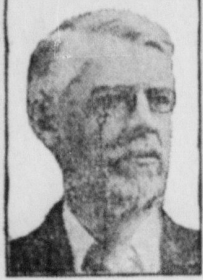


**Gossip About People of Note**



EX-SENATOR W. E. CHANDLER.

THE now famous senatorial episode in which former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has figured recalls public attention to a man who for twenty-five years was conspicuous among the notable men at Washington. Mr. Chandler, who is now president of the Spanish treaty claims commission, was one of the first to give practical and thorough study to the problems connected with curbing the power of large corporations, and it was due to his familiarity with such matters that he was called into the case in the consideration of the rate bill. Mr. Chandler was secretary of the navy under Arthur, and he served three terms as senator. He was noted for his advocacy of international bimetallism and of antitrust legislation. The ex-senator is a confirmed practical joker, and it was in this way he once came near making an enemy of James G. Blaine. Mr. Chandler had been called to the northern part of New Hampshire on law business. The night was stormy, the village tavern was lonely, and the active mind of Mr. Chandler groped around for some form of amusement. Finding nothing better to do, he prepared a practical joke for Mr. Blaine. In a letter to his wife he discussed with great freedom Mr. Blaine's political position and policy, his treatment of certain Republicans and attitude on the federal appointments in New York and expressed his regret that a man of Mr. Blaine's strong character and great intellect should allow himself to be dominated by a woman like Gail Hamilton, in whose judgment Mr. Chandler said he had no confidence. Adding a few words about family affairs, Mr. Chandler signed the letter "Your Affectionate Husband" and put it in an envelope, which he addressed to "James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Personal."

Of course his idea was to make Mr. Blaine think he had sent him the wrong letter, and he expected Mr. Blaine to read it and forward it to Mrs. Chandler. But the contrary was the case. Mr. Blaine evidently perceived Mr. Chandler's purpose, for he did not forward the letter to Mrs. Chandler, nor did he communicate with Mr. Chandler in any way for months. His conduct gave Mr. Chandler much concern, and as Mr. Blaine's behavior continued to be cool and distant he decided to have it out with him. Mr. Blaine expressed very freely his opinion of that kind of jokes and never liked Mr. Chandler so well again. Otto Kelsey, the new superintendent of insurance of New York state, who will be an important factor in carrying out the reforms in insurance laws brought about through the labors of the Armstrong committee, occupied the important post of comptroller of the state of New York prior to his acceptance of his present office. He is a native of Rochester and is in his fifty-fourth year. He received a common school education and became a printer. Later he studied law and in 1875 was admitted to the bar, practicing his profession in Genesee. In 1893 he first entered public life, being elected to represent his county in the legislature. He ran for judge of Livingston county in 1902, but was defeated, became deputy comptroller of the state in 1903 and later in the same year, when Comptroller Miller was appointed to the supreme bench, succeeded him in the office. He was chosen as his own successor at the subsequent state election.



OTTO KELSEY.

The president's son-in-law, Representative Nicholas Longworth, is one of the best golf players in congress, and he took a prominent part in a golf symposium in one of the house cloak-rooms a few days ago.

"The most remarkable golfer I ever knew," said he, "was a man in Cincinnati."

"His theory was that there should be a drink served on every tee, and he worked it by means of an army of caddies. One evening he came in and announced that he had renounced the game."

"What's the matter, Jim?" asked a friend. "Oh," he said wearily, "it's no use. I give it up. Whenever I can see the ball I can't hit it, and whenever I can hit it I can't see it."



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Secretary Cortelyou is not much of a talker. He generally is able to dispose of any matter in one short sentence, and he is as silent at the cabinet meetings as anywhere else. At a cabinet meeting one day he devoted four sentences to giving his views on reciprocity with Canada. The president listened in amazement. When Mr. Cortelyou was through Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed: "Why, Cortelyou, your loquaciousness is positively brutal."

Representative J. Adam Bede made a speech at a recent banquet of piano makers and dealers. In speaking of presidential candidates he referred to Secretary Taft as "the upholstered candidate," which is still reasonably true, although the secretary has been banting for five months.

Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland, whose speech in the senate on the rate bill was one of the features of the debate upon that measure, succeeded former Senator McComas and some years before his entrance to the upper branch of congress was a member of the house of representatives. He achieved a reputation as one of the leading debaters of the house and is already making a similar reputation in the senate. Mr. Rayner first achieved prominence as Schley's counsel during the investigation in 1901 of the rear admiral's conduct in the Spanish war. Born in Baltimore on April 11, 1850, he was educated at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1871 he married at Baltimore Miss Frances Jane Bevan.

Rayner soon became known in Baltimore as a brilliant lawyer. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature, where the announcement that he would speak always filled the galleries. In 1886 he was elected to congress, being renominated twice without opposition. He declined to serve a fourth time and after having played a conspicuous part during the six years of his service retired in 1892. In 1899 he was elected attorney general of Maryland. He was chosen to the senate in 1904.

In the house Mr. Rayner was noted for his apt retorts. The tariff on glass was under discussion one day. The late Thomas H. Reed asked him what his attitude was as to glass. "We both live in glass houses and had better change the subject," was Mr. Rayner's rejoinder. Reed and Rayner were frequently in some verbal duel.

"Did not the gentleman hear my speech Saturday?" thundered the Maine statesman on one occasion. "No," replied Rayner. "I was at home preparing a speech of my own."

The new premier of Russia, M. Goremykin, succeeds to the shoes of Count Witte at a time when the position of premier is a specially difficult one to fill. While Witte was popular with the liberals, his successor is considered a reactionary, and the new douma is demanding from the czar most radical reforms and the appointment of ministers in sympathy with such a policy. Witte and Goremykin have been bitter enemies for a half dozen years. The latter began his career in the ministry of justice, becoming assistant minister, from which post he was called in 1895 as a protege of the dowager empress to become minister of the interior. He was supplanted in this position in 1899 by M. Sipiaguine. His fall was due to his exposure by Count Witte. Goremykin as interior minister reported to the czar that the stories of famine and suffering in certain provinces were false. Witte, then finance minister, produced documents to prove that conditions were as represented.

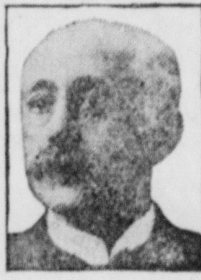
When the czar confronted Goremykin with this he is said to have fallen to his knees, wept and begged forgiveness, being so overcome the czar himself got him a glass of water. Later Goremykin joined the Von Plehve cabinet, which drove Witte from the finance ministry in 1903.

The new premier comes from Novgorod province, where he has large estates noted for their dairy products.

**The Long and Short of it.** Father pays \$250 to educate his daughter in music; \$50 to enable her to say "good-day" in French; \$150 to give her lessons in painting, and \$100 to teach her how to dance. She then marries a young man getting a salary of \$9 per week. How much will she save by doing her own kitchen work for the next five years, paying herself at the rate of \$3 per week?

**10,000 Pensioners.** The Spanish war lasted but a short time and the deaths in active service were very few, yet there are about eighteen thousand pensioners already from that war and about thirty-one thousand more who have made applications for pensions.

**For Alcohol Denaturalized**



Copyright by Purdy NAHUM J. BACHELDER.

QUITE an industrial revolution is liable to come about, it is said, in case of the enactment into law of the bill taking the internal revenue tax off "denaturalized alcohol," as advocated by President Roosevelt in his recent special message to congress. Should it be placed on the statute books it would result in bringing into the market a product which would be in great demand for heating, lighting and power purposes and for use in the arts, so say those who advocate the passage of the measure now in congress. Among the prominent supporters of such a law are Nahum J. Bachelder, head of the national grange, representing some 800,000 farmers; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the government's bureau of chemistry. Because of the fact that the denaturalized alcohol would be available for generating power for many mechanical purposes the bill interests the automobilists, the owners of motor boats, the manufacturers and users of farm machinery and those engaged in many branches of industry. Even the piano dealers of the country are interested and in their national convention a few days ago passed resolutions indorsing the proposed law. It has been strongly opposed by the Standard Oil company for the obvious reason that a wide use of denaturalized alcohol would lessen the demand for its products. It is also opposed by the manufacturers of wood alcohol.

Commercial alcohol, if it could be obtained at a sufficiently low price, would supplant, to some extent at least, both petroleum and gasoline. The supply of gasoline is on the decrease, while its price has been going up. Only a short time ago 70 to 72



DR. HARVEY W. WILEY AND CORN STORAGE IN NEBRASKA.

degrees test gasoline was advanced half a cent a gallon, while all other high grades were put up a cent per gallon. The present internal revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol is so large as to make its use for commercial purposes impractical. In England, Germany and some other European countries there is no tax on denaturalized alcohol, and there it is largely used in the arts and in manufactures and also as fuel for motive power. Commercial alcohol, known as wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, has long been obtained by the dry distillation of wood, but there are many purposes for which it cannot be used and for which the denaturalized alcohol obtained from grain or vegetables would be available. The products expected to furnish the chief supply of this article in case of the removal of the tax are corn, potatoes, sugar beets and other vegetables containing a great deal of starch. According to the estimates of the secretary of agriculture, potatoes and corn will be largely grown for the production of alcohol as well as for food if the tax is removed. The alcohol in that case would be made undrinkable by the addition of wood alcohol and pyridine.

Dr. Wiley, whose chemical experiments have done much to develop sentiment in favor of pure food laws, has shown that cornstarch may be utilized for commercial alcohol, the same kind of press being used to extract the fermentable material as for sugar cane. Mr. Wilson estimates that with the gridding up of the stalk as well as the grain corn can be made to produce 230 gallons of alcohol to the acre. This would mean a vast increase in the demand for this product and a corresponding benefit to the farmer. The corn crop of the country is already enormous, and on the plains of the west it is stacked up almost mountain high at certain seasons, but its growth

would be stimulated still more by the opening up of such a market as the removal of the tax would create. It is estimated that the ordinary white potato will produce as much as 255 gallons of alcohol per acre. From sugar beets about 224 gallons of alcohol per acre may be obtained. The use of alcohol for fuel and power is not so dangerous as that of oil and gasoline, and it is thus especially adapted for farm purposes.

**AFTERNOON TEA.**

**The Passing of the Little Low Table and Its Methods.**

Some years ago every well regulated family boasted of its little low tea table in the drawing room, with a dozen or so of dainty little cups and saucers and its teapot and kettle. When the tea hour arrived the guest had to sit, polite and smiling, and drink tea made oftentimes by an inexperienced hostess. Now it is different. The system has been changed. Darning is unnecessary now before the tea serving, for the cups and saucers are kept safely in the china closet and are brought in only when the tea, made in the kitchen, is served. A pretty tray serves to hold everything that is needed, or if the cups are not to be kept in the dining room with the rest of the family china a dozen odd contrivances have been arranged, such as cellarets and quaint built-in cupboards or a glass covered shelf or two, converted from its original purpose of being a hanging bookshelf. The linens may be kept in these, too, and everything will be ready at a moment's notice. Now the guest may rejoice in very delicious tea or chocolate which has been prepared under circumstances more propitious than the old way.

The chafing dish is as popular as ever, and it is too useful to be dispensed with. New accessories are continually coming out—really good ones, too—which lessen the work and worry of the chafing dish hostess. So, although the little hospitable looking table is not on hand, there now are more ways than ever of making an afternoon call a pleasant and cheerful affair.—Brooklyn Eagle.

It doesn't seem to make any difference if a man is old enough to be a girl's father as long as he is rich enough to be her husband.

Used over **Seventy Years**  
**In Millions Of American Homes**  
Schenck's Mandrake Pills have been "A Household Word" in the homes of the United States through three generations. Their Purity and Absolute Harmlessness, as well as their untiring efficacy, have firmly established them as a household necessity.  
**SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS**  
A sure cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Nausea, Flatulency and Biliousness. Liver Complaint, Jaundice, etc.  
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**DUEBER HAMPDEN WATCHES**  
MADE AT THE GREAT WATCH WORKS AT CANTON, OHIO.  
The dealer can tell you the merits of these goods better than we can explain them in an advertisement.  
It costs you nothing to see them at the following stores:  
**F. P. Blair & Co. BELLEFONTE.**

**Dynamiting at Ramey.**  
An attempt was made last week to wreck by the use of dynamite the little store of a Slav by the name of Kaposky, at Ramey, Clearfield Co., in which building he and his family were sleeping at

the time. Two of Kaposky's sons, miners, did not stop work when some others thought they should, and they were frequently called "black legs." Arrests have been made, and the matter will be fully investigated.

**Bellefonte Trust Co.**  
SUCCESSORS TO JACKSON, HASTINGS & CO.  
Capital \$125,000; Surplus \$10,000.  
OFFICERS: President J. L. Spangler, Vice President J. L. Spangler, Treasurer John F. Harris, Asst. Treas. Isaac Mitchell.  
DIRECTORS: J. Henry Cochran, A. C. Mingle, J. L. Spangler, Claude Cooke, C. T. Gerberich, John P. Harris, Ross O. Hickok.  
Interest paid on time deposits.  
Collections made on all points on favorable terms.  
Acts as Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver and Trustee.  
Prompt attention given to all banking matters entrusted to it.

**THE NEW SHOE IDEAS**  
— IN —  
**Styles and Leathers**  
Are completely covered by the new stocks we are receiving daily, and we wish you to note the WALK-OVER we have in the WALK-OVER SHOES for Men. They are the leaders at popular prices, and you should examine them first.  
The DOROTHY DODD lines present a beautiful selection of New Styles and Leathers for the season, and we invite you to inspect them.  
We have the Reliable WATSON-TOWN and DAYTON HEAVY SHOES for Men and Boys. Every pair warranted. You can't afford to buy till you see what we have.  
DON'T FORGET THE PREMIUM LIST WE HAVE.  
**YEAGER & DAVIS**  
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**McCalmont & Co.**  
ON APRIL 1ST, 1906,  
Removed their general office from the Arcade building to their Yard, where they have enlarged office and warehouse facilities and are better prepared now than ever before to serve their patrons both well and promptly.  
Their line is large and their stock ample.—Coal, Wood; Farm, Garden and Lawn Fertilizers and Seeds; Poultry Feeds, Land Plaster, Wall Plaster, Rosendale and Portland Cements, Building Sand, Brick, Hair, American Fence, Smooth Wire, Barbed Wire, Staples, Nails, Lane and Myers Barn Door Hangers, Heavy Hardware, Hay Carriers, Track, Pulleys, Forks, Rope, Binder Twine, Conklin Wagons, Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Aspinwall Potato Planters, Corn Planters, and a complete line of Farm Implements and Machinery. The quality is a little better and the price a little closer than ever before. The Fertilizer line is the most complete ever kept. Can't price all here, but prices run thus:  
Acid Phosphate per ton, (12 sacks)... \$8.50 Cash  
..... \$11.50 Cash  
Phosphate & Potash, (12 sacks)... \$10.00  
..... \$14.00 Cash  
16-tooth Perry Harrow... \$8.00 Cash  
18-tooth Perry Harrow... \$8.50 Cash  
50-tooth Lever Spike Harrow... \$10.00  
60-tooth Lever Spike Harrow... \$10.75  
Two-horse Plow... \$9.00 Cash  
BUSINESS HOURS: 7 A. M. TO 6 P. M.  
**McCAlMONT & CO.,**  
BELLEFONTE, PA.