

BELLEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906.

Cash, Coronets and Dan Cupid In Anna Gould's Case and Others



FRENCH CARICATURE OF COUNT BONI.

THE unhappy sequel to the marriage of Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane brings to mind the fact that in recent years several rich American girls who have wedded titled foreigners have rued the day that saw them somated. When the marriage of Miss Gould to the French count took place there were many who criticized the choice made by the daughter of the American railroad king, for the count's career was alleged to have been a lively one. If the present countess hoped that after marriage her husband would settle down to a life of domesticity and quietude, her hopes have been disappointed, for in spite of repeated warnings from her he failed to conduct himself as she desired, and in consequence she recently left him and began proceedings in the French courts to obtain a separation.

The case of the Castellanes is by no means the only one of the kind. But a

tified in her suit that the baron had kicked her and otherwise subjected her to ill treatment.

The marriage of Miss Mary Wheeler, daughter of the late Charles Wheeler of Philadelphia, to Count Maximilian Pappenheim of Bavaria was a notable function of 1890. The couple were not happy, and three years after their marriage the countess secured a divorce.

On account of the prominence of the Gould family in this country the case of the Countess Castellane has attracted a great deal of attention.

The count came to this country about a dozen years ago and at once began paying attentions to various members of the Newport set. He was rebuffed by Miss Virginia Fair, who later became Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and by Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, who is now the Duchess of Marlborough. There were plenty of ambitious mammas who regarded the count and his title with favor, however, and on Christmas eve of 1894 he gave a party to which several members of the Gould family were invited. It was then that he first met Miss Anna, and he was not long in developing an admiration for the daughter of Jay Gould. The courtship was a brief one, and in about six weeks from the time of their first



COUNTRESS DE CASTELLANE.

meeting their engagement was announced. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's eldest brother, George J. Gould, on Fifth avenue, on March 7, 1895, and the officiating clergyman was the late Archbishop Corrigan. There was also a civil ceremony before a judge. The wedding was one of the most imposing ceremonies of the kind ever witnessed in this country. As soon as the count and his bride reached Paris they began spending the fortune of about \$18,000,000 which Jay Gould left his younger daughter. The income from her share of the estate was \$600,000, but this proved insufficient to pay the bills incurred by the count. For his home in Paris he built a palace reproducing in most respects the famous grand Trianon at Versailles. The ballroom of the palace, considered the most regal apartment in France, is built entirely of Parian marble and is finished in gold. The whole palace is said to have cost about \$3,000,000. The count gave a housewarming that cost \$100,000. He spent several hundred thousand dollars for yachts, bought a \$10,000 coat which he wore once and then threw away, spent about half a million dollars in a canvass for a seat in the chamber of deputies and lost over a

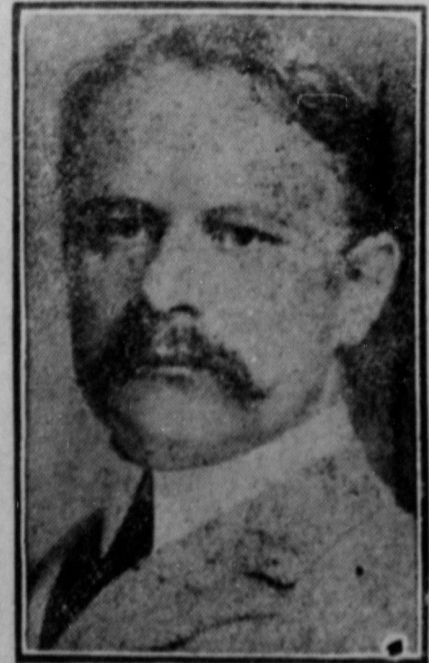


COUNT DE CASTELLANE.

short time ago the marital troubles of the Count and Countess de Perigord were aired in the public press. The Countess de Perigord was Miss Helen Morton, and her father, Levi P. Morton, has been minister to France, vice president of the United States and governor of the state of New York. The marriage of Miss Morton to the scion of an ancient and noble French house was one of the chief matrimonial events of the autumn of 1901. The supposed happy pair went to France to live, and with Mr. Morton's money the count purchased the old Chateau de Valenciennes and assumed the title of Duc de Valenciennes, his bride becoming a duchess. But if ever true happiness was the lot of this presumably fortunate pair it was short-lived.

The Chateau de Valenciennes is said to have cost about \$600,000. The demands of the duke upon the fortune of his father-in-law caused the young wife much embarrassment, and finally she found life with him unbearable and returned to her father's home.

Another international match that turned out unhappily was that of Miss Sarah Phelps Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes and heiress to \$10,000,000, who married in 1890 Baron Hugh Colin Gustave George Halkett, scion of a Scottish family dating back to the time when Scotland had its own kings and wars with England were the customary thing. She left him in 1898 and obtained a divorce on the ground of cruelty and unfaithfulness and ten



GEORGE J. GOULD.

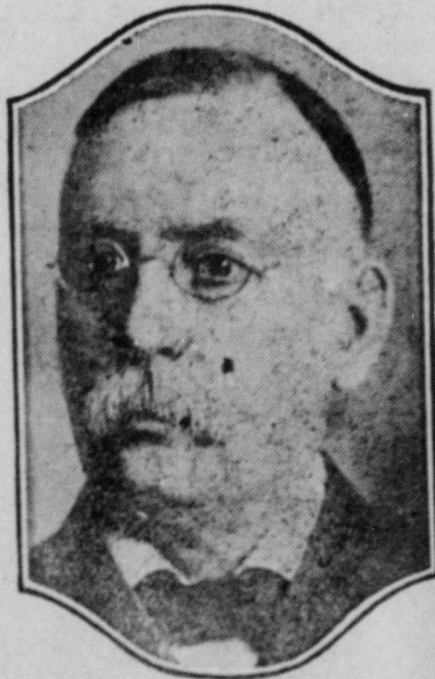
million dollars in speculation in stocks. Five years after his marriage he had spent \$3,000,000 and was over \$4,000,000 in debt. His creditors pressed so hard that the Goulds had to take the matter up, and as a result a settlement with creditors was effected, but the count had to agree that \$400,000 from his wife's income of \$600,000 be applied annually to the extinction of his debts. This left the Castellanes but \$200,000 a year upon which to live,

It is said that the count and countess had many stormy interviews in consequence of his extravagances and that his fondness for favorites in the theatrical world caused her no little annoyance, but no open break between them is known to have occurred until recently, when the countess thought she had discovered that he had been paying altogether more attention than was proper to a woman who was a member of her own set. The count and countess have three children, Boni, George and Jay. If a separation occurs, it is said the count will be left penniless unless his wife chooses to pay him alimony.

HAS VIEWS OF HIS OWN.

Senator Patterson and His Santo Domingo Speech.

The speech recently made in the senate by the junior member from Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson, in support of the policies of President Roosevelt created something of a sensation owing to the fact that Senator Patterson has been a Democrat all his life except for a short time during which he acted with the People's party. The senator disagrees with the president on the subject of the Philippines and the



SENATOR THOMAS M. PATTERSON.

statehood bill now before congress, but on most other questions supports him and so stated in this speech. He was flayed by his party associates afterward for his course in not agreeing to the caucus action of the Democrats on the Santo Domingo treaty and for introducing a resolution remonstrating against foreign treaties being made the subject of action by senators in caucus. The agitation created in the senate was something like that which occurred when the senator was a young lawyer defending a man named McLaughlin who was charged with murder. The testimony of Mrs. McCarthy of Vinegar Hill was damaging to McLaughlin, and on cross examination Patterson made her contradict herself repeatedly. At last he asked a question intended to totally discredit her as a witness.

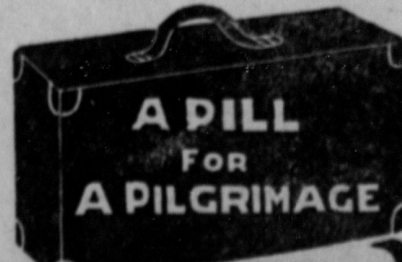
"Misther Patterson," she said very deliberately, "yes are simply calculated to create confusion."

Senator Patterson was born in 1840 in County Carlow, Ireland, but has lived in America since childhood. He worked in a printing office and also as a watchmaker and jeweler, studied at De Pauw university and Wabash college, entered the bar in 1872 and began his Colorado career in Denver. He was the last delegate in congress from the territory of Colorado and was elected a representative in congress from the state in 1876. He succeeded the late Edward O. Wolcott in the senate in 1901. The senator is proprietor of the Rocky Mountain News and Denver Times.

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were spent has been purchased by Robert J. Collier, and a Lincoln Farm association has been organized, with Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri as president, for the purpose of developing



LINCOLN FARM CREEK.

the farm into a national park. The nation's new Mount Vernon covers 110 acres and is situated two miles from Hodgenville, in the heart of Kentucky. The association is endeavoring to raise an endowment fund, the sole purpose of which is to make this historic spot a national shrine of patriotism and civic inspiration. The treasurer of the association is Clarence H. Mackay of New York city, president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company.

The log cabin in which Lincoln was born will be restored to its old site, the famous rock spring will be cleaned and protected, and a monument and a museum will be erected.

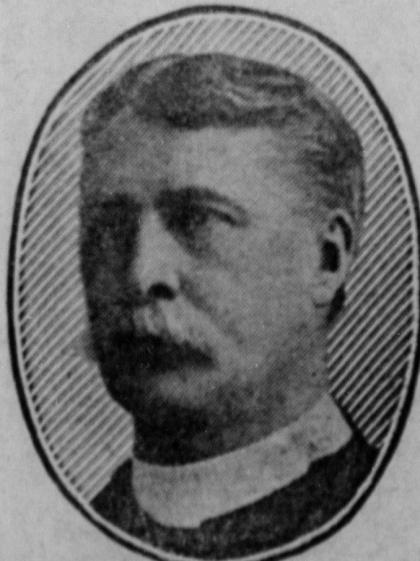
During his boyhood Lincoln often swam and fished in another creek some miles from the first Lincoln farm, and on one occasion he narrowly escaped drowning. While attempting to "coon" across the stream by swinging over on a sycamore tree he lost his hold, tumbled into deep water and would have perished but for a boy companion, who plunged in and rescued the future preserver of the Union.

BISHOP SATTERLEE.

A Broad Minded Man Whose Career Has Been a Busy One.

The Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, who was selected by President and Mrs. Roosevelt to perform the ceremony making Miss Roosevelt and Congressman Longworth one, is one of the most distinguished clergymen in the Episcopal church and bishop of the diocese of Washington. He was for many years rector of Calvary church, New York city, and was so much devoted to his work in that capacity that he twice declined to leave it in order to accept an election as bishop. When the post of head of the diocese of Washington was tendered him in 1896 he concluded that the time had come for him to accept promotion. His consecration to the office of bishop was an imposing event and took place in Calvary church, the same church in which he was confirmed and married.

Bishop Satterlee was born in New York in 1843 and twenty years later graduated from Columbia college. He is also a graduate of the General Theological seminary and has received honorary degrees from several institutions. It was in 1882 that he became rector of Calvary parish. There was a high iron gate in front of the main door



THE RIGHT REV. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE.

then which was opened only when a service was to be held. One of the first things the new rector did was to take away that gate, keep the church always open and establish a plan of work in harmony with that idea. The church soon became a center of constant activity for the benefit of the surrounding community. It was thus one of the pioneers in the so called "institutional work" now characteristic of many churches in large cities. One of the things established in connection with the parish was a lodging house and restaurant, and in 1895, during the panic times, 200,000 meals were served in this place, while about 10,000 men earned their food and lodging working in the parish woodyard.

The bishop is a broad minded man

and as head of a diocese, which includes the capital of the nation in its bounds, has done much to mold public sentiment on moral and sociological questions of national scope.

Class Voting in Prussia.

While the world has been watching the fate of the franchise in newly awakened Russia and the agitation for a better distribution of suffrage powers in Austro-Hungary the situation in Prussia was overlooked until dispatches from Berlin told of an army corps holding down the populace from a threatened uprising over the ballot. The Austrian chamber of deputies, or lower house of parliament, is ostensibly elected by the people, but owing to a system of class voting only seventy-two members out of a total representation of 425 are chosen by the "general class" of voters, which logically should control three-fourths of the seats, since this class polls three times as many votes as all other classes combined.

In Prussia the system of electing the deputies of the lower legislature is a fusion of universal suffrage and property qualification. The primary voters vote for a body of electors, who in turn elect the deputies, to sit five years. The primary voters are divided into three classes, according to the taxes they

pay. The largest taxpayers (or even one taxpayer in a given district) form the first class, the next largest taxpayers the second class, and the remaining third of the taxpayers constitute the third class. Each class chooses separately by a majority vote one-third of the electors in a given district, and thus a single capitalist may have the same voting power in the lower parliament as 20,000 workmen. The Socialists have scarcely any representation in the Prussian chamber of deputies, and hence the agitations for electoral reform.

Secretary Taft wants a \$1,000,000 cable connecting Washington with the Panama canal zone, just as if there were no such thing as wireless telegraphy.

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