Famous Folk

Beckham of Kentucky and the Senatorship - Congressman Elect McMillan-Hitchcock, Foed Grafters. Wilbur D. Nesbit-Mansfield's Latest Hit-Wolf, the Baby Congressman



Kentucky, John Creps Wickliff Beckham, whose victory at the Democratic primaries indicates his choice! as the next senator from Kentucky, is but thirty - seven

J. C. W. BECKHAM years of age, and It is said he will be the youngest occupant of a senator's seat when the Sixtieth congress assembles. He has been governor of Kentucky for nearly seven years. It was the shooting of Governor Goebel, which almost led to civil war in the Blue Grass State, which raised Beckham, then lieutenant governor, to the gubernatorial office at the early age of thirty, and he has been twice elected to succeed himself, something unprecedented in the history of Ken-

In retaining his post as governor of Kentucky he has met and defeated the most astute politicians of the state. He has swept ruthlessly from his path Joseph Clay Stiles Blackburn and James B. McCreary, the senators from Kentucky. Blackburn tried to crush him. Instead Beckham sent him back to private life and sent Judge Thomas H. Paynter to the senate to succeed

Blackburn. Then Beckhain decided to go to the senate himself. Senator James B. Me-Creary, who was a member of congress before Beckham was born, was his opponent. When the Demecratic primary returns came in it was soon seen that the youthful Beckham had added another victory to his list and

McCreary's scalp to his belt. In addition to the fact that he goes to the United States senate at such an early age, it must be remembered that he has won the Democratic nomination, which is equivalent to election, on ing topics in dramatic circles. He has the temperance issue and after a fight scored one of the greatest hits of his with the whisky interests, which are remarkably successful career in this said to have spent \$250,000 in the effort to defeat him. That he should do his Chicago engagement to play various this in Kentucky, of all states, will cause the outside world to wonder.

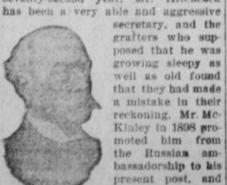
While the recent political campaign was in progress death removed from the ranks of the contestants for office the congressman who represented the Twenty-first New York district in the

lower branch of the national legislature. John Henry Kercir sary to fill his place on the ticket with promptitude in order that the vacant sent might be occupled during the present session, and the nomination was given Samuel McMillan, who after a canvass of scarcely

more than twentyfour hours won an SAMUEL M'MILLAN election to the house. He is a Republican and has for his constituents the residents of four counties in New York's "southern tier." His predecessor, Mr. Ketcham, was a veteran of both war and politics and was serving of the hardships and privations of his seventeenth term in the house sieges, says Harper's Weekly, when he died.

old masters have any interest for him) they came near him the man pushed Pat Sheedy likes to make epigrams. them out of the way with his foot. He keeps on hand a large stock of epigrams, some of which also are said fond of dogs." to be by the old masters, though many are his own. These he utters to fit occasions. He is witty and a wide ed. 'Why, madam, I ate more than reader. One of his favorite books is twenty of them during the siege of "The Simple Life," which he carries Paris!" around in his hip pocket, where most gamblers are supposed to carry an implement containing six capsule doses of the strenuous life.

Secretary Ethan Allen Hitchcock of the interior department, who is scheduled to retire from the cabinet ere. long, is one of the oldest members of President Roosevelt's circle of advisers. He and Secretary Wilson of the agriculture department are the last of the McKinley cabinet. Though in his seventy-second year, Mr. Hitchcock has been a very able and aggressive land in the present



tinued him in office in spite of the and has won a seat efforts of certain politicians of shady in that body from an old campaigner, associations to secure his removal. The W. W. Johnson, a man who was postland and timber thieves of the west master of Baltimore when Wolf was were against him from the first, but it an urchin yelling: "Extra! Buy a pawas not known at that time that so per, mister?" Wolf was elected, too, much thieving had been done. These plunderers had many influential friends at Washington, and, indeed, some of them were themselves in congress. The influence of prominent politicians in several dates of the west was therefore brought to bear against Mr. Hitchcock, but fortunately, as the event ington,

proved, Mr. Roosevelt's mind was not poisoned against him. Mr. Hitchcock remained, and in the course of time he got the land thieves on the hip. His investigation and search for evidence bore fruit, and prison doors opened for various eminent citizens. Some who escaped jail were pretty badly frightened, and thus, largely in consequence of Mr. Hitchcock's efforts, another getrich-quick industry has been mostly

Wilbur Dick Nesbit, the poet and journalist, whose first novel, "The Gentleman Ragman." has just been published, was born in Xenia, O., in 1871. He began his career as printer and later worked as a reporter. His reputation has been won largely as a contributor of verse to magazines.

While Neshit was finishing "The Gentleman Ragman" he was spending a few weeks in a country town in Indiana. He had sent nearly all of the revised manuscript to his publishers, but certain details of the completion of the plot had been the subject of discussion between himself and a friend connected with the publishing house. One day a telegram for Nesbit was

lage telegraph office. It read: "What are you going to do about Annie Davis and Pinkney Sanger?"

received at the vil-

Annie is the heroine of "The Gentleman Ragman;" Pinkney is the villain, if there is one in the book. The local telegraph operator personally delivered the mes-

sage, and Nesbit wrote this reply: "Will marry Annie Davis and shoot Pinkney Sanger as seen as I return to

W. D. NESBIT.

Chicago." The operator stared at Nesbit wonderingly when he read the message, but Nesbit did not fathom that stare until the morning when he took the train for home, when the village marshal stepped up and said meaningly:

"Mr. Nesbit, I would advise you, as an officer of the law, sir, not to do anything rash when you get to Chicago."

Richard Mansfield's success in Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" is one of the leadproduction. Originally he planned in



dramas in his repertory after a week or two of "Peer Gynt," but he was compelled by the demand to devote all six weeks of the engagement to Ibsen's work. It is notorious that

theatrical people,

managers, find it hard to get on with Mansfield. "Come, be my manager," this prince of American actors is said to have exclaimed to a friend who was having supper with him one night at a Chicago hotel. "Manage me and make our

fortunes." "Mr. Mansfield," was the frank reply, "I'll take the job when you bring me an affidavit that we will not quar-

rel in ten days."

"Then I must manage myself." "Excuse me, my friend, but the task is beyond you entirely. You have not even the satisfaction of crying with Byron's hero, 'Lord of myself, that her-Itage of woe.' '

Mark Twain was talking of war and

"A Frenchman," he said, "called one day on a woman who had two dogs. Next to collecting paintings (only the | They were ugly little brutes, and when

"'I perceive, sir, you are not very

" "The man started in surprise. "'I'm not fond of dogs!" he exclaim-

The governor elect of Nebraska, George L. Sheldon, was the Republican nominee, and he was born in the state in 1870. He graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1892 and from Harvard university in 1893. He has served two terms in the state senate and has been prominent in the Republican party organization of the state for some years.

Frank C. Wachter of Baltimore, who

represents the Third district of Marysecretary, and the congress, will give grafters who sup- place to a young posed that he was man named Harry growing sleepy as B. Wolf when the well as old found Sixtieth congress that they had made assembles, Wolf was not long since reckoning. Mr. Mc. a newsboy. He graduated from sellmoted him from ing papers into the the Russian am- legal profession and quickly rose to prominence in it Mr. Roosevelt con. Then he started out



to go to congress HARRY B WOLF. in a district that had not gone Democratic before in years. All this be has accomplished before reaching the age of twenty-seven, and, it is said, he will be the youngest man who ever sat in the house of representatives at Wash-

Rico

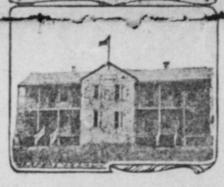
What Uncle Sam Has Done For the Island - People May Be Citizens Soon - New Schoolhouses and Good Roads-Eight Years Versus Four Centuries Je Je

N all probability the present session of congress will confer American cltizenship upon the inhabitants of Porto Rico. It is therefore worth while to glance at this island and see what Uncle Sam has done for it in his eight years of guardianship. Porto Rico became absolutely American territory at the close of the war with Spain. It behooved the United States government to do its level best in bringing cosmos out of chaos in that island. Porto Rico was to be a test. Success or fallure there meant much. This fact was properly appreciated by the administration at Washington, and that administration put its best foot foremost right at the outset.

Porto Rico in 1898 was a sorry aftair. For 400 years Spain had misruled the island. The people were for the most part only semicivilized. This little island, only a hundred miles long and scarcely forty miles wide, had a population of nearly a million people. Only about 16 per cent of them could read or write. The rest were densely Ignorant. They were also an exceedingly filthy lot. Modern sanitation had not touched the easternmost Pearl of the Antilles. In the cities the people were housed together like rabbits in a warren or pigs in a sty. In some instances three or four families lived in one room, and some of the families took boarders. Hundreds of districts had no schools whatever, and such Spanish schools as did exist were chiefly for the rich or the well to do. Porto Rico was a dark spot on our map.

The United States began work at once. The first thing necessary was to clean up the island towns and teach the inhabitants that filth meant disease and if they would live long they must keep clean. The next thing was to build roads. Practically all of the





GOVERNOR WINTHROP - AN AMERICAN SCHOOLHOUSE IN PORTO RICO. island development was along the coasts. The interior, being without

roads except one military highway. had no means of transportation save the pack mule and the back of man. The very best of roads were required too. Any other kind would be washed

ernment has kept constantly at work. constructing hundreds of miles of excellent macadam, so that now practically all the interior of the island is opened to transportation. Large and rich coffee, suzar and tobacco districts

have been developed by these roads. Even before the road came the schoolhouse. The Porto Rican child could follow a goat path to school. Uncle Sam made all the schools free, established about 800 new ones, built several hundred model schoolhouses and sent hundreds of American teachers, both men and women, to teach the young idea how to shoot as Uncle Sam prefers. English was taught in these schools, and thousands of young natives have become very fair "Americanos." They have learned much of our laws and institutions. At first many of the older Porto Ricans were suspicious of us, and some of them demanded independence, but gradually they came to understand that the Yankee is a benevolent assimilator and was disciplining them for their own

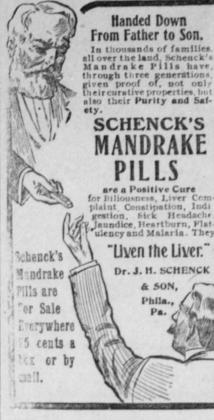
When President Roosevelt visited the island in November he was greeted with great and gorgeous welcomes all the way from San Juan to Ponce and back again. The people crowded about him, clamoring to be made American citizens, and the president assured them that he was doing and would do all in his power to make them citizens. In eight years Porto Rico and its natives had been transformed, made over, built up into acceptable raw material for citizenship. The present governor of the island is Beekman Win-

Porto Rico now has more than a milllon people. About three-fifths of them are whites. The rest are mulattoes and full blood negroes, though of the Wood, Grain, Hay, Straw and latter class there are not more than 60,000. Illiteracy has been greatly reduced. Disease has been combated by cleanliness with surprisingly beneficial results. The new Porto Rico has advanced further in eight years than the old Porto Rico advanced in four Telephone Calls Commercial, No. 68

Buttermilk and the Skin. Buttermilk as a cosmetic and general beautifier is highly recommended by certain persons who have experimented with the use of this fluid. After any outdoor sport or a late dance, when the body needs refreshing, the buttermilk bath is the thing, says one of these enthusiasts. But to produce really-significant results one must bathe in it nightly, first wetting the body all over thoroughly and letting the milk stay on a few minutes, then carefully drying it by patting with a soft towel. The effects are refreshing in the extreme. For removing tan and sunburn in summer and chapping and roughening in winter there is nothing quite so good as washing the face in buttermile according to the experience of

Thread.

Many sewers err in using too coarse cotton both on the machine and in hand sewing, and sometimes it is so coarse that the cloth will tear away from it. The thread should be chosen with regard to the thread or fabric of the goods and the object of the work. For buttonholes and sewing on buttons a coarse thread is needed; for gatherings, medium coarse; for stitching on the machine, fine, and for hand hemming, finer still. Many sewers will find that No. 80 will be better where they have been using No. 60. Keep the workbasket always well supplied with all commonly used numbers of cotton and plenty of needles of all sizes, different darning needles, millinery and glove needles.



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