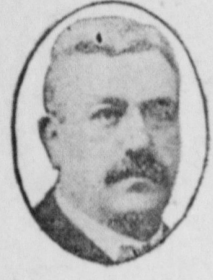


BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1906

Men and Women of Prominence



GEORGE B. COX, the former Republican leader of Cincinnati, whose alleged connection with the Standard Oil trust has been a subject of investigation by the interstate commerce commission, was once interviewed by Lincoln Steffens. The noted wielder of the "muck rake" in telling the story of the interview in McClure's Magazine wrote:

"The etiquette of my work seems to me to require that I shall call first everywhere on the ruler of the people. If he is the mayor, I call first on him; if the mayor is a figurehead, I call first on the boss. Sometimes one is in doubt. In Cincinnati immediately after breakfast I sought out the sign of the Mecca saloon, went up one flight to a mean little front hall room. A great hulk of a man sat there alone poring over a newspaper, with his back to the door. He did not look up.

"Mr. Cox?" I said.

"There was a grunt; that was all.

"Mr. Cox," I said, "I understand that you are the boss of Cincinnati."

"His feet slowly turned his chair about, and a stolid face moved to mine. Two dark, sharp eyes studied me, and while they measured I explained that I was a student of politics, corrupt politics, and bosses." I repeated that I had heard he was the boss of Cincinnati. "Are you?" I concluded.

"I am," he grumbled in his hoarse, throaty voice.

"Of course you have a mayor and a council and judges?"

"Yes," he admitted, "but—he pointed with his thumb back over his shoulder to his desk—I have a telephone too."

Mrs. Howard Gould, whose name was in print a good deal not long ago in connection with a suit over the plans for Castlegould, has now taken up the balloon fad. She made an ascent in England recently in company with Lord Royston, Professor Huntington and others. Her husband followed the course taken by the balloon in an automobile, taking with him his sister, the Countess Boni de Castellane. Before starting Mrs. Gould jokingly said to her husband and sister-in-law: "Well, goodbye. In case I don't see you again see that I am picked up and sent back to New York."

The balloon went to a height of 7,000 feet, and the descent was made safely. Mrs. Gould expressing her pleasure at the experience.

She said she would like to make another ascension and go clear out of sight.

It is said that thirty years ago Mrs. Howard Gould, then little Katherine Clemmons, was found friendless, penniless and homeless, crying under an army ambulance wagon on a Dakota plain after an Indian massacre. It was Buffalo Bill who found her. Katherine Clemmons' father was a captain in the army and was away scouting at the time old Sitting Bull surprised the post, scattered the garrison and massacred all who did not escape, except little Katie Clemmons, who hid. Her life has been a series of triumphs from then on.

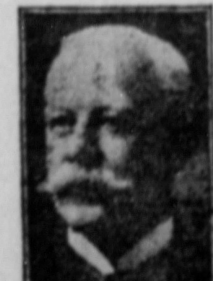
Her tactful manner secured her a good education and financial backing when she aspired to theatrical honors. Then she married Howard Gould. The Four Hundred tried to snub her, but that did not count for much after she made a friend of Emperor William of Germany.



MRS. HOWARD GOULD.

George S. Rice is one of the leading civil engineers of the United States, and he succeeded William Barclay Parsons last January as chief engineer of the New York city rapid transit commission. It was under the direction of this commission that plans were drawn for the rapid transit tunnel that is now being constructed over the East river at the Battery. This will afford accommodation for the subway electric trains which are to be run between Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs. Statements have recently been made to the effect that the roof of the tunnel has flattened, thus decreasing the clearance space between the tops of cars and the tunnel roof above. Mr. Rice has admitted this, but says it was discovered in time and that work has been in progress to correct these defects in construction. He says they will not seriously delay the opening of the tunnel.

Mr. Rice was deputy engineer of the rapid transit commission under Mr.



GEORGE S. RICE.

Parsons. He is fifty-five years of age. He is a graduate of Harvard and began his engineering career in the Boston water department, afterward serving in the mines of the west. He was for a time chief engineer of the Boston transit commission and took a leading part in the creation of Boston's subway system.

Among the sufferers by the San Francisco disaster was Gertrude Atherton, who lost in the fire all of the second part of a new novel she was completing for the Harpers. But with the characteristic spirit which the tragedy has called into being, she wrote to her publishers, "I have all my work on the second part to do again, but I am confident that I can do even better with it later."

The author of "The Californians," "The Aristocrats," "The Conqueror" and several other very popular works of fiction is a grand-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. She told recently of the tribulations of a friend who is the mother of a particularly mischievous boy of some seven years.



GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

"One evening," says Mrs. Atherton, "when the mother was getting the boy ready for bed after what she termed 'a day of unmitigated outrageousness' on the part of her hopeful, she said to him: 'Now, when you say your prayers tonight, Richard, remember to ask God to make you a better boy. You have certainly been bad today.' 'Accordingly, the youngster began his petition to the Almighty in the usual form. Before closing with the customary 'Amen' he added: 'And please, God, make me a better boy.' 'Then he paused a moment, and, to the utter consternation of the long suffering mother, he concluded his prayer with unabated gravity: 'Nevertheless, not my will, oh, lord, but thine be done.'"

Mrs. John Miller Horton, the Mrs. Astor of Buffalo, is one of the few American women who went abroad to attend the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena. She is prominent in several societies that have for their object furtherance of patriotic sentiment and preservation of ancient landmarks. She has been especially active in the Daughters of the American Revolution and has served for several years as regent of the Buffalo chapter. She was chairman of the board of women managers of the Pan-American exposition and as such presided as hostess at the Women's building. She was on the board of women who represented the fair sex in connection with the Charleston exposition, and she rendered excellent service as one of the representatives of New York state in the board of lady managers of the world's fair at St. Louis. Mrs. Horton is a widow, is the daughter of the late P. P. Pratt, once a leading Buffalo banker, and is a woman of stately appearance. She was invited to attend King Alfonso's wedding as a guest of United States Consul Ridgely and Mrs. Ridgely of Barcelona.



MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON.

"I demand immediate action," Senator Tillman shouted the other day in the senate, "even if it takes a month!"

Rear Admiral Nicolai Ivanovitch Nebogatoff, who, with General Stoessel, the Russian commandant at Port Arthur, has been condemned to death by a court martial, is considered a victim of the chagrin felt by his countrymen over their defeat in the sea of Japan. Admiral Nebogatoff started for the Asiatic waters shortly after Rojstvensky and was in command of what was called the Third Baltic fleet. This consisted mostly of old war vessels, and after passing through the Suez canal and the Indian ocean it formed a junction with Rojstvensky's fleet and composed part of the Russian force which was almost completely annihilated by Admiral Togo and the Japanese sailors under him. It is charged that Admiral Nebogatoff surrendered when no necessity existed for his doing so. On the other hand, it is claimed that the admiral was rendered powerless by the mutiny of his crew. He is in his fifty-sixth year. In the summer of 1905 he was in command of the squadron of school ships of the Russian Black sea fleet.



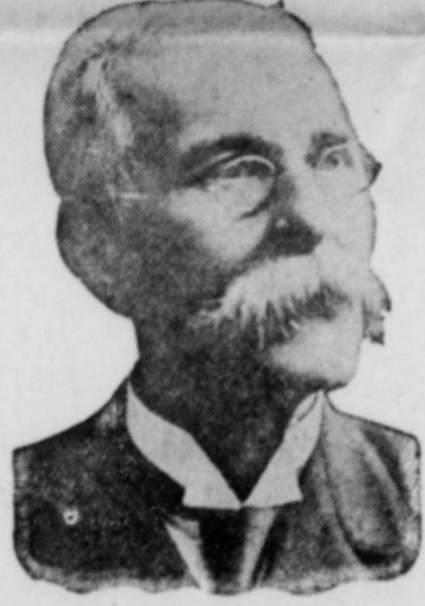
REAR ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

Look at Your Label. The dates on the mailing list were changed this week, and all persons who paid their subscriptions during the month of May were duly credited. The list is corrected once a month and if there is an error please notify this office at once.

The Panama Elections

THE election of June 20 in the young republic of Panama for members of the national assembly has a special interest for the people of the United States on account of the peculiar relations existing between our own government and that of Panama. Uncle Sam practically bought a strip of land extending right through the territory of this republic and purchased it for the purpose of constructing the isthmian canal, which is to be so important a factor in the commerce of the world. While the treaty between Panama and the United States binds the government at Washington to respect the sovereignty of the lesser power, the work which our own government has in hand gives it a special concern as to what goes on in the vicinity of the canal zone. With the view of safeguarding American interests on the isthmus during the period of the forthcoming election the canal zone police force has recently been strengthened. It is reported that, the cruiser Columbia is to be held in readiness at Guantanamo, Cuba, for any emergency that may arise in connection with the Panama election. In South American countries such events are often accompanied with disturbances of one kind or another, and those in charge of building the canal are anxious to preserve peace and order in the zone where the great engineering work is in progress.

Since the present government of Panama was formed, with President Manuel Amador at its head, partisan affiliations have shifted somewhat. There were then two parties, Liberals and Conservatives, with the offices about equally divided between them. Since then a wing of the Liberal party has become allied with a wing of the Conservatives, and the members of the new division, who call themselves Constitutionalists, have selected Federico Boyd as their candidate for president. The present secretary of state, Santiago de la Guardia, is looked upon as the Conservative candidate for president, while Pablo Arosomena, now vice president, will lead the Liberals. The elec-



PRESIDENT MANUEL AMADOR.

tion for the members of the national assembly will decide who of these candidates is to succeed President Amador.

The Panama republic started out well financially, as it had in its treasury the \$10,000,000 paid by the United States for the privilege of constructing a canal through its territory. It is considered to the credit of the young republic that most of this sum still remains in the strong box. It is about two and one-half years since the establishment of the republic of Panama, and the expense of maintaining the new government is said to have been moderate, leaving plenty of funds for public improvements. Chief credit for this condition of affairs is accorded to President Amador, who was installed in office Feb. 20, 1904. He is not a native of Panama, but has been a resident of the country since 1893. He is a physician and was one of the leaders in the revolution and was prominent in the affairs of the country while it was a state of the republic of Colombia. He is seventy-two years of age, and it is thought a younger man is needed at the helm. President Amador is a member of the Conservative party. He has kept on good terms with the United States officials of the canal zone, who are his neighbors, and realizes that the uninterrupted continuance of the work on the canal means progress and prosperity for the people of Panama. The last national assembly set aside \$1,500,000 for public improvements, and about one-half of it has now been spent. President Amador's administration points with pride to the fact that all of the work contracted for is within the appropriation. Roads and bridges have been constructed, the whole country has been policed, sea walls and wharfs have been built, drainage systems established and public schools opened all over the republic. Many improvements in conditions are anticipated as a result of laws which the coming congress is expected to pass.

Vice President Pablo Arosomena is sixty-seven years old and is a graduate

of the University of Bogota. Dr. Arosomena was also one of the leaders in the revolution and has been regarded as the foremost man among the Liberals.

Frederico Boyd was one of the three consuls who were appointed the day after the revolution and who were responsible for the government of the country during the interval between the revolt from Colombia and the inauguration of Dr. Amador.

THE OKAPI.

Rare Animal of Strange Coloring Now Exciting Interest.

One of the most important of recent discoveries in zoology was that made about five years ago when Sir Harry Johnston found a dead specimen of the animal called the okapi in the Semliki forest in Africa.

For years the white men had heard from the natives of this curiously spotted animal, but had not been able to find any specimens of the family, dead or alive. At last Sir Harry while exploring in the Kongo State near the Uganda frontier came upon a dead okapi, made a drawing of it and took



THE OKAPI AND THE SKELETON OF THE HELADOTHERIUM.

the skin and bones to England, where they were mounted and placed in a natural history museum. And now

comes the report that Captain Boyd Alexander of the Alexander-Gosling expedition not only has obtained the skin of another okapi, but had the good fortune to see this exceedingly rare animal alive. Even a dead okapi is worth a good deal, but it is said that had it been possible to capture this specimen alive it would have been worth at least \$25,000.

The okapi, which is so named by the African natives, gives the impression of being a blending of three different animals, antelope, giraffe and zebra, yet it is not a hybrid and is classed by zoologists as a genus hitherto unknown. Its nearest relative is a prehistoric animal called the Heladotherium, whose fossil bones were found in the Miocene deposits of ancient Greece, where they had lain for many thousands of years. The okapi is about four and a half feet high at the withers and is decorated with almost all the colors of the rainbow. A scientific writer in seeking to

account for these curious markings advances the theory that they are to enable him to resemble the foliage of the trees of the tropical forest and thus escape discovery and destruction by other animals. It is a well known fact that many animals are so marked by nature as to facilitate their escape from enemies.

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