

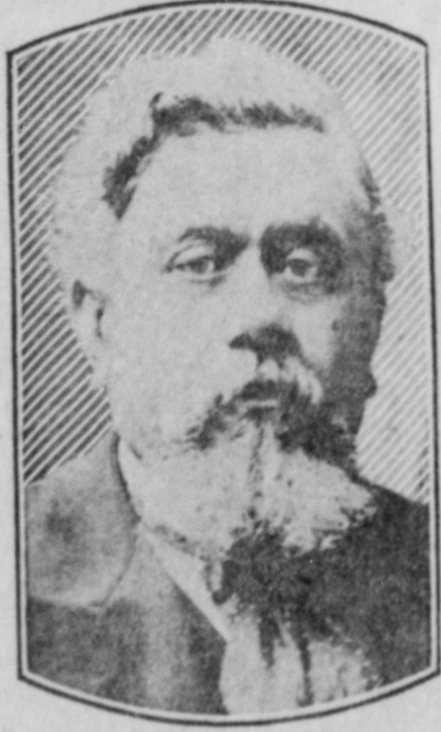
BELLEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

M. Fallieres, France's New President

THE election of M. Clement Armand Fallieres as president of the French republic directs attention to the difference between French and American methods of choosing a chief magistrate. M. Fallieres was elected by the members of the senate and chamber of deputies in joint session. The two bodies met at Versailles and balloted secretly for a successor to President Emile Loubet. Each member in turn deposited his ballot in an urn provided for the purpose. There are 591 deputies and 300 senators in France, making 891 members of the two houses, constituting together the national assembly. A candidate for president must receive a majority of the votes cast in order to be elected. Fallieres received 449 votes out of 848.

Although much popular interest pertains to the election of a president in France, no such political importance attaches to the event as in the United States. In this country the question of which party shall be in power for the ensuing four years hinges on the vote of a presidential election. In France it is possible for several ministers representing different parties to be in office in the course of a single presidential term. The powers of the national executive are in reality very limited. His chief duties are to entertain foreign potentates and do the honors at certain state or popular functions. Though he has considerable power in theory he does not as a matter of custom and practice exercise it. He is not elected by a popular vote or even by an electoral college representing a popular vote. Though he is supposed to have a veto on bills passed by the lawmaking body, as a matter of fact no president since MacMahon has exercised such a right. The French president may merely return an obnoxious measure with a request for further deliberation. The president of the United States selects his cabinet without any dictation from congress. In France the president merely acts as the instrument of the chamber of deputies in forming ministries, which represent the political complexion of that body, just as the king of England does in making up a cabinet when the balance of power shifts from one party to another.

The French government has been described as a centralized parliamentary



CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES.

republic. The real governing power is the chamber of deputies. In theory the ministers are appointed by the president and serve during his pleasure. As a matter of practice they are appointed by the leader of the majority in the chamber of deputies and resign when defeated. The term of the president is seven years. But it is seldom that a ministry continues in power over two or three. This is due to the number of factional divisions and party groups. In the United States, there are in France the Conservatives, including the few royalists and Bonapartists still left in parliament; the Moderate Republicans, the Radicals, the Socialists and several other divisions.

President Elect Fallieres will take office on Feb. 18 and is the same type of man as the president whom he succeeds. Like M. Loubet, he has risen to distinction from the lowliest rank. His grandfather was a blacksmith and his father was clerk in a magistrate's court. He was born Nov. 8, 1841, in Mezin and as a boy at school was so dull that his father predicted he would never make a success in life. He was a lazy sort of youth until just before he reached his majority, when he seemed to awaken to a realization that to succeed he must exert all his energies, and he then began to exhibit a boundless ambition. He was called to the bar in the town of Nerae and not long afterward became its mayor. Nerae returned him to the chamber of deputies in 1876, and he affiliated with the group known as the Republican Left. He soon attained a reputation as an orator and steadily rose to influence. He has held various ministerial positions, and President Carnot made him prime min-

ister, but the cabinet he selected proved unsatisfactory, and he did not retain office long. In 1890 he was elected a senator and in 1899 was chosen president of the senate. In appearance he is stout and rather short, and he is very democratic in his manners. He has a wife, who is quite popular, and a son and daughter, is fond of hunting and is an adept at killing rabbits and hares. He is noted for always carrying an umbrella, rain or shine.

CAPITOL DEDICATION.

The commission created to make arrangements for the dedication of the new capitol, consists of Governor Pennypacker, Auditor General Snyder, State Treasurer Mathues, Speaker Walton, Senator Fox and Senator W. C. Sproul.

Architect Joseph M. Huston is authority for the statement that the dedication will be one of the greatest affairs ever seen in Pennsylvania. The State has appropriated \$50,000 to pay the expenses. The dedication will very likely take place next October, and will be a military and civic spectacle such as will befit the dedication of the finest capitol building in the United States. The National Guard will be present, and the Governors of different States, the Senators and members of Congress from this State, the Legislature, the Supreme and Superior court, and men of prominence the country over will all be invited to attend. The commission will make a particularly earnest effort to secure the presence of President Roosevelt and in this will be aided by Senators Penrose and Knox.

The commission will have officers at the new capitol for the transaction of its business, and will make every endeavor to have the dedication a grand success.

Ten Fortunes--\$2,000,000,000.

To-day it is computed that there are in the United States no fewer than seventy estates that average in value \$35,000,000 each. There are ten private fortunes aggregating \$2,000,000,000—those namely, of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Marshall Field, W. K. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, J. P. Morgan, Russell Sage, J. J. Hill, Senator W. A. Clark and William Rockefeller. There are 400 fortunes aggregating \$3,000,000,000, and 4,500 aggregating \$10,000,000,000. Five thousand men in this country, whose aggregate wealth is estimated at \$15,000,000,000, actually own, to say nothing of how much they control, nearly one-sixth of our entire national wealth in money, land, mines, buildings, industries, franchises and everything else of value, which sixth, if put into gold, would give them all of the yellow metal above ground in the world and leave more than \$9,000,000,000 still owing them.

More Arrests.

For technical violation of the state pure food law six leading merchants of Lock Haven have been placed under arrest at the instance of George G. Hutchinson, pure food commissioner of Harrisburg. Among those against whom charges have been preferred are: Rothrock Bros. two charges; Scott Bros. two charges; A. Simon's Sons, two charges; M. L. Claster, three charges; E. E. Wentz, three charges; Jacob Brown & Son, two charges. The commissioner had difficulty in getting an alderman in Lock Haven to have anything to do with the case so he secured the services of Squire Rosser, at Mill Hill, and the warrants were served by Constable James I. Paul, Monday afternoon. The violation for which they were arrested consists of not having the analysis, weight, manufacturer's name and address on bags of feed.

New Railroad Chartered.

Pennsylvania is to have a new 100-mile steam railway to run from Clearfield to Queen's Run, Clinton county, a charter having been granted at the State Department to the Susquehanna Central Railway Company, to run from a point of connection with the Clearfield & Mahoning Railway Company, in Clearfield, to a connection with the Philadelphia & Erie Railway Company's bridge over the Susquehanna at Queen's Run, a distance of 100 miles.

This is the first steam railroad of any considerable length chartered for some time, and it was thought on Capitol Hill that it might possibly be a connecting link for either the Vanderbilt or Gould interests. The Vanderbilts have had railroad holdings in the vicinity of the new road for some time, and it is possible that this may be a connecting link.

An Irishman was up for examination to become a police officer. After the usual questions had been asked and answered satisfactorily, the chief asked him what steps he would take if stationed at the Chutes and a lion broke loose among the people. Pat scratched his head for a minute, and said: "Well, they'd be—long ones, I'm thinking."

Don't expect your political friends to furnish you a pass now if you want to go away on a trip. Just step up to the ticket window and shell out.

DEFENDS OLEO.

For some time there has been a little controversy going between John D. Gill, of Philipsburg, and the authorities in regard to his purchasing oleomargarine and the use he made of it. Mr. Gill had addressed an open letter to G. W. Reese, the deputy revenue collector of this district that was rather clever. The Gazette, of this place, then came back at Mr. Gill and tried to rip him up the back in a scorching article. To that Mr. Gill has written a reply and solicits the Centre Democrat to publish same. The following is his article:

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:
My attention is called to an editorial in the Keystone Gazette of 5th inst. An article without a line of pith, point or sense. He tries to criticize me for my defense of oleo, in a letter published in Philipsburg Ledger of late date. He fails to tell his readers that my letter is an answer to an important official who has written me two letters asking me to inform him as to the purpose for which we use oleo (he encloses no stamp.) Thus I have been dogged and annoyed ever since the obnoxious Anti-Oleo law was enacted. I have been threatened with arrest. An effort has been made to bulldoze me into paying \$100.00 in license fees, all because I buy and use a nutritious, wholesome, palatable and economical article of diet called Oleo, or Butterine.

The Gazette accuses me of dictating to others as to what they shall eat. No man except a befuddled Anti-Oleo-Editor can find a word of such dictation in my article. He calls me "Uncle John" (Editorial Epithet) I want to know more about the condition of his upper story, his eating and drinking habits and how he spends his Sundays before I recognize the Uncleship. He advises me to take some peppermint. This may have proven good for a gaseous, bilious ink slinger but is not needed by an oleo-eater. As to eating white oak bark, that might be O. K. for the equine or for an exceptional Editor who is laxy—needs an astringent, but presuming that his sense of taste is better developed than his mental capacity I suggest birch bark instead of oak. He puts oleo in the same category with whiskey because it must bear a revenue stamp and calls it a decoction. I wonder if the Editor don't put quite a decoction into his stomach every day. I suggest his continuing the decoction, adding a good measure of butterine for the invigorating of the brain and quickening of mentality. Don't overload or develop the "licker" spirit. He says "Uncle Sam is taking care of thousands of farmers' wives." The pertinence of this assertion is not visible to ordinary readers. Is it the product of a muddled brain or the unconscious muttering of one passing into dreamland? I am in hearty sympathy with farmers and their wives and children. My first nutriment was drawn from the breast of a loving mother born and reared on the farm. My youthful days were spent amidst its scenes, its pleasures and activities. How sweet and refreshing its memories. No better class of people lives than the farmers and their wives; but why the latter are in special need of the protecting arms of Uncle or his agents, we are not told.

Another view rises before me: it is that of a less favored class who must buy their bread and their spread, a class quite numerous in our community and who annually pay tens of thousands of dollars for the privilege of using Oleo, and Uncle is more than smiling at his success in filching the pockets of the latter for the protection of his favorite, the Bovine. Let me advise 'Ye Editor' to call in some help, use his ink and influence to have "Uncle Sam" muzzle or chain his hounds, cease to bulldoze and infringe upon the inherited rights and privileges of his children and to give close attention to Tuberculous Cows that are furnishing butter to men, women and children.

PHILIPSBURG, PA. JOHN D. GILL, SR.
Jan. 8, 1906.

Free Treatment for Hydrophobia.

The cases of hydrophobia or rabies that have been reported in different parts of the State recently have prompted Commissioner of Health, Samuel G. Dixon, to call attention to an act passed by the last legislature and approved by Governor Pennypacker, March 31, 1905, as the act seems to be apparently little known. It provides for furnishing treatment to needy persons who have been bitten by mad dogs and reads as follows:

That in each and every county of this Commonwealth it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the several poor districts, in such counties, to provide all needy persons, who may be bitten by dogs suffering from hydrophobia or rabies with the proper medical attention to prevent the development of the disease in the person or persons so bitten, which medical attention may include the treatment known as the Pasteur treatment.

Cleaning An Old Clock.

Have any of the readers of the National a clock they value that seems to be near the end of its career of usefulness? Does it skip a beat now and then and when it begins to strike seem to be in pain? Let me tell you what to do. Take a bit of cotton batting the size of a hen's egg, dip it in kerosene and place it on the floor of the clock, in the corner, shut the door of the clock and wait three or four days. Your clock will be like a new one—skip no more, it will strike as of old, and as you look inside you will find the cotton batting black with dust. The fumes of the oil loosen the particles of dust, and they fall, thus cleaning the clock. I have tried it with success.—From the National Magazine.

The trouble about going to law is that you can't always leave when you want to.

AFTER SMOOT.

The memorial of the National League of Women's organizations which is to be presented to the United States Senate, asking for the expulsion of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, will be forwarded to Washington within a few days. It is said that half a million signatures of women will be attached to it.

The memorial asks for the expulsion of the Senator on the ground that he pledged his first allegiance to the Mormon hierarchy, thus setting it above the United States government. It is not charged in the memorial that Smoot is a polygamist.

Every State in the Union is said to be represented in the petition, although Utah falls far below the rest in the number of signatures. The League has received a number of letters from Mormon women, however, expressing sympathy with the movement.

If Smoot were a democrat he would have been expelled long ago, but being a republican favors the polygamist.

Battle With 'Possum.

A fierce struggle between a Milton boy and a 'possum attracted considerable attention at Milton, Tuesday, and came near ending disastrously for the boy. A man arrived on the scene of the combat just in time to pull the 'possum from the lad's throat. Vincent Reich, the youth who had the encounter, was walking along one of the Milton streets when he spied the 'possum on a fence. He made up his mind to catch the animal. He had approached the spot with a bag in his hand and was close enough to touch it when the 'possum sprang toward his neck with a yell of rage. The boy threw up his arm and warded off the animal, but it whirled about, and striking him on the neck with its tail, gave him such an unexpected blow that it felled him to the ground.

Before he could get up the 'possum had pounced upon him and was in the act of grinding its teeth into his neck when a man who happened past saw what was going on. He grasped the fiercely fighting animal by the tail and threw it from the boy. Aside from fright the lad was none the worse for the encounter, but he did not capture the 'possum.

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Heartburn, Flatulency, Giddiness, Nausea.

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when you get the grip, but you won't know how it happened—no one does. You won't care. You will be too miserable. But you'll be intensely interested in how to get rid of it.

How to stop those cold chills from chasing up and down the spine, the incessant pains in the limbs and back, sneezing, coughing, fits, sneezing, discharge from the eyes and nose, muscular pains, and that brain-racking headache.

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Dr. Miles' Nervine cures by building up the nervous system, and destroying the germs which poison the blood. "I suffered several weeks with Grip, and nothing I took seemed to benefit me. I suffered almost death, until I tried Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It relieved my misery and pain, and gave me an appetite, and in a few days I had fully recovered."

MRS. GEO. H. HALL, Jackson, Tenn. The first bottle will benefit. If not, the druggist will return your money.

DR. J. JONES,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

A graduate of the University of London, has located at the **PALACE LIVERY STABLES, Bellefonte, Pa.** where he will answer all calls for work in his profession. Dr. Jones served four years under State Veterinary Surgeon Pierson and has held several other important positions.

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