

Mentioned In The Dispatches



ROBERT BACON.

ROBERT BACON, first assistant secretary of state and peace commissioner to Cuba with Secretary Taft, was a member of the president's class at Harvard, the class numbers quite a few men who have won fame or fortune or both. One of them, Charles Pierce, a Boston millionaire, tells this story of Bacon's college days: "When we were all in college together the roller skating craze was at its height. A crowd of boys went to a rink one night to see the fun. Bacon was of the number. He had never been on roller skates in his life. After he watched the people circle around for a few minutes he said in a half disgusted tone that any one could be a roller skater at the first trial. "Why," said Bob, "I bet I could put on a pair of skates and go around that rink the first time without falling." "He found plenty of takers at once. The bet we made was to be a dinner for the whole party. Well, Bob got a pair of skates and strapped them on. He started off pretty wobbly. Still he managed to keep going. He was a big fellow, and he seemed even bigger than as a boy than he does now as a man. His progress was pretty slow, but after while he got nearly around the rink, and we thought surely that we had lost. Just then a small boy who did not look more than two feet high alongside of Bob's six dashed out on the rink and ran slap into him. Bob went down with a bang that almost shook the building. As he slipped along his feet just came to the line which would have completed the circle. He got up, kicked the skates off, tossed them as far as he could and said, "The dinner is on me; come on, boys."

Congressman Herbert Parsons, president of the New York Republican county committee, who won a victory over the Odell-Quigg faction of the Republican party in the recent primaries, is a close friend of President Roosevelt and has some of the strenuous qualities for which the president is famous. His success in the battle at the primaries was due not a little to the energy and firmness he showed in meeting difficulties which arose in districts where rough elements were in control. He rode around in an automobile and wherever he found trouble pressed to the front at the risk of personal violence to himself and straightened things out. When he arrived at one primary voting place in a tough section he found "rough house" in progress. Parsons men were being knocked down as they approached the polling place, and one burst into the room while the county chairman was there with three anti-Parsons men on his back. He was rescued from his unpleasant position by the party leader, who then "read the riot act" to the police on duty and succeeded in restoring order. Mr. Parsons came out of the primary contests with a record as one of the gamest fighters who ever led the party organization in New York.

William B. Wilson, who has been named for member of congress from the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district by the Democrats, is a miners' leader and stands second to John Mitchell in influence among the members of the United Mine Workers of America. He is secretary and treasurer of this organization and during the big strike of 1902 was quite prominent, as it was his duty to disburse the funds, amounting to about \$2,000,000 per month, contributed for the support of the striking miners. He has worked in the mines in all kinds of capacities. At one time it became impossible for him to secure work in any of the soft coal mines on account of his prominence as a labor organizer, and he then opened a mine on his own account on his own premises, digging, loading and selling the product himself. Mr. Wilson was once talking about business success. "Success," said he, "is largely a matter of intelligence. So many men work stupidly, like the boy in the drug store. There was a boy clerking in a drug store to whom the druggist said: 'You sweep and clean well, but you're not as good a salesman as you should be. To be a good salesman you must push things a bit. Call each patron's attention to some article he needs. Thus you may often effect an extra sale.' "All right, sir," said the boy. "And that afternoon he said to an elderly woman who came for a stamp: 'Anything else, ma'am—hair dye, cosmetic, wrinkle remover, face powder, mole destroyer, skin rejuvenator, flabby'— "But, with an exclamation of annoyance, the woman hastened out before the alert boy was through his cata-

logue of the articles he thought she needed."

Bird S. Coler, president of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city, who figured recently in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company's controversy over Coney Island fares, was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York against Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., in 1902, and before that he made a record as comptroller of New York.

President Coler was busy in his office in the Brooklyn borough hall a few months ago when the doorkeeper announced that William Garrison desired an audience with him. "Show the gentleman in," said Mr. Coler.

To his astonishment a neatly dressed boy walked in, and, bowing politely, asked: "Are you the borough president?" "I am," replied Mr. Coler.

"Well," said the lad, "my name is Willie Garrison, and I live at 92 Boerum place. I'll be nine years old next Saturday, and I want you to have a parade on that day."

"A what?" gasped the borough president. "Why, a parade," repeated Willie—"horses and soldiers and music and things like that, you know."

"I'm afraid I can't accommodate you next Saturday, Willie," said Mr. Coler, "but I'll tell you what to do. A week from Saturday there is to be a parade in honor of St. Patrick. Couldn't you postpone your celebration and take part in that?"

"Well, I guess that'll do," cried Willie. "I'll march in that parade."

With ceremony the borough president bowed his small visitor out.

General Arthur MacArthur, who succeeded to the rank of lieutenant general of the army when General Corbin went on the retired list on Sept. 15, is a dashing fighter and one of the handsomest men that ever wore shoulder straps. He joined the Union army when the civil war broke out as a boy of sixteen, and he looked even younger than he was. Just before the close of the war, upon the earnest request of the line officers and the recommendation of the lieutenant colonel commanding, Arthur MacArthur was made major of a veteran regiment before he was nineteen years old. This record was equaled only two or three times in an army of over a million men. General Grant would have recommended MacArthur after Missionary Ridge for promotion to the rank of brigadier general, but he could not put a youth of twenty over the veteran colonels and other field officers who had been in the service since 1861. In 1885 Captain MacArthur was strongly backed for a commission in the adjutant general's corps. Both Generals Grant and Sherman endorsed him, the first in more commendatory terms than he was in the habit of using, but Grant had seen MacArthur and his men go up an almost perpendicular cliff 200 feet high, with its top and crest lined with Confederate riflemen, who shot at every head as it emerged from the depths below. How the Union troops ever occupied Missionary Ridge has been the amazement of those who have read the story. "Well," said General MacArthur afterward, "I was young, and if the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin was going to make that climb I didn't mean to remain behind."

In seeking answers to such questions as the age of the human race scientists have recourse to the rocks and caves which contain records of prehistoric man. Some important discoveries of this nature have recently been made in the Pyrenees of Spain. The writer and scientist Garrett P. Serviss has described these discoveries by saying that, "as far as the evidence now in hand is able to inform us, man was a witness of only the last glacial invasion of Europe. If he saw the earlier ones, all traces of his presence have disappeared. The effect is, as a French writer remarks, greatly to 'rejuvenate' prehistoric man. Confining his presence to one instead of two glacial periods is about the same thing as cutting in half the estimate of his probable age."

Professor Serviss adds that, though we cannot be very exact in fixing the time that man has been on the earth, it is some satisfaction to limit prehistoric man to a certain geologic period. There are various ways of arriving at comparatively accurate estimates of the time that has elapsed since the last advance of the ice. Geologists are getting closer and closer to an agreement on this subject.

Astronomy is the field in which Mr. Serviss has become best known as a writer. He is the author of "Astronomy With an Opera Glass," "The Conquest of Mars," a semi-scientific novel; "The Moon Metal," "Pleasures of the Telescope" and "Other Worlds." He was born at Sharon Springs, N. Y., in 1851, is a graduate of Cornell university and is journalist and lecturer as well as author.

Edwin S. Stuart, head of the McNichol-Martin-Penrose state ticket, is making a few fine promises of what he would do in Harrisburg if elected governor. Unfortunately for Mr. Stuart, nature never intended that he should be a public officer, and he, after five years' experience as a select councilman in Philadelphia and four as mayor, ought to be as well convinced as all well-informed people in that city are, that he has been utterly unable to make the slightest improvement upon nature in his essaying the performance of public duties. In private life Mr. Stuart is amiable, honorable, and in all his dealings between man and man perfectly trustworthy. But he was not born to fight, and he won't do it. He has never done it. He can't do it if he tries. Being as gentle as a refined woman and utterly devoid of aggressiveness, it would be as reasonable to set a dandy lap-dog against a ferocious bandit as to expect Stuart, in a gubernatorial clash with the public-plunder bosses, to get the best of them. A fresh chapter of pointers from the journals of the Philadelphia select council ought to convince any doubters in this matter.

It is a fair conclusion that a member of select council who, throughout the five years preceding his election as mayor, was a chronic dodger from the most important of the votes during that period, is not the warrior wanted in the executive chair at Harrisburg in these times. In this particular the contrast with the life-long, constantly active foe of law-defying corporations and monopolies, Lewis Emery, Jr., is as the penny dip to the unclouted noon-day sun. Mr. Stuart's incapacity for dealing with the capitol looters and the whole outfit of public plunderers would be sufficiently demonstrated by his refusing the urgent requests from his fellow-citizens to help them against the gas-works robbers and franchise thieves in Philadelphia, last year, when he was put upon record as declining to permit his name to be used in connection with the non-partisan town meetings of protest against the attempted steals. But there are more unanswerable arraignments than that against him in the select council journals.

No Other Member Dodged So Often. A general idea of this voluminous indictment was given in many newspapers of the state a week ago. Now let some parts of his record as to select council votes on railroad and street railway bills be inspected by an impartial public. Some of these bills, of themselves, have little interest for the "country," but they were momentous for the city, and either to the rural or the urban citizen, Stuart's attitude toward them proved him to be, in public matters, "afraid of his own shadow." On May 19, 1887, he dodged the vote on the Rapid Transit resolution, passed by 14 to 12, urging the governor to approve the Rapid Transit measure for which the people of the city were clamoring. He was present but "not voting" when the relative strength of the friends and foes of rapid transit was tested on several occasions in the summer of that year. The details would take too much space in this paper, but any citizen wanting particulars can get them in the public libraries of the city, as well as in the offices of the clerks of councils.

Some votes that he ventured to cast upon those rapid transit questions were to place upon the projects restrictions which had the effect of delaying for 20 years the relief for the congestion of passenger traffic in Philadelphia. On a "great railroad day" in the chamber, December 13, 1888, as on 25 other very important occasions during his term, Stuart, according to the official record, was absent. On that particular day there came up the bill for the construction of the Schuylkill River East Side railroad, which, with Stuart not present, passed finally; and the Germantown passenger railway extension measure, which caused a very hot fight while the non-combatant gubernatorial candidate was away. He was present on February 21, 1889, but is not recorded as voting on the bill to extend the tracks of the Union Passenger railway on many important streets. Nor did he vote on the next following measure, the Callowhill Street wharf lease, which might have been made a wholesome precedent for preventing the present disgraceful handicapping of the city's commerce by the railway corporations' hogging of the most important wharves along the Delaware. Impeded Grade-Crossing Abolition. But, behold! When these two bills had been disposed of, Stuart was not afraid to vote on the subsequent innocuous measures. At a later session there was in the house at Harrisburg a bill for the abolition of steam railroad grade crossings. Ever since that year, 1889, that question has grown with intensity of popular indignation

STUART DODGED CORPORATIONS

Councils Records Full of His Delinquencies.

FRESH CHAPTER OF DETAILS

Shielded From Everything That Might Make Boss Martin Think Him Too Aggressive to be a Docile Mayor.

SPECIAL FEAR OF RAILROADS

On Nearly All Important Corporate Issues the Journals Record Penros Nominee as Absent or Not Voting.

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over the large number of persons killed annually at those grade crossings. A resolution in select council, on April 18, urged passage of the bill pending in the legislature. Stuart, breaking his rule to be absent or a dodger, when such vital measures came up, voted to refer the resolution to a committee. Next he voted for indefinite postponement, which would have killed the resolution, an extremely moderate measure, as it merely endorsed the legislative bill's declaration that there should be no additional grade crossings except where "avoidance of them was not reasonably practicable." Stuart, in three different votes on that day, stubbornly set himself against that modest provision for the prevention of the great loss of life that has since resulted from the corporation control of councils and the legislature. This is one of the most loudly-crying evils in Philadelphia today.

Extremely Timid on Big Issues. A select councilman might plead sickness or unavoidable absence for a number of apparent delinquencies, but how is the Republican candidate for governor going to explain away the fact that his presence and voting upon matters that the whole people were watching, or that would involve him in some little controversy, was the rare exception. His councilmanic record is proved to have been one prolonged career of dodging. There is no other record like his as a dodger, among all the members with whom he served during those five years. The Germantown & Norristown railroad bill, on June 29th, did not get him recorded, although he was present, and he was absent a week later when a Union railway bill presented itself. Was it this or the coming up of a street-opening damage bill affecting the vicinity of his own house, that kept him away on that day?

On September 26 he was present but did not vote on the 13th and 15th street railway bill for additional tracks, turnouts and switches. On October 17 the ordinance for an entirely new line, the Catharine and Bainbridge Streets, aiming to gridiron Stuart's own southern part of the city, found him present, but, of course, not a voter. The fact that that bill passed finally on that day with only two opposing votes, and Stuart dodging a proceeding directly affecting the welfare of his own and adjacent wards, illustrated his extreme timidity. As a candidate for mayor, or governor in the present days, he could not so behave himself with impunity, but at that time his conduct was the proper thing to suit "Dave" Martin, the Combine boss, who later made Stuart the city's elastic-spined chief executive.

For Pure Ice Cream. A crusade for better ice cream, or at least real ice cream, in Pennsylvania, is to be inaugurated by the Pure Food Department. Dr. B. H. Warren has instructed his agents all over the state that the standard fixed by the Food Commission of the United States Government for ice cream will be the standard in the Keystone state. This standard declares ice cream to be "a frozen product of cream and sugar," containing 14 per cent. of milk fat and fruit or ice cream containing 12 per cent. of milk fat. Such adulterants as eggs, corn starch and gelatin will not be tolerated, nor will coloring matter be permitted. If milk is used the percentage of milk fat cannot be maintained; hence the cream will not pass muster. Heretofore the Dairy and Food department of Pennsylvania has never bothered about ice cream, because it never had a recognized standard. Hundreds of ice cream dealers, who palm off corn starch and milk or gelatin and milk as cream, will be put out of business. Samples of the cream sold are to be tested at once and analyzed. Where cream is below the standard prosecutions will follow.

It requires much care to handle the ten commandments without breaking any of them.

The average chorus girl doesn't have to go to the seashore to catch a lobster.

The dealer who doesn't have DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHES may tell you they are not the best. He wants to sell what he has—his human nature. Before buying, ask the dealer who has them.

New Bank for Clearfield. A Grange National Bank will be started at Clearfield shortly. The subscribers met Tuesday to elect directors and officers.

CAUTION. My wife, Anna Hale Weaver, has left my board and bed and I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by my wife, Mrs. Susanna Woomer, as she has left her home without cause.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Estate of AARON LONG, late of Gregg twp., deceased.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned T. A. Ardell has this day sold and transferred to the undersigned Newlin H. Irwin, all the property, assets and good will of the Ardell Lumber Company, and that said general lumber and planing mill business is now owned and will hereafter be conducted by the said Newlin H. Irwin, trading on his account as the Ardell Lumber Company.

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