

Men In the Limelight



BEERMAN WINTHROP

Insular affairs and have developed ability in this field. Judge Taft knew his abilities through association with him in the Philippines. He is descended from Robert Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts, and was born in New York thirty-two years ago. He graduated from Harvard in 1897 and from the Harvard Law school in 1900. In November, 1900, he was appointed private secretary to Judge Taft, then governor of the Philippines, in which capacity he served until July, 1901, when he was made assistant executive secretary of the Philippine Islands. He held that office until August, 1903, and in course of his incumbency was acting executive secretary of the Philippines from October, 1902, to April, 1903, and from November, 1903, to May, 1904, when he was made judge of the court of first instance. A few weeks later President Roosevelt appointed him governor of Porto Rico, and he was inaugurated on July 4. His wife was Miss Milisa Riggs Wood of New York.

Governor Winthrop's administration of the affairs of Porto Rico in the past two years has resulted in marked development of the resources of the island and the abilities of its people. He is the one hundred and twenty-fifth governor of Porto Rico. The first was Juan Ponce de Leon, the conqueror, who assumed office March 2, 1510.

Timothy L. Woodruff, former lieutenant governor of New York, who was recently chosen chairman of the Republican state committee in place of ex-Governor Odell, has a camp in the Adirondacks to which he is very much devoted. Mr. Woodruff, though now of middle age, is quite well preserved and youthful looking, a fact due largely to his athletic habits and fondness for life in his mountain retreat. He is a great entertainer and often takes large parties of his friends to the Adirondack camp. On one occasion there were in the company two Albany legislators who were TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.



TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF

The sequel came the next morning. One of the party was asked how long they played and how they came out. "We played until 1 o'clock, and Woodruff got all the money," was the reply. "It was the only way I could get them to bed," was Mr. Woodruff's explanation.

Charles E. Courtney, who is to remain at Cornell as permanent coach of the university crews, has coached the Ithaca oarsmen to victory so many times that it takes an expert in athletic statistics to tell when the college has won on the water without Courtney's help. He is generally acknowledged to be one of the greatest oarsmen of his time. He is worshipped by Cornell boys today, though his path at Cornell at first was anything but rosy. Courtney was born on Nov. 13, 1849, at Union Springs, N. Y., a little town near the north end of Cayuga lake. His father was a farmer. Charles was the youngest of seven children and was but six years old when his father died. He seemed in love with the water from infancy up. When he was six years old he learned to swim, at seven he had learned to row, and at twelve he built himself a boat. At fourteen Captain John Carr taught him how to sail, and Courtney refers to him as being responsible for the great interest he has always taken in aquatic sports. When Courtney was a young man he read in a magazine of MacGregor's Rob Roy canoe, and with a boy friend he set to work to build one like it. There was no money and no lumber, but they built the boat evenings in a cellar. He won many races with that boat, and this was the beginning of his career as a racer.



CHARLES E. COURTNEY

Secretary William H. Taft, who now combines the duties of head of the war department with those of provisional governor of Cuba, is not the only member of his family who has won distinction. His father, Alfonso Taft, was

secretary of war in Grant's cabinet and also attorney general, and he served as minister of the United States at the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. All the family seem to have had a genius for the law. Three sons of Grant's war secretary and attorney general have attained distinction at the bar—Charles P., William H. and Henry W. The first named, who was born in 1843, formerly practiced law in Cincinnati and was a member of congress from Ohio. He is now editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati Times-Star. Secretary Taft, who used to be best known as Judge Taft, has been judge of the superior court of Ohio and of the United States circuit court, and his abilities as a jurist are such that it is conceded he can have a place in the United States supreme court if he wants it. Henry W. Taft is a leading member of the New York bar and has been a Republican nominee for justice of the state supreme court. He is at present active in the interest of the nonpartisan judiciary ticket which has been placed in the field by the members of the bar of New York. Like the other brothers, Henry W. is a native of Ohio and a graduate of Yale. The late Mayor Strong of New York appointed him a school commissioner, but his activity in politics has generally been confined to matters connected with his profession.



HENRY W. TAFT

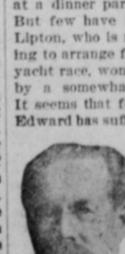
In the balloon race from Paris for the international aeronautics cup there were two so-called "American" entries. Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm, who won the cup with his balloon United States, is an American, and the famous aeronaut who has done so much to promote an interest in navigation of the air, M. Alberto Santos-Dumont, was entered as an American. His balloon, the Two Americas, met with an accident and was thus prevented from making a good showing in the race. M. Santos-Dumont had to land on the coast of Normandy instead of attempting the crossing of the English channel. Lieutenant Lahm and M. Santos-Dumont represented the Aero Club of America. But the latter is a Brazilian, and the fact that he was classed in the race as an American shows the tendency to broaden the term beyond its customary meaning. Ordinarily the term "American" is equivalent to "citizen of the United States," but of recent times Canadians, Mexicans and even citizens of South American countries have been putting in claims that they, too, are Americans. M. Santos-Dumont has been a good deal in the United States and may be supposed to have imbibed the pan-American spirit. He has also lived so much in Paris and is so much identified with France that many people have taken him for a Frenchman.

In 1902 M. Santos-Dumont made this statement: "In ten years I firmly expect that there will be a line of airships crossing the Atlantic ocean at such a rate of speed and with such a degree of comfort that the present day ocean liners, magnificent as they are, will seem fitted only for freight carriers or for people in search of health which comes from making a journey on the sea."

That was four years ago. There are now but six years more for the fulfillment of the aeronaut's prediction.

The story of how Mrs. Langtry lost the favor of King Edward VII, when he was Prince of Wales by playfully dropping a chunk of ice down his back at a dinner party has often been told. But few have heard how Sir Thomas Lipton, who is now in this country trying to arrange for another international yacht race, won his majesty's gratitude by a somewhat similar performance. It seems that for some time past King Edward has suffered from frequent outbreaks of nose-bleeding and on occasions, too, when the consequences were peculiarly embarrassing and awkward. More than once he has been obliged to beat a hasty and anything but dignified retreat from a house party dinner table with a handkerchief clapped to his olfactory organ. His physicians, who might easily have checked a more distressing malady, were unable to stop it. One day the king was dining with Sir Thomas Lipton and the royal nose began to sput as though it had been tapped by a prizefighter's fist. "If your majesty will permit me, I think I can stop it," said the baronet. "Go ahead and try," said the king. "and if you succeed it will prove that you are cleverer than my doctors."

It was then that Sir Thomas dropped a bunch of keys down the royal back and the nose bleeding soon ceased. The king expressed his gratitude.



SIR THOMAS LIPTON

"The credit belongs to my mother," said Sir Thomas. "She stopped my nose bleeding that way many a time."

SOME STARTLING CAPITOL SECRETS

Specifications Involving Millions Secretly Altered After Contract Award.

Plunderers' Daring Methods of Charging Up as "Extras" What Frozen-Out Bidders Had Figured On as Part of the Building.

The lie direct between Capitol Commission President Stone and the head of the builders, George F. Payne, seems to have been the entering wedge to the coming revelations of the recipients of the millions of new capitol graft. When Payne said that he contracted to get the something less than \$4,000,000 for merely the walls and roof, Stone got mad, and declared that the specifications would show that Payne didn't tell the truth and had been bound down by the commission to include in his work and supplies everything to make the building complete, and with nothing to be added to make it fit for occupancy except what would come under the ordinary common-sense meaning of "furniture."

This startling declaration immediately started the probe to find out how and by whom the ledgerman



LOUIS EMERY, JR.

was done by which the builders were relieved of their contract obligations and given the nearly \$4,000,000 for a mere shell, while Pennypacker and his fellow commissioners of public grounds and buildings drew upon the surplus in the favorite banks for the extra \$9,000,000 which went partly for real furniture and largely to put in the mahogany window frames, mantels, fireplaces and wall sheathing, the fancy flooring and other permanent attachments which the builders should have put in along with the "shell" for what the bare walls and roof cost.

In this hocus-pocus appears to be the key to the entire graft, for it enabled the grounds and buildings department to "go the limit" for the favored "furniture" contractors, notably John H. Sanderson and Congressman Cassel's "construction" company.

At the outset, in competition with Payne, contractors, including Henderson & Co., Doyle & Doak, William Miller & Son, the Roydhouse-Arey Contracting Company, Colonial Construction Company and Norcross Bros. (Boston), bid amounts ranging from \$3,548,000 to \$4,138,980, while the Payne concern bid \$3,600,000 to put up a "complete" capitol under specifications covering almost every conceivable class of work necessary to make the building suitable for occupancy, the following being a part of it:

Excavations and foundations, including the incidental cement and brick work, Terra cotta, cut stone, including the carving and modeling. Fire-proof floors and partitions. Roofing and metal work. Plastering and furring of the walls. Painting and glazing. Mural and ceiling decorations. Glass mosaics. Decorative glass. Interior marble work. Tile work. Lumber for flooring and scaffolding. Dust and marble mosaics. Mail and dust chutes. Hardware, including door-knobs, locks and sash weights. Vanit doors. Plumbing. Ice-water plant. Mill work, including the mahogany wainscoting of the various chambers, the window sashes and frames, the doors and all other finished woodwork which go into a building. Structural and ornamental iron work. Heating and ventilating plant. Electric plant and complete electric wiring. Elevator work. Bronze work, which, besides the massive doors for the main entrance, also included elevator doors, window grills, lamp posts and pilasters.

Nearly all of the foregoing, except the material and work for the bare walls and roof, is paid for as "furnishings" out of the surplus, without a specific appropriation, thus enabling the builders to take the original capitol appropriation for the "shell." How this trick was worked so as to crowd out all the bidders who had expected to give all those things for their money, and to let the builders get the amount of their bid without spending a dollar for or doing a tap of work on those essential parts of the building, is one of the main objects of the coming probing.

Amazing Revelations. Under "mural and ceiling decorations" of the specifications for the building was included the artistic work in the house of representatives, in the senate, the dome, the executive chamber, etc. The specifications were so

explicit that it was even prescribed that the more artistic effects should be executed by E. A. Abbey. In making up their bids the general contractors received estimates from the decorative and painting firms, naming Mr. Abbey as the supervisor of the fine work and providing for his pay. The parquet floors and mill work, involving almost \$175,000, were also included. And yet Payne, in direct contradiction of Mr. Stone and the specifications, declares: "I am positive that nothing but the shell was to be provided for. That's what my firm bid on, and that's what we have done."

That these specifications were altered after the award and a large portion of the work called for was re-let by the public grounds and buildings commissioners and charged up as "furnishings" in the report of Auditor General Snyder and Governor Pennypacker is asserted by contractors in close touch with the Harrisburg doings, and who will be called upon to testify. Their word, in connection with Mr. Stone's, appears enough for a prima facie case of conspiracy to defraud the commonwealth. Practical builders and manufacturers of the articles used smile at the idea of the prices having been legitimate. Lawyers assert that conditions already exposed warrant impeachment proceedings, as they do not believe that Pennypacker and the others could have been deceived into spending such vast sums of money in violation of law.

It is now positively known that the only things not included in the specifications to turn out a thoroughly equipped building were the illuminating fixtures and necessary artistic furniture. Only in isolated cases, where legitimate extras developed in course of construction, were no estimates asked, and architectural experts are wondering how the extra \$9,000,000 were expended. The elaborate summary of expenditures issued by Pennypacker and the machine auditor general shows that items in the building specifications are charged up as "extras," and responsible informants who were among "frozen-out" bidders charge that even after the general contract had been awarded and signed the specifications were deliberately changed and new contracts made with sub-contractors.

In the original specifications, interior marble, tile work and marble mosaics were included, and prices for them ranged from \$90,000 to \$1,200,000, but in the Pennypacker-Snyder statement there is an extra of \$278,169.47 for "marble wainscoting, mantels and bases." All along the line there has been duplication of work provided for under the original specifications. Despite the building specification for \$60,000 worth of decorative glass there is a Snyder-Pennypacker charge of \$138,000 for "Bacaret cut-glass panels," and, aside from the glass mosaics in the building specifications, there seems to have been an "extra" of \$28,759.20 for the same material. Vaults were to be part of the building but vaults and safes are charged as an "extra" \$66,000.

God's Free Air "By the Foot." Fireproof cement or concrete floors were specified for the builders, but are charged up as "extras" to "receive the parquet flooring." For painting and glazing and ceiling and wall decorations the building specifications amounted to nearly \$200,000, but in the Pennypacker "extras" are \$779,472 for "gliding, decorating and painting," \$14,660.50 for "mural paintings," and \$222,887.50 for Edwin A. Abbey, although it was stipulated originally that the decorations were to be executed under his direction, and that bids should be based on a calculation that he was to be remunerated for his services. When the proposals for the \$2,000,000 chandeliers were asked competition was so limited that one prominent manufacturer, who had formerly got contracts for chandeliers in some of Philadelphia's largest buildings, was shut out and was refused permission for his designer to prepare any bids on the work.

John H. Sanderson, whose share of the "extras" was \$5,416,682, has so far failed all efforts of reporters to get at him. Of the rest of the \$9,000,000 in "extras," Congressman Cassel's "Pennsylvania Construction Company" got \$2,000,856.20; George F. Payne, \$596,074.27; Architect Joseph M. Huston (for "furniture" designing, over and above the \$185,000 he got for designing the walls and roof), \$339,585.42; and Artist Abbey, \$273,548.00. Cassel and his fellow Lancaster county Penrose politicians got, in addition to the \$1,534,856.20 for the metal filing cases \$400,000 for the "bronze postoffice fronts, bronze railings, screen in treasury department and bronze trimmings on fireproof filing cases." Cassel's concern bid "by the foot." Metal telephone booths "by the foot" took in so many cubic feet of God's own free air.

The "extras" comprise \$889,940 for "carved panels wainscoting, mantels and designed woodwork," although in the building specifications it was stipulated that the joinery work was to "furnish and do all joinery, trimming, etc., necessary to finish the building, complete in every respect, and to the full intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications."

The McNichol-Penrose-Durham-Martin crowd would never have dared to club its subservient legislature into making a \$9,000,000 appropriation for "extras" over and above the original \$4,000,000. The Gang well knew what a cyclone that would have raised, and so they just sneaked the millions out of the depositories, thinking that, just as "furniture" had been surreptitiously procured in smaller quantities during the 11 years since "Bull" Andrews and Penrose, as state senators, "passed" the "furniture" act of 1895, the present crime would pass unnoticed also. But they had reckoned without Mr. Berry.

It is well to be sure you are right but don't be too sure everybody else is wrong.

CAUTION. My wife, Anna Hale Weaver, has left my hand and foot and I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. SAMUEL WEAVER, Benore.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Estate of AARON LONG, late of Gregg township, deceased. Letters of administration, in the above estate, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay, to the undersigned. G. W. LONG, Adm. Spring Mills, Pa.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the firm of "G. S. Keller & Co." heretofore doing business at Houserville, Pa., as manufacturers of Woolen goods, was this day dissolved by the withdrawal of L. F. Mayes, of said firm. Said business will be continued in the future by G. S. Keller and I. J. Dreese, doing business under the firm name of DREESE & KELLER. All unsettled accounts and bills payable to the firm of G. S. Keller & Co. will be settled and payable to the undersigned. DREESE & KELLER.

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. T. A. ARDELL, NEWLIN H. IRWIN.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. in the matter of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmans Turnpike Road Company, said Corporation having been dissolved by order of Court, No. 77 August 7, 1906, The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of said Court as well as other assets belonging to said Corporation, to and among those legally entitled thereto either as creditors or stockholders, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where said parties may present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. JAMES C. FURST, Auditor.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, Penna., until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, October 23rd, 1906, for sub and superstructure of joint bridge between Clinton and Centre counties, over Beech Creek, and known as "Hubbard's Bridge." Plans and specifications for sub and superstructure are on file in the office of the Commissioners of Clinton county, at Lock Haven, and the office of the Commissioners of Centre county at Bellefonte, Pa. A certified check for \$2,000 must be filed with the Commissioners' office of Centre county at least two hours before the time fixed for closing of bids, for the faithful performance of contract. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids in accordance with the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. By order of the Commissioners of Centre and Clinton counties. WM. A. HANNA, Com. of Clinton Co. A. L. MEHRILL, Attest. G. H. HUBBARD, Clerk. JOHN L. DUNLAP, Com. of Centre Co. JOHN A. WEAVER, Attest. JOHN G. BAILEY, Clerk. JAMES H. COHL, Clerk.

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Are now in season. We carry a fine assortment of them in one, two and three quart sizes. You can get more comfort out of a good Hot Water Bottle than of any other household article of same cost. There are times when they are invaluable. We should be pleased to show you what we have. Prices range from 75c to \$2, according to quality.

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ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE. We keep none but the best quality of BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, SLICED HAM all kinds of Smoked Meats, Pork Sausages, etc. If you want a nice juicy steak go to PHILIP BEEZER.

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Corner High and Spring Streets. RECEIVE DEPOSITS; DISCOUNT NOTES. JOHN M. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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Paper Hanging, Graining, Sign Writing, in all their branches.

DON'T BE COMMONPLACE in the decoration of your home, when we can furnish you with original and novel treatments at prices to suit the most modest pocketbooks.

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To bring out to the best advantage, picture framing is a business that requires skill acquired only by experience and knowledge of contrast and harmony.

We have the experience and also the largest stock of mouldings to select from and our knowledge gives that artistic touch to our work, which enhances the value of the picture.

All the latest pictures of art in pastels, sepia finish, etc., for sale by us.

ECKENROTH BROTHERS,

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FERTILIZERS FOR FALL SEEDING

Farmers purchase superior fertilizers from us at a great saving. The conservative farmer buys good goods, from responsible dealers, and gets good results.

ACID PHOSPHATE, per ton, \$11.50 cash; Phosphate and Potash, per ton, \$14.00 cash.

STANDARD BONE PHOSPHATE, composed exclusively of Animal Bone matter and potash, per ton, \$20.00 cash—think of it!

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Timothy seed, grain drills, harrows, plows, American wire fence, barbed and smooth wire, etc.,—all at attractive prices.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 7 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

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