Part 2. MAGAZINE SECTION.

The Centre Democrat.

of ground in the most desirable sec

tion of Washington and will erect

its own. Madame Jusserand being

an American woman and thoroughly

conversant with the wants of Amer-

can women and Yankee conditions of

life in general has been able to give

the French architect who journeyed

from Paris many valuable pointers as

to designing the new house and she

will be able to select the furnishings,

etc., with far greater ease and suc-

cess than could a Frenchwoman not

INSURANCE SIDE LIGHTS.

Hard Worked Agent.

During the recent scandal and the

airing of insurance methods in general

which followed, one of the tenderest

spots of that business was left un-

touched. It is the system known in the.parlance of industrial insurance

The taking of arrears and advances

occurs weekly on the book of every

agent, when the agent must pay for

each week on every policy which is beyond the grace period allowed by the

company, namely "four weeks." Superficially it - uld appear easy

to obey the company's rules or-sup-

posed rules; but the cancelling of a

policy or policies might precipitate

what is known as "thrown off claim-

ing," whereby the company refuses

to pay further special salary until a

sufficient number of substantial appli-

cants are approved to off-set the can-

cellations. So it may seem expedi-

ent to the needful agent, to pay a dol-

lar for the current week, rather than

to lose the prospect of receiving fifteen

for the week following. He thereby borrows money from the company at

a large rate of interest-one dollar for

the loan of fifteen for one week-and

if he wishes to retain this loan he

must pay for the week following.

comes a case of the "Spider and the

This stupendous gouging system is

Why this subtle system of graft

more than thirty years is a subject

Never Drink Water.

There are many different kinds of

for conjecture.

Gradually but almost surely, it be

workers as "arrears and advances."

in touch with American ways.

Farm, Notes,

Choice Fiction,

Current Topics.

MADAME JUSSERAND

AMERICAN GIRL WHO MARRIED A FRENCHMAN, NOW IN DIPLOMATIC SWIM.

French Ambassador at Washington **Given** Position Largely on Account of Wife's Nativity-New Embassy **Building** Projected.

How much a wife can do to help her husband in a public career is convincingly proven by the married life of Madame Jusserand, the American wife of the French Ambassador at Washington. Indeed M. Jusserand was selected by the Government of France to act as the accredited agent Methods Employed for Gouging the of our sister republic at Uncle Sam's headquarters largely because of the fact that he had an American wife who it was believed uld be of great assistance to him in handling any negotiations which might have to be carried on between the two nations.

Madame Jusserand, although American born, spent most of her life, up to the time of her marriage, in France. That she was thus an exile from the land of the Stars and Stripes was due to the fact that her father, Mr. Richards, was an American bank er in Paris, and thus his business interests compelled him to reside almost continuously at the French capital. His daughter was educated on the banks of the Seine and speaks French quite as readily as she does English

Her husband has a great admiration for the American people-possibly be-cause he is so fond of his wife. He is an author of note and has translated several American 1 erary works into French. Prior to coming to Washington, M. Jusserand and his wife resided in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, where M. Jusserand acted the envoy of his government. His promotion to Washington was a decided advance in rank and carries with it a big increase in salary.

AN INSEPARABLE COUPLE.

Unless he be an uncommonly good Both M. Jusserand and his Yankee helpmate are very genial and hospitwriter, or an exceptionally wary man, able, but they are manifestly much the web tightens and his source of



Fly.

However, the government at Paris SOUTHWEST'S SMALL FARMS. ing conditions are superior even to those of southern California. There recently purchased a good-sized tract

WONDERFUL CROP RESULTS day be peopled as extensively as its thereon a splendid embassy home of FROM A SINGLE ACRE OF GOOD IRRIGATED LAND.

Instance of a Man Who Makes Good Living and Lays by Four hunared Dollars a Year-No Fear of Drouth or Failure. WILLIAM Z. SMYTHE.

BELLEFONTE, PA. THURSDAY AUGUST 9. 1906.

The Sacramento Valley of California is a land of big farms. Private estates run all the way from one housand to one hundred thousand acres. It was once profitable to farm ast areas in grain.

Although this valley is blessed with most abundant water supplies, irri-gation is not generally employed. There is little rainfall from May to November, yet grain and deciduous fruits are grown without artificial with a brilliant smile,



HOW THINGS GROW IN THE SOUTH-WEST UNDER IRRIGATION.

"Fifty dollars!" moisture. But the big farms are not rosperous. They are largely culti-"Seventy-five!" "A hundred!" shouted the boys, vated by tenants and are strangely levoid of features which make the filled with admiration true southwestern farm one of the "No," said Mr. Jameson, drawing a

delightful home-spots in the large flat purse from his pocket when world. The men on the land sell all the clamor had subsided, "none of you they produce and buy nearly all they has guessed right. When I paid the onsume. And so they pay tribute 25 cents to Ozzy Boggs for my reto others "going and coming."

I have been visiting a farm in the besides my trunk check (which I re-Sacramento Valley which consists of tained for financial reasons,) exactly Sacramento Valley which consists of one single acre of irrigated land and which makes a better home and larger net income for its owner than many of his neighbors enjoy on places of thousands of acres each. The little farm is at Orland, in Glen County, and is the property of a man named General Cleak which was a server a start of the server of the se

Samuel Cleeks, who has grown old years. thirty Mr. Cleeks tells me that he has no difficulty whatever in making a comfortable living from this one acre of steel. Mr. B. asked for a private interregated land. Not only so, but he is view and I took him into my office. There he opened the box exposing a splendid array of diamond and near dred dollars a year beside. He has splendid array of diamond and pearl noney to loan, as well as fruit, vegetables and poultry products to sell to hose who are getting poorer every year in carrying on big farms without irrigation. I was so curious to know how he could get such good results from so small an area that I asked him to give me a list of what the place contained. Here it is:

is a great future for this southwestern corner of America, and it will some

wonderful ruins show it to have been unknown centuries ago.

The Wanderer Returns.

It was old-home week, and the re turned sons and grandsons had been telling with more or less pride of the changes time had wrought for them. At last Edward Jameson spoke:

years ago a poor man, with only one the four miles from my father's farm ride to Boston on a freight car. Last transport fleet. night I drove into town behind a

spirited pair of horses, and my purseguess how much my purse holds in money to-day, besides a large check," and Mr. Jameson looked about him

THE ARMY TRANSPORT.

PACIFIC SQUADRON IS A MODEL FOR HANDLING THE GOVERN-MENT'S TROOPS.

Private Steamship Companies Said to be Unequal to the Task of Transporting Soldier Boys-The Cost is Greater.

Along the Pacific Coast the army transport service in operation with the "I went away from here twenty Philippines and intermediate points, is not regarded with favor. Private solitary dollar in my pocket. I walked steamship companies covet the busi- further fact that when withdrawn ness which is now being done by the to the station, and there I begged a dozen and a half vessels making up the ports can not be advantageously dis-

During the last fiscal year the Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Logan and policy to retain a sufficient number of Dix carried to Honolulu, Guam and Manila 31,000 passengers, 115,000 tons of freight, 860,863 pounds of United States mail, and \$2,478,000 in United by available for any emergency which States money, besides a considerable amount of Philippine pesos coined in the San Francisco mint; and in Jan-uary, 1906, the schedule was doubled. first class troopships have been held at that is, instead of one salling a month anchor in Manila Bay, and until Januthere are now two.

frei ht and passenger business on e the exception of the Dix. Pacific for the following reasons:

Primarily, private companies securing contracts could not furnish the service desired without specially constructed vessels, an expense which, though demonstrated absolutely necessary by experience, they would not undertake owing to the uncertainty of the traffic.

Secondly, the present service is found more economical, the cost of operation last year amounted to \$750,-000 less than the lowest estimate presented by any of the private concerns bidding for the business.

Lastly, the exigencies of the service which might at any moment demand the rapid transportation of large shipments of troops and supplies would necessitate the holding in reserve of a considerable number of vessels, an impossibility to a private steamship company which is forced by competition to operate with strictest economy COMBINED COMFORT AND

CAPACITY.

In explanation of the first of these reasons-the average transport is a type of marine construction peculiarly individual. While exteriorly it has all the appointments of a modern oceanfreshing drive in the coach. I had going steamer, it differs essentially in its interior arrangement. The transportation of large numbers of troops across an ocean distance of 7,000 miles, the greater part of this mileage lying within the tropics, demands the best possible ventilation and sanita-tion. The sleeping accommodations for soldiers are between decks, and the for this pu ce allotted berths in tiers of three, one above the the gigantic struggle with its

bark in fifteen days. Assuming this ratio, it would require, to strike the first quick blow of a force corresponding to our present military establishment, the entire shipping on the Atlantic and more than the entire ton-nage of the Pacific.", It is doubt-ful if any private line would care to hold enough ships in reserve to transport two divisions on a fortnight's notice. The Quartermaster General

gave it, as his opinion that, "In view of the futile efforts of the Quartermaster's Department to obtain suitable transports from the merchant marine in 1898 for the transportation of the army to Cuba, and of the from regular line service the transposed of, owing to their peculiar interior construction, it would be wise

boats as part of the equipment of the army, to be economically cared for and kept in such condition as to be promptary all the freighters of the transport The army prefers to do its own service were out of active service, with

PACIFIC FLEET A MODEL.

The army has built up its Pacific transport fleet after long and trying experience, and it is generally conceded that the vessels are models of their kind. Representatives of foreign governments have asked for and received copies of the specifications.

The transportation of live stock has been fruitful of disasters. The first consignment of mules shipped to Manila was a source of great anxiety. Every precaution was taken, and finally the fatal precaution of bellybanding the animals caused the loss of all but one, who became known in Manila as the hundred thousand dollar Jack. The rest all died of the unaccustomed exercise of swinging on their stomachs.

LEARNS LANGUAGES IN JAIL.

Berkmann, Who Tried to Kill Henry C. Frick, Becomes Linguist.

When Alexander Berkmann left the Allegheny County prison in May last. after having served fifteen years for an attempt to kill Henry C. Frick, the coke and steel magnate, he found himself able to converse fluently in eight languages.

The years behind prison bars have converted him from an avowed anarchist to a student and philosopher. Many persons have forgotten both Berkmann and his crime, yet they startled the nation during the days of the great Homestead strike of 1892. Mr. Frick was one of the managers of as one of the managers is often from end to end. Metal the steel industry when it grappled in other, make the place resemble a men. Berkman. was so radical, at giant honeycomb. Shower baths, read- the other end of the scale, that be ing and recreation rooms are pro-vided, and a regularly equipped hos-During the excitement of the ind During the excitement of the induspital with isolation wards is in charge | trial controversy Berkmann found his of a surgeon and assistants drawn way into the Pittsburg offices of Mr. from the army Medical Corps and the Frick, reached that magnate's pres-Hospital Corps. These quarters are ence and shot him twice, then attempt-



MADAME JUSSERAND-WIFE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

wrapped up in each other. Indeed, [livelihood wanes, until he is finally when the French Ambassador visited forced from that field of labor, to be the St. Louis Exposition alone by followed by another whose experience reason of the fact that Madame Jusse- is most likely to be a repetition of his rand was prevented from accompany- predecessor's. ing him because of an abscess on her

forehead it was the first time in their startling in its vastness, for about married life that they had ever been two hundred thousand men are enseparated, even for a few days.

Madame Jusserand is rather dark- country as agents, and the amount of complexioned and in many respects money thus obtained by one company the appearance of a typical alone (employing about fifteen thou-French woman. She is a firm be- sand men), is upwards of one million liever in outdoor life as a source of dollars annually. The officials resort health and pleasure. When in Wash- to many methods of intrigue to preington or at their summer home on vent the real mission of the "arrears the coast of Massachusetts she and and advance" manipulations from beher husband daily indulge in long coming apparent to the agents, among walks and spend hours playing tennis. which is the tacking of placards in the Madame Jusserand is a most charit- offices forbidding agents to pay on inably disposed woman and since her surances which is beyond the com-arrival in America has constantly but pany's grace period. To the experiinconspicuously aided many causes. | enced agent 't reads, "we know you She has no children, but on several will pay. occasions she has given parties at her me for the French children residing has remained almost unmolested for at the national capital.

NEW FRENCH EMBASSY.

The lady is looking forward to having the privilege of fitting up a new French Embassy at Washington that will be in keeping with the dignity animals that never in all their lives of our sister republic. For years the sip so much as a drop of water. "branch office" of France in the Among these are the liamas of the United States was located in an old Andes and the gazelles of the far residence in Washington that was at East. Many naturalists believe that one time the home of Admiral Porter. the only moisture imbibed by wild hundreds of instances, veritable gold Then a few years ago the French es- rabbits is derived from the green borbtablishment was moved to the house age they eat. owned by Bellamy Storer-the house which President Roosevelt leased fust after his election as Vice-President and before he had any thought that ten cats, whose duty is to keep the

ON A SINGLE ACRE.

Windmill Towers each 16 x 1665 x 90 4. 4 Apricot trees,

2 Oak trees, 3 Peach trees, 6 Fig trees,

10 Locust trees, 30 Assorted Roses, 20 Assorted Geranlums, 12 Lemon trees, bearing, seven years old, 1 Lime tree, nine years old and bearing,

from which were sold last year 160 dozen limes, 8 Bearing Orange trees,

4 Breadfruit trees,

gaged in this vocation thoughout the Pomegranate trees, 1 Patch of Bamboo, 3 Calla Lillies, 4 Prune trees, 3 Blue Gum trees. 6 Cypress trees, 4 Grapevines, English ivy. 2 Honeysuckles, 1 Seed-bed. Violet-bed.

1 Sage-bed, 2 Tomato vines. 13 Stands of Bees.

ERA OF THE SMALL FARM.

Time was when the man who had said that a living could be made from 5 acres, much less a single acre, would have been considered a dreamer or a greenhorn. Now, however, all through the Southwest, in great sections of California and Aritona, where the sun is warm, the soil is deep and fertile, and the water for irrigation ample, little farms are making for their owners more money than It's the other fellow every time that many of the big ones. Two, three, five and ten acre tracts closely and faithfully cultivated have become, in mines. Some of the communities of southern California, composed of these little ranches, resemble the suburbs of village, so close are the farm houses, Arizona is not so far along in this

Ocean steamers carry from six to class of settlement, because it is a claim is made for many parts of the Territory that the climate and growhe would be called upon to go to the White House when he took up his residence in the city on the Potomac.) eaters, they are dismissed.

"This," said the jeweler, "is what and gray while tilling it for the past happened here last month. "Mr. B. drove up in a hansom and

entered my shop, accompanied by his valet, who carried an oblong box of view and I took him into my office. necklaces, earrings, tiaras, and stomachers.

"'Mrs. B.,' he said, 'is now abroad. Before she returns I want you to extract all these stones and to replace them with good imitations, selling the real jewels and giving me the money. This, of course, is to be a confidential transaction. Mrs. B. is to know nothing of it.'

"I looked at Mr. B. I think I blushed a little."

"'My dear sir,' I said, 'I should be glad to do what you ask, but it is impossible. Two years ago Mrs. B. called here on the same errand that now brings you, and this errand, in her case, was successful. The paste jewels that you offer me are worth little more than the hir of the hansom awaiting you outside." "

He Liked the Game.

"A seedy looking individual, apparently from the rurals, entered Flockner's barber shop one day last week," says the Hobart News-Republican. "He got in the second chair, and told Charley he wanted the 'whole works.' "After Charley had trimmed him up till he would have passed for Leslie

Niblack, he woke him up, " 'Hair cut,' says the sleeper, drows-"'Hair's cut.' says Charlie.

"'Shave,' says he, still half asleep. "'Done shaved you.' " 'Shampoo.' "'You've got 'er.' / " 'Shine.'

"'Been shined."

"'Neck shave." "'Already been there."

"'Singe hair.' "'I've burned it.' "The customer settled down in the

and says, 'Pull a tooth.'

The butcher thinks the baker has a easy time through life; The baker thinks the doctor's path ever free from strife; And

as through this life we bob-

Football as Played.

"I hear your son has been winning high honors at college?" "He has, indeed. He has been a

eral Staff of the Army to the Senate quarterback, a halfback, a fullback, Committee on Merchant Marine, In and now----"Yes, what is he now?" said the



not such as are provided for steer-, ing to complete the work with a dagage passengers on the Pacific, and if ger.

Overpowered before he could accomplish his full purpose, Berkmann was hurried to jall. Being convicted at his trial he was given a fifteen year term in the penitentiary for attempt to kill. This was supplemented by a one-year term in the Allegheny County workhouse for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Once behind prison bars he gave up all his leisure time to study. At the The third and last contention is beginning of his term he could read best supported by a report made on January 14 of this year by the Genand write English and German. During the first years of his imprisonment he eagerly perused all books in those languages that he could secure. which it was stated that "to embark a division would require ten 6,500-ton ships and nine 5,500-ton ships. With the strength of the regular army two divisions could be made ready to em-

companies have very little use. The second argument advanced by the adherents of the present system

has the easy job.

The Other Fellow.

chair until he was sitting on his neck, vessels so equipped were owned and operated by a private line, that line would be long in getting rid of them,

should the army be suddenly recalled from the Islands. Furthermore, the army transport must carry a battery of rapid fire guns in her bows, some-thing for which private steamship to us all this truth comes hom

needs no comment.