

## A Dollar Campaign

Work of the Two Congressional Committees — Political Amenities at the Headquarters of the Republicans.

**T**HIS is a dollar campaign on both sides of the political fence. The Republicans are anxious to retain their majority in the house of representatives and their congressional campaign committee has appealed to the rank and file of the party for \$1 contributions, promising each subscriber a copy of the campaign text book published by the national authorities of the party. Congressman James S. Sherman of New York state, who is chairman of the Republican congressional committee, reports that the result of the appeal has been gratifying and that the dollars are coming fast. One of the first to send in his dollar was President Roosevelt. Soon after came a letter conveying a dollar from the governor of New York, Frank W. Higgins.

The Democratic congressional committee is pursuing a similar plan in raising the funds for its campaign. The chairman of the Democratic committee is Congressman James M. Griggs of Georgia, and he is assisted by Congressman James T. Lloyd of Missouri and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, who are managing the canvass in the west. Both the committees have established their national headquarters in New York city, and Chairman Sherman's office is not a great way from that of Chairman Griggs. Of course the main topics of consideration at these political stamping grounds are the trusts and the tariff and such subjects, but occasionally political amenities are introduced, as was the case when Chairman Griggs dropped in one morning recently to see how things were going in the camp of the enemy.

"Not much more doing here than there is down our way," remarked Mr. Griggs, after greetings.

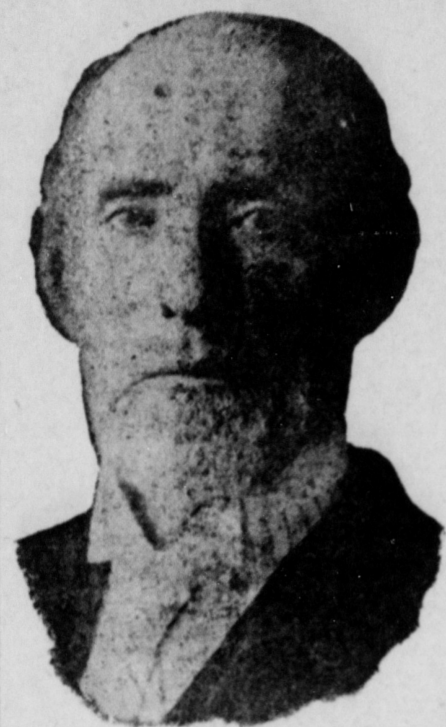
"Well, do something," returned Sherman. "Hand us out a dollar for our campaign fund."

"Well, you must need the money," remarked Griggs. "Honestly I'd give

## A CHOICE BY THE PEOPLE.

Senator Cullom's Victory Under a Direct Nomination Law.

The senatorial contest in Illinois this year is of more than ordinary interest because it is the first time that the new law providing practically for the choice of United States senators by direct popular vote has been tried. The Republican primary elections recently held virtually decided the question of a successor to Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Three candidates were voted for



SHELBY M. CULLOM.

at these elections, Mr. Cullom, ex-Governor Richard Yates and William G. Webster. The Democrats had no candidate for senator. The voters at the primaries of both parties were privileged to say by their ballots who should be their nominees from senator and congressman down to sheriff. In the case of the senatorship the Republican voters decided to retain Mr. Cullom in the seat which he has occupied so long. The legislature is usually Republican, and in case the next body is of that complexion the majority will be bound morally, if not legally, to respect the instructions given at the primaries.

Senator Cullom is one of the veterans of the senate. He was born in 1829 and has been in politics fifty years, for he was a presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. He entered congress in 1865 and was promoted to the senate in 1883, when he succeeded David Davis, independent Democrat.

Senator Cullom's father was a farmer. The schools of that time did not provide the youth of young Cullom's vicinity with advanced educational opportunities, and when the future senator decided on the law as his profession the question arose how to obtain the funds for seeking instruction at schools distant from his home. He prevailed upon his father to lend him a team of oxen and a plow, and with this primitive outfit began the battle of life on his own responsibility and engaged at breaking prairie at \$2 per acre. He earned enough in this way to begin the pursuit of advanced studies and prepare for his public career.

## FLAG HOUSE BOY.

He Will Appear in Asbury Park's Baby Parade This Year.

Among the entries for Asbury Park's baby parade this summer is a bright faced four-year-old youngster who has the unique distinction of being the only child born in the old Betsy Ross house at 235 Arch street, Philadelphia. This famous relic is now called the American Flag House, having been purchased by lovers of liberty for preservation as a national memorial.

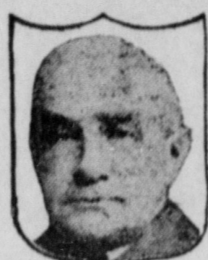
The name of this boy is Charles Vexildomus Weisgerber. He was born in the American Flag House April 14, 1902, and christened in Christ church. His middle name Vexildomus is composed of two Latin words mean-



CHARLES VEXILDOMUS WEISGERBER.

ing flag and house. So Master Weisgerber is really Charles Flag House Weisgerber. Mr. Weisgerber originated the name for his son. This gentleman is the New York artist who conceived the idea of preserving the flag house as a national possession. He painted a picture, showing Betsy Ross, the flag woman, displaying the first finished flag to General Washington.

## Coming Changes In Supreme Court



JUSTICE HENRY B. BROWN.

**T**HE recent decision of the United States supreme court on the subject of the trusts and the anticipated changes in the membership of the body have drawn especial attention to the judicial institution which occupies so high a place in the respect and esteem of all Americans. As the court of last resort of the republic the nine justices of the supreme court possess powers which have no parallel among the courts of other nations. It has been said that the constitutional convention of 1787 scarcely realized the great powers it conferred upon the supreme court in creating that body and that if it had and the people of the states had understood the same the constitution might not have been adopted, so great was the jealousy of the states at that time as to the powers they themselves claimed. It is generally recognized today as the most august body of the kind in existence. It is the balance wheel by which the affairs of the nation in its relation to the states are kept in order and is the final judge of the validity of all laws passed by congress or by the legislatures of the several states when brought to the test of the constitution of the United States. The lawmakers at Washington stand in wholesome fear of its powers, and in the discussion now in progress on the railroad rate bill every effort is being put forth by friends of railway rate reform to frame a measure which will pass the inspection of the supreme court.

The court has made several decisions recently which are considered to strengthen greatly the interests of the people when opposed by the power of corporations. Some of these decisions relate to interpretation of the anti-trust law, and one sustains the contentions made by the city of Chicago in its contest with traction corporations, thereby creating a precedent for the guidance of other judges in the de-



CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE W. FULLER.

cision of similar questions. There were ten decisions affecting the right claimed by corporations to refuse to furnish evidence concerning their affairs on the ground that such evidence might be used to incriminate them. Two related to the so called tobacco trust cases, and the majority opinion in them was delivered by Associate Justice Henry B. Brown. It declared that the right of a person under the fifth amendment to the constitution to refuse to incriminate himself was "purely a personal privilege of the witness" and not intended to apply to a corporation.

Justice Brown was appointed to the supreme bench from Michigan by President Harrison in 1890. He was born in March, 1836, and has therefore reached the age of seventy. In so doing he became eligible for retirement, but that is a matter a supreme court justice exercises his discretion about. Some justices have served until past eighty. The late Justice Stephen J. Field served thirty-four years, or until he was eighty-one. It was during the latter portion of his service that Justice Brown took a seat in the tribunal. Judge Field was not able, by reason of infirmities, to do his share of the work, and the court was somewhat handicapped in consequence. The other judges were overworked. Talking of the situation to a friend, Justice Brown said one day:

"When I get to be seventy, if I don't resign from the bench, I want you to come to Washington and kick me off."

A few days ago this friend paid a visit to him.

"I have come to remind you of a conversation we had ten years ago," remarked his friend. "This is your seventieth birthday, and I have come to comply with the instructions you gave me then."

Justice Brown remembered the conversation and laughed. But he had already notified the president of his intention to retire. It is understood that he will continue to serve for several months to come. The retirement of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller is also expected in the near future. He is now seventy-three years of age and was appointed by President Cleveland in 1888.

## BOSS NO LONGER.

Israel W. Durham, Who Was Driven From Power in Philadelphia.

Israel W. Durham, the former boss of Philadelphia, who is in California suffering with consumption, has experienced enough reverses of fortune in the past twelve months to break the health and spirits of almost any man. A year ago the reform wave in the Quaker City was gathering force, but it had not then broken over the heads of Durham and his associates and swept them from the position of influence and power in which they then seemed so firmly entrenched. Durham in his prime as a political organizer is said to have exacted subservient allegiance from some 10,000 officeholders and city employees, over whom he held sway not the less powerful because unrecognized in the statutes and ordinances. Durham's critics claim that as boss of the organization in Philadelphia he built up a system



ISRAEL W. DURHAM.

whereby every branch of the public service and every contract let for the execution of public improvements was made to yield graft. On the other hand, his worst enemies credit him with possessing many admirable qualities, and his success as a political organizer is attributed in part to the fact of his loyalty to friends, his fidelity to truth, his generosity and his courtesy. Numerous stories are told of the fallen leader's amiability and fondness for relieving the strain of political boss-ship by indulgence in practical jokes. Once on a trip with a party of politicians he put a giant firecracker in the drawing room occupied by the mayor of the city. He played a neat trick on some of his card sharp friends one time by putting twenty queens in a poker deck.

"I," Durham, as intimates have known him, was born in Philadelphia in 1856 and educated in the public schools. He was apprenticed to a bricklayer, but left that occupation to engage in the flour business with his father. In this he continued until politics took up his attention to the exclusion of other matters. He held the office of state insurance commissioner, but resigned it last July at the governor's request.

J. W. Foley, whose "Songs of School Days" have just been published, is one of the best known writers of newspaper verse in the United States. He was born in Missouri in 1874. When he was a boy his people moved to what was then the territory of Dakota. He became a newspaper man, was connected for some time with the Daily Tribune at Bismarck and contributed a daily column of verse and humor, which soon began to be widely copied. The first money he ever received for verse was from the New York Times.

He contributed to Life, too, in his early writing days. He is now private secretary to Governor Searles of North Dakota. Nearly everybody in the state knows him and calls him "Jimmie." He has served as grand master of the Masonic lodge of North Dakota, being one of the youngest men to hold that important office. During the war with Spain Mr. Foley wrote a great deal of patriotic verse, which was widely read. He tells this story about himself: "The superintendent of city schools at Bismarck, N. D., my home town, desiring



J. W. FOLEY.

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