powder from her husband's face and head.

Reformatory Burned Down.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 16.—Five buildings of the Indiana State reformatory and the entire plant of the Indiana Manufacturing company were destroyed by fire. The damage will total about \$250,000.

King Leopold's Fete Day.

Brussels, Nov. 16.—This being King Leopold's fete day, Belgium formally assumed control of the Kongo Independent State.

Mrs. Barine Dead.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Mme. Arvedo Barine, the authoress, died here.

POPE CELEBRATES

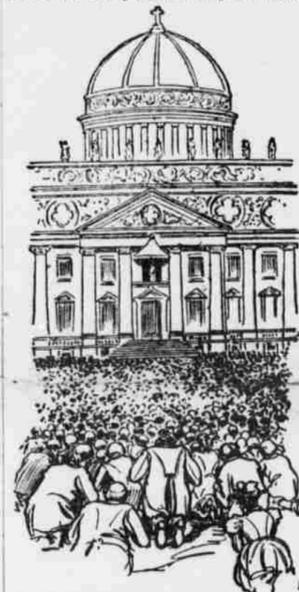
Pius X. at Fiftieth Anniversary of Ordination.

THRONG AT ST. PETER'S, ROME

Great Edifice Crowded With Ecclesiastics and Laymen as His Holiness Sings Pontifical High Mass.

Rome, Nov. 16.—With all the hereditary pomp and ceremonial of the Roman Catholic church his holiness Pope Pius X. celebrated today the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Devout believers thronged St. Peter's to hear the singing of the pontifical high mass by his holiness. All classes of Roman society were represented, from the high officials of the Vatican and those of the Quirinal who remain steadfast in the old faith to the street beggar and small farmer of the outlying country. The singing of mass in St. Peter's by a pope has been a ceremony of rare occurrence in recent years, for the pontiff's daily adminis-



POPE BLESSING CROWD AT ST. PETER'S.

trations take place in his private chapel in the Vatican. All the high dignitaries of the church were congregated in St. Peter's, with many visiting churchmen and Roman Catholic laymen.

Great ceremonies attended the pope's entrance into the church. Seated in the sedia gestatoria, he was borne in on the shoulders of officers of the noble guard above the heads of the people, so that the congregation might behold the face of their spiritual leader. As the figure of the pontiff approached, giving the sign of benediction to the congregation, the people knelt to receive his blessing. The scene in the vast interior of the church was most impressive. In the procession that followed the pope were the college of cardinals, the archbishops, bishops, prelates of the pope's household, heads of religious communities, the Knights of Malta, the Knights of St. Gregory and members of other ancient and historic orders.

Pius X., Giuseppe Sarto, his holiness the pope, bishop of Rome and vicar of Jesus Christ, successor of St. Peter, prince of the apostles, supreme pontiff of the universal church, patriarch of the west, primate of Italy, archbishop and metropolitan of the Roman province and sovereign of the temporal dominions of the holy Roman church since Aug. 4, 1903, was born in Riese, Italy, June 2, 1835. He was educated at the diocesan seminary of Padua and ordained in 1858. He served as parish priest until 1875, when he became episcopal chancellor of the diocese of Treviso. From 1884 until 1893 he was bishop of Mantua, being elevated in the latter year to the sacred college with the title of patriarch of Venice. Five days after the death of Pope Leo XIII, he was elected pope.

ELKINS DENIES AGAIN.

No Engagement With Duke of Abruzzi, He Declares.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Senator Stephen B. Elkins today repeated the emphatic announcement that no engagement exists between his daughter, Miss Katherine Elkins, and the Duke de Abruzzi of the Italian navy.

The statement was made with the knowledge and consent of Miss Elkins, who desired that the statement should be given to the public.

For a United South Africa.

Through patience and diplomacy the Dutch of South Africa may get back what they lost in fighting a few years ago. The aim of these people, which led to the clash with England in 1899, was not so much rule in South Africa as to be allowed to develop civilization in their own way.

A scheme for a closer union of the four self governing colonies has been under consideration for some time. Representatives of the four—namely, Natal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony and the Transvaal—met in convention in October to take initial steps looking to either unification as one commonwealth or a federation. Sentiment among the Dutch in the three last named colonies has been enthusiastic for unification. In Natal, where the English are in the majority, the preference is for federation merely.

There will be difficulties in the way of harmony under any scheme which will unite the suffrages of the four colonies. Natives of color are now allowed to vote in Cape Colony, but not in the other colonies. Different franchise laws would not be a great obstacle to federation, but should the votes be combined on a national question the race issue would be likely to cause friction. Dutch traditions in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony do not favor enfranchising the native. In Natal the English are opposed to it. However, the Dutch are in dead earnest about nationality. In a parliament, whether the representation were based upon white population or upon white voters, the Dutch would be in the majority and the destiny of the new nation in South Africa virtually under their control.

Better Days For the Army.

Even the antimilitarist will admit that if we are to have a standing army it should be up to date in all respects. A poor army costs as much first and last as a good one, and it is as wasteful as a poor navy. There are no "poor coots" fit only for the army roaming up and down the land today to recruit from. And it is well there are not. The soldiers come from the people, and their life in the army should not be radically different from the life of the people.

It is said by army officers and recruiting men that the increased pay for enlisted men and improved rations have raised the standards of recruits the last few months. The ranks are better filled, and many old soldiers have returned to service. "Coddling" is not wanted by soldiers, but just as a man can't fight well on an empty stomach nor shoot straight with a gun all "at sixes and at sevens," so he cannot be "an ornament to the service" as things are today unless his material wants are as well cared for as they would be in civil life.

DIES IN KAISER'S PRESENCE.

General Huelsen-Hassel's Sudden End Shocks Emperor.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Because of the tragic death of General Count Huelsen-Hassel, chief of the German military cabinet, the emperor telegraphed Chancellor von Bulow that the audience arranged to take place at Kiel today aboard the battleship Deutschland must be deferred.

Count Huelsen-Hassel was laughing and talking after dinner at Doraueschingen when he suddenly fell, stricken with apoplexy. In the emperor's presence and died almost immediately. He had held the position of imperial adjutant for nineteen years and was the emperor's constant companion.

WRIGHT AFTER NEW PRIZE.

Will Try to Go to Height Required by French Aero Club.

Le Mans, Nov. 16.—Wilbur Wright has made formal announcement of his intention to compete tomorrow and Wednesday for the height prize offered by the Aero Club of France.

Wright has been excluded from competing for this prize hitherto because he used a pylon, or inclined plane, in starting. Last week's experiment proved that he could dispense with it.

The Sarthe Aero club announces a prize for the attainment of a height of 100 meters.

According to Mrs. Eddy's doctrine, if the people had begun early praying for rain the drought would have broken earlier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier only asked Canada for another chance to "go ahead fast," and the voters gave it to him on his record.

For proof that somebody was struck with a panic, consider the good automobile selling at \$1,500 and under.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Interesting Talks and Good Music—Hints from Squints—How to teach Reading—Searching for Gold—A Yankee Creed.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Prof. Lang addressed the High School teachers on "Elimination of Waste School Program"; the second division had a song drill with Prof. Watkins, and a short address from Dr. Pattengill on "Hints from Squints." Division three met in the brick school building and were instructed in the art of teaching Reading by Prof. J. T. Chambers, of the Chambers School of Oratory, Scranton, Pa. Miss Jennie S. Lee gave a practical illustration of the subject by an excellent class drill in primary reading.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. L. Whittaker.

After two solos by Prof. Watkins, Supt. Koehler read a letter from ex-Supt. D. L. Hower, expressing his interest in and good wishes for the Institute.

Prof. Chambers took up the subject of "Reading." The first requisite in teaching Reading is to know it yourself. Get control of the voice and of the body. One of the problems to be overcome—the books—are too hard; select lessons from the book suited to your class. Review frequently; give some time to explaining the lesson for the following day. In a thirty-minute period use five minutes for review, fifteen or twenty for the present lesson; the rest of the time in preparing the class to study the new lesson. Having distributed slips with different selections, Prof. Chambers illustrated the teaching of accent, inflection, pauses, etc.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The first number in the afternoon was an excellent talk on "Searching for Gold," by Prof. Lang. School work has a tendency to make us look for faults. The teacher's work should be looking for gold in the lives of the pupils. The effect of this on our own lives is great. The love that seeks in all, the good, and tries to bring out that good, will help all lines of work. Put the time spent in fault-finding into good-finding and see if you do not accomplish more. Our course of study may not be sufficient to bring out the good. A pupil may be very dull along required literary lines and very bright in manual training, which may not be in the course. Get better acquainted with the pupil by mingling in his play as well as work. We must draw close to the pupil in order to find the good. Get acquainted with his parents. Let each one of us go into the school room and try for a week at least to overlook the little faults and make a record of the good we see each day.

Prof. Chambers entertained the large audience with several Reading and Character Studies, and Prof. Watkins played every one as he always does with two songs, "Good night, Little Teddy-Bear," and "Drum Major."

Dr. Pattengill gave a talk on "A Yankee Creed," giving the several articles of faith in his own creed.

I believe in boys and girls; the men and women of the future; and that what a boy sows that shall the man reap. Do you stop to think that the boys and girls in your school room will be doing the work of the world in a few years?

Teach them by precept and example lessons of courtesy, kindness, justice and fear of none but God.

We take the heritage of the past and add our part to it and pass it on. To-morrow must be greater than yesterday.

I believe in the curse of ignorance—the efficacy of the schools, and the dignity of teaching.

I believe in wisdom gained in life as well as that from the pages of a book. The teachers are not the only educators. All citizens are educating the young in one way or another. Every man of business is giving lessons in honesty by his manner of doing business. Every loafer on the street using profane language is giving a lesson to the boy who hears him.

I believe in laughter, and I believe in love—that love that suffereth long and is kind; I believe in hope and high ideals.

I believe that every day and hour we receive a just reward for all we do.

I believe in the beauty of the home, in every day life and in out-of-doors.

I love the cause for which I labor—I believe in the present and its possibilities; the future and its opportunities.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Swift, of the Presbyterian church, led the devotional exercises, and Prof. Watkins a half hour of song. Prof. Lang's last talk was "The School a Social Center." Horace Mann's motto—"The education of the people free to all is a basis broad enough for a long time yet." We are beginning to work out the "free to all" phase of the

problem, an education not merely for the child, but the people. The wealth of a nation does not depend on its natural resources, but on the intelligence of the individual. This is beginning to be recognized more than ever before. Those who are educating a child are adding to the welfare of the country. It is much more just to tax a man for educational purposes, who has no children, than one who has children of his own to bring up as good citizens. In the cities the night schools are accomplishing great things in advancement of old and young.

We put money into our school buildings,—let us make use of them more than six hours a day, five days a week. Open them for public meetings, civic clubs, concert choruses, economic clubs, anything to promote the best interests of the community. Let every community have the school for its center, not a ward with no center but the saloon, but known as a school community. Let the school be developed into a social center to take the place of the saloon, with its evil tendencies; it is the one thing we have in common, the glory of our republic.

After two songs by Prof. Watkins, the report of H. A. Oday, treasurer for 1907, and report of the Committee on Resolutions, Prof. Deetrich, Chairman, were read and approved. Prof. Dooley made a plea for a larger fund for the Institute and County Association, and after discussion the Institute voted to raise the enrollment fee to two dollars, twenty cents of this to be used for the Teachers' Association.

Dr. Pattengill gave a brief talk on School Management. So discipline the school that the work can go on uninterruptedly. Train every child to know and respect the rights of others. Let them understand why you do not allow whispering and confusion. Show them how these things interfere with the rights of others. It is essential to a government like ours that our citizens are trained to respect the rights of others, to respect authority, and to render a cheerful, willing obedience.

Supt. Koehler is to be congratulated on the success of his first Institute. The instructors were first-class, and the day sessions were enjoyed not only by the teachers but by large numbers of the townspeople who filled the Court House to overflowing each afternoon. The evening entertainments in Lyric Theatre were also well attended, and both the musical entertainments on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and the lecture by Dr. John F. Carson, of Brooklyn, were excellent and were thoroughly enjoyed by the large audiences.

Fallsdale.

Nov. 13th.—The fall rains have improved pasturage and given the meadows a fine covering for winter. A few wells and springs are filled, but many will yet need another heavy rain before they are in condition for winter.

Nearly every one seems happy over the election returns. Of course we have not met any defeated candidates, or we would not be able to say this. All will be glad to find something besides politics and party chawing in the papers.

We hear it said sometimes, "Why don't the parties put up their best men for office?" Well, if they did I wonder if any one would recognize them after the papers got through with them. They would get such a raking, and in fact have their characters so whipped to a frazzle that I doubt if their own mothers could recognize them as their offspring. Until such mud-slinging goes out of fashion, better put up the man who is calloused enough to volunteer his services for office, and save the good man for better purposes.

Well, we, with the majority, welcome Taft. No demonstrations of joy over the victory here. Have not so much as heard of any one sacrificing even a pint of whiskey over the event. All the same, all feel a quiet peace over the result.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker will spend the winter at Topeka, Kansas, and at other points beyond the Mississippi. They will start about the middle of December.

Miss Ethel Smith is visiting friends in Carbondale.

Mrs. I. N. Lovelass has returned from Scranton, where she has been engaged in the millinery business for the past six weeks.

Schools are all closed this week, as the teachers and older pupils are attending Institute. They will return to their duties with heads full of new ideas and surmounted by new hats. Great week for merchants in town.

M. G. Noble's family are quarantined on account of a light case of chickenpox. Queer laws. Boy recovered; all the rest of the family immune from the disease, yet all must remain at home for three weeks. No other cases in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Burcher is still confined to her bed, with no improvement in her condition.

No automobiles or saloons in our quiet town of Damascus; consequently no accidents to report.

If the old adage, "no news is good news," holds good, surely you have it in this.