

### Stories Told of Prominent Men.



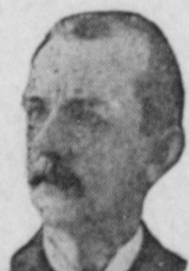
FEDOR GOLOVIN.

FEDOR GOLOVIN, president of the second Russian duma, has a post of exceptional responsibility. Should the members of the duma follow such a course as to prevent an early dissolution of the body and yet effect needed reforms the threatened revolution may be averted. To guide the duma through the difficulties lying before it is no easy task. President Golovin has had a career which gives his colleagues hope that he may prove equal to the emergency. He is forty years old and is a man of energy who through a long continued reign of turbulence has managed to hold the confidence of the people. He was president of the Moscow zemstvo during the regime of the Grand Duke Sergius, who was assassinated and who was one of the foremost reactionaries of the court circle.

M. Golovin is a Constitutional Democrat and represents Moscow in the duma. Though his party has only 100 votes in that body, he received 331 votes for president because the more radical factions united on him instead of supporting the candidate of the conservatives, who received only ninety-one votes. President Golovin was treated with cordiality when he was received in audience by Emperor Nicholas, a fact that has given hope to those who look for some good results from the work of the present Russian parliament.

Winthrop Murray Crane, the junior senator from Massachusetts, was toasted at a dinner in Boston recently as "the next president of the United States." Governor Guild, in speaking of the suggestion in a speech following this toast, remarked, "Massachusetts may again have not merely a vice president like Wilson, but a president, as in the days of the Adamses."

At Washington Senator Crane is coming to be known as the best "mixer" in the upper branch of congress. He is credited with being very clever in bringing about his plans or carrying a point without giving offense.



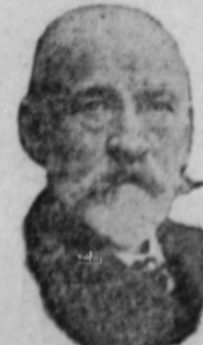
SENATOR W. M. CRANE.

One of his friends is Senator Piles of Washington. Piles is a new member. One day Crane heard that Piles intended to make a set speech. He gumshoed up to Piles' desk, which is on the rear row on the Republican side, and said:

"Piles, I hear Senator Flint is going to make a speech. Now, you and Flint are from the Pacific coast, the same part of the country, you know. You go to Flint and tell him it will be folly for him to begin talking so soon. Tell him he wants to observe the unwritten law and sit quietly until he gets warm in his chair. Of course I know he will make a good speech, but you will agree with me that it is better for him to refrain for a time, and you can tell him with the utmost propriety."

Piles got red and hit his lips, but he didn't make a speech.

Nearly nineteen years have elapsed since the Society of the Army of the Cumberland determined upon the erection of a statue of General Philip H. Sheridan in Washington. Congress authorized the erection of such a statue in 1889 and appropriated \$40,000 for the purpose, afterward adding \$10,000 to this amount. The Army of the Cumberland raised about \$5,000, making \$55,000 altogether which was made available for the expense of the statue. The commission for executing the work was given to the dean of the American fraternity of sculptors, John Q. A. Ward, and he has been engaged upon it for about fifteen years. He hoped that the statue would prove his masterpiece and has submitted several models, only to have them rejected by the committee. He did execute one model that satisfied the committee, but, curiously enough, that did not satisfy Mr. Ward himself, and he destroyed it. Mrs. Sheridan, widow of the general, says the likeness of her husband in the latest Ward model is not a good one. The contract with Mr. Ward for the execution of the work has at last been canceled. Two statues of great men by this sculptor, those of Garfield and General Thomas, now ornament the city of Washington, and he intended that the Sheridan statue should surpass them both.



JOHN Q. A. WARD.

Mr. Ward will be seventy-seven in June. Last July he surprised his friends by taking a third wife. Among his best known works are the statue of Washington in front of the sub-treasury, New York; the statue of Becher in front of the borough hall, Brooklyn, and an idealistic piece entitled "The Indian Hunter."

Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the American Review of Reviews, is one of the scholars, writers and students of practical affairs with whom President Roosevelt often compares notes. Upon

the judgment of these thinkers he places much reliance in making up his estimates of social and political conditions and outlining his policy. Dr. Shaw has given much study to the questions pertaining to the railroads which are now exciting so large a share of public attention. He affirms that "the mismanagement of insurance companies has been a mere passing trifle when compared with the mismanagement of American railroad interests," a statement the revelations made by the Interstate Commerce Commission go far to confirm. His view of the situation gains added interest from the fact that he is accustomed to breakfast with the president twice a month and to discuss men and affairs with him over coffee and rolls. Dr. Shaw attributes the present deplorable conditions in respect to the railroads to "the fact that the railroad system has been used for making a set of individuals rich at the expense of the country's prosperity."

The noted editor was born in Shandong, Butler county, O., in 1857 and graduated in 1879 from Iowa college. For the decade following his graduation he was engaged in newspaper work, in postgraduate study at Johns Hopkins university, in travel abroad and in writing for magazines. He took his first lessons in journalism on a small paper and knows from experience all about setting type, making up forms and running a press. He has received the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. and was offered a professorship at Cornell university in 1891, but refused it in order to found the American Review of Reviews, which he has since edited. He was one of the pioneers in the study of municipal government, and his magazine articles and books on the subject have exerted a wide influence in effecting reforms in this field.

Robert Hichens, author of "The Call of the Blood," receives many letters from those who have read his latest work. He has been quite accustomed to this inevitable consequence of successful authorship, but one letter which he recently received was quite out of the usual line. It was from a woman in Cuba and read:

Dear Sir—A friend and myself have made a bet about you. He thinks that you are not a Catholic, and I think you are. Please let me know about this at once, so that the bet may be decided. P. S.—If I am wrong, don't bother about letting me know.

It was on almost the last day of the last session of the Fifty-ninth congress that Senator William P. Frye of Maine startled the senate by a remark which might have been mistaken for profanity. He was on his feet making a report from his committee on commerce on several minor bills, a duty he performs frequently and which as a rule attracts little interest or attention.



SENATOR WILLIAM P. FRYE.

Suddenly raising his voice, Mr. Frye exclaimed, "If I can get immediate consideration for that dam bill, I will promise the senate not to report another dam bill this session."

Amid general laughter the bill was passed, and the dam will be built across certain shoals on the Savannah river.

Lloyd Griscom, the new ambassador to Italy, described at a dinner in Washington a diplomatic game of baseball in Brazil.

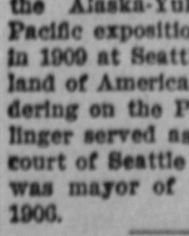
"An Englishman," he said in the course of his description, "caught for his side, though the poor fellow was strange to the catcher's box. The Englishman grew confused in the second inning, missed a ball, and it struck him on the nose, keeling him over."

"What was it?" he said feebly, as he came to.

"A foul—only a foul," said the umpire.

"Man alive," said the Englishman, "I thought it was a mule."

In view of the responsibilities attaching to administration of the public lands of the United States and the tendency for abuses to arise in connection with their occupation and development it is important to have a man of exceptional ability and integrity in the post of commissioner of the general land office. Richard A. Ballinger, who was recently named for this position by President Roosevelt, is said to possess such qualities. He is a lawyer of prominence of Seattle and is second vice president of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which is to be held in 1909 at Seattle to exploit the north-land of America and the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean. Mr. Ballinger served as judge of the superior court of Seattle from 1893 to 1897 and was mayor of the city from 1904 to 1906.



R. A. BALLINGER.

The Great Problem. "Miss Smith has written a problem novel, hasn't she?" "Yes." "What is the problem?" "How to make it sell."—Life.

### The Immigration Problem Today.

ONE of the results of the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast was the passage by the recent congress of a new immigration law. Had it not been for the urgency of the situation created by the exclusion of Japanese from San Francisco schools and the desire to get on the statute books certain provisions which would enable the federal government to meet this emergency it is doubtful whether any new law would have been enacted by the Fifty-ninth congress. There was much difference of opinion on the subject, and it was only when the argument was used that the passage of the bill then under consideration might mean warding off a war with Japan that the lawmakers got together and put the bill through. The new law contains various additional restrictions in respect to immigration, and it is expected that the much discussed provision respecting passports, which was incorporated in it at the urgent solicitation of the president, will operate to keep Japanese coolies from landing on the Pacific coast.

But the last word on the subject of immigration has by no means been spoken with the passage of this law. To ascertain what further procedure should be taken in the direction of restricting immigration or directing the movements of those who come to this country from foreign lands congress authorized the creation of a commission to study the subject and make a report on it when the nation's lawmakers again assemble. The president will use its report as the basis of recommendations to congress on this matter.

In addition to this the department of commerce and labor has begun the formation of a division of information in the bureau of immigration and naturalization to promote the beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States so that they may go where laborers are most needed. Quite a number of states in the south are making special efforts to obtain immigrants so that the "labor famine" from

induced many foreign workmen to come to this country, promising them free passage and occupation on arrival. The question was raised whether this action came under the scope of the provision of the immigration laws barring out contract labor. Attorney General Bonaparte has just rendered a decision to the effect that the immigrants landed in South Carolina last fall as the result of the immigration commissioner's operations abroad are legally in this country, but that such immigrants could be excluded under the operation of the law recently enacted. There is much perturbation in Hawaii over this interpretation of the law because the Hawaiians are making special efforts to get Europeans to settle in their islands.

The new division in the department of commerce and labor which is to deal with this subject will assist officials of states and territories in promoting distribution of immigrants to points where their labor is most needed. As is well known, the great problem in connection with immigration into this country is concerned with the propensities of the new arrivals to settle down in the big cities, especially New York, instead of seeking the broad fields of the western country and the plantations of the south, where they would find conditions best for their advancement in material prosperity and rapid Americanization. Frank P. Sargent, United States commissioner of immigration, in his report for the year 1905 said, "Of the 162,134 agricultural and farm laborers who came to this country last year only 7 went to North Carolina, 22 to South Carolina, 29 to Georgia and 48 to Alabama."

The great majority of the immigrants to the United States land in New York, and the first American soil they touch is that of Ellis Island. The population of the country is now being increased by immigration at the rate of a million a year.

### MRS. EDDY'S LONG LOST SON.

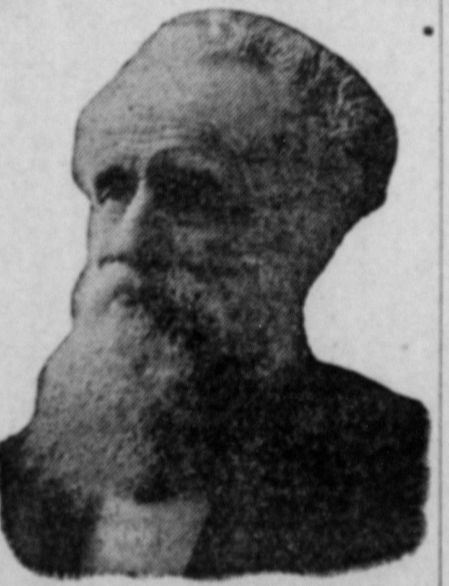
George W. Glover and His Suit Against Christian Science Leaders.

One of the most discussed personalities of the day is Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, founder of Christian Science, now eighty-six years of age. Her beliefs, writings, career and bodily health have been the subject of innumerable articles in magazines and the daily press, and but recently the public was surprised by the announcement that her only son, George W. Glover of Lead City, S. D., had begun suit for an accounting of the Christian Science leader's financial affairs on the ground that she was incompetent to manage them. Mr. Glover was joined in this suit by his daughter, Mary Baker Glover, and Mrs. Eddy's nephew, George W. Baker. Mr. Glover claims that his mother is so enfeebled in body and weakened in mind as to be unable to give the attention to her business affairs which they demand and that she is surrounded by those who prevent her from having natural and proper intercourse with her relatives. Mr. Glover has been engaged in mining and was on a trip east in



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which they have suffered may be ended. Prominent among them is South Carolina, which created the office of immigration commissioner and made an appropriation for his expenses on a European trip by means of which he



### Is Your Boy or Girl Thin or Nervous?

Parents do not seem to realize the great importance of curing nervousness in their children. They call in a doctor for a cough or a cold, but nervousness does not strike them as being serious enough. It is. A thin, nervous child rarely develops into a strong, healthy man or woman. More often nervous conditions become chronic and the child becomes a life-long, delicate, nervous invalid.

You can positively cure nervousness in your child with

**Rexall**  
**Americantis Elixir**

This remarkable remedy supplies phosphorus in soluble form to the body, tones and quiets the nerves and brings them to a normal, permanently healthy condition. The first bottle will convince you of the genuine merit of this remedy. Your duty to your child should urge you to try it.

75 Cents Per Bottle

THE FAIRNESS OF THIS **Rexall** GUARANTEE will appeal to every parent. If Americanitis does not benefit your child, just bring us back your empty bottle and tell us so, and we'll promptly hand you back your money. That shows our confidence in this remedy. There's nothing dangerous about Americanitis. We'll give you the entire formula upon request.

**GREEN'S PHARMACY**  
THE **Rexall** STORE

this connection when he called on his mother at Concord, N. H. According to his statement, the visit lasted but three-quarters of an hour, and Mrs. Eddy did not ask him to spend the night, explaining that there were no accommodations in the house.

Mr. Glover's history is quite out of the ordinary. He is the son of Mrs. Eddy and her first husband, George Washington Glover, to whom she was married in 1843, when twenty-two years old. They went to live in Wilmington, S. C., but six months after their arrival Mr. Glover died of yellow fever, and the young widow returned to her father's home in New England, where her son was born. As she had no way to care for him he was given to the charge of another family at about four years of age. Mrs. Eddy wrote as follows of this incident:

"My dominant thought in marrying again was to get back my child, but after our marriage his stepfather was not willing he should have a home with me. A plot was consummated for keeping us apart. The family to whose care he was committed very soon removed to what was then regarded as the far west. Later a letter was read to my little son informing him that his mother was dead and buried. Without my knowledge a guardian was appointed for him, and I was then informed that my son was lost. Every means within my power was employed to find him, but without success. We never met again until he had reached the age of thirty-four, had a wife and two children and by a strange providence had learned that his mother still lived."

No use in going out of town when you want job printing—THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT can do it for you.

Fully one-half of the fattery in the world is to be found on tombstones.

Even after a woman becomes a Mrs. she may discover that things go amiss.

**A Safe and Sure Cough Cure.**

**Kemp's Balsam**

Does not contain Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or "habit-forming" drug.

There is no Narcotic in Kemp's Balsam.

Nothing of a poisonous or harmful character enters into its composition. This clean and pure cough cure cures coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It has saved thousands from consumption.

It has saved thousands of lives.

A 25c. bottle contains 40 doses.

At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1. Don't accept anything else.

**Conrad Weiser's Grave.**

The Patriotic Order Sons of America, in Berks county, with a membership of over 9,000, have decided to erect a monument over the grave of Conrad Weiser a distinguished pioneer in the settlement of this part of the State. He was prominent in the early history of Northumberland county, and some of the Weisers in Union county can claim relationship with the distinguished pioneer. His intercourse with the Indians extended into Centre county and some claim relationship, among which are the family of Jeremiah Hains, dec'd, Miles township also Mrs. W. F. Reeder, of Bellefonte.

**Old Odd Fellow Dead.**

John Badger, 87 years old, familiarly known as "Father Badger," died at his home in Millburg, Monday night 18. He was the oldest and one of the most prominent citizens of the place. For years he conducted a tailoring establishment. He was the oldest Odd Fellow in that section and a charter member of Crescent Lodge, No. 179. He was very prominent in Odd Fellowship, and a few years ago a gold medal of honor was conferred upon him by the members of the order.

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It is another satisfaction to know that you get full measure, good weight and at honest prices.

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SOUTH BEND and UNIVERSAL Plows, Harrows, Potato Planters, Corn Planters.

McCORMICK Binders, Mowers, Rakes and Tedders. A complete line of Farm Machinery and implements.

FERTILIZERS of all kinds, and the prices run:

Acid Fertilizer, per ton . . . . . \$11.50

Phosphate and Potash per ton . . . . . 14.00

Many other grades. Prices are right.

You will do well to look us over before you buy elsewhere.

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