

Snapshots at Celebrities.



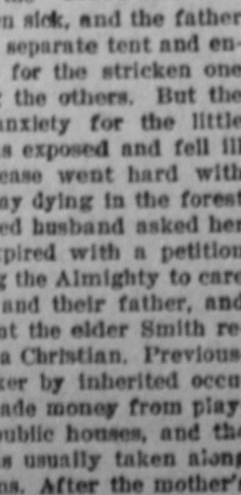
FREDERICK A. BUSSE.
The Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago, Frederick A. Busse, is postmaster of the city, and his political career came near being brought to an untimely end when the wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad near Altoona, Pa., occurred a few weeks ago and several cars were pitched down an embankment. Postmaster Busse was in one of them, and the injuries he received were so serious as to confine him to his home for some time afterward. He was propped up on pillows in his bed when the news was brought him of his nomination for mayor. He was born forty-one years ago, was educated in the public schools and began business life as a contracting teamster. Later he took up the coal business.

To go courting a young woman with a brass band is not commonly considered the best way to win her, but titled individuals who come from Europe to this country on matrimonial intent have to pursue this method whether they like it or not. The Duc de Chaulnes et de Piquigny has had the limelight played full on him during his wooing of the fair Theodora Shonts, daughter of the ex-chairman of the Panama canal commission. The writers for the press have watched the romance of Miss Shonts and the duke with Argus eyes, and the cartoonists have portrayed the French nobleman in various comic aspects little calculated to help a man along in a courtship. Miss Theodora is eighteen and is so Parisian that she talks French even



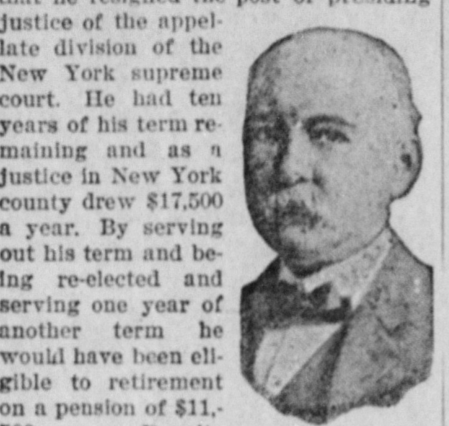
MISS SHONTS AND A CARTOON OF THE DUKE.
to her dog. The duke, who is twenty-nine, began his attentions to her abroad, and it was reported that she snubbed him at first. The duke's efforts to win her have been fated to publicity at every stage. Even when they went to a party at a hunt club near Washington the duke's luck in the matter of winning notoriety pursued him. The duke, Miss Shonts and two of her friends were speeding along in a motor car near Glen Echo, Md., and going at a pretty good clip when the town marshal undertook to make them slow up. He stood in the middle of the road waving his hands and shouting for them to stop. They didn't. He jumped out of the way just in time to escape being run down and drew his revolver. The women saw the pistol and dropped into the body of the car, which went faster than ever. Nobody was hit, but all were thoroughly frightened. The marshal said he fired only to scare the party.

Gypsy Smith, the eloquent evangelist who has been heard the past winter and present spring in many cities and towns of the United States, has great sway over the emotions of his hearers, and this is due in part to the fact that he is a child of nature rather than the product of schools and book learning. He is Rodney Smith, but is known as Gypsy Smith because he once was a real gypsy. His parents were gypsies, and he was born for forty-seven years ago in a tent in a forest not far from London, and the only home his childhood knew was his father's wagon. He had several brothers and sisters, and one day smallpox appeared in camp. One of the GYPSY SMITH, children was taken sick, and the father put the child in a separate tent and endeavored to care for the stricken one without exposing the others. But the mother in her anxiety for the little one's welfare was exposed and fell ill herself. The disease went hard with her, and as she lay dying in the forest the poor unlettered husband asked her to pray. She expired with a petition on her lips asking the Almighty to care for her children and their father, and from that moment the elder Smith resolved to live as a Christian. Previously, though a tinker by inherited occupation, he had made money from playing a violin in public houses, and the little Rodney was usually taken along to collect the coins. After the mother's



death the father began traveling about holding gospel meetings from his wagon. When Rodney was old enough he, too, decided to devote himself to a similar work, and so for thirty years he has gone, gypsy-like, around the globe turning men's thoughts to higher things.

One of the ablest jurists of the land, in the estimation of members of the bar, is Morgan J. O'Brien, who was appointed a member of the commission to decide on the sanity of Harry K. Thaw, but who resigned for fear the nervous strain incident to holding such a position might injuriously affect his health. It was only six months ago that he resigned the post of presiding justice of the appellate division of the New York supreme court. He had ten years of his term remaining and as a justice in New York county drew \$17,500 a year. By serving out his term and being re-elected and serving one year of another term he would have been eligible to retirement on a pension of \$11,500 a year. Despite these facts Judge O'Brien left the bench and went into private practice because he felt that the high expense of living in New York compelled him to seek the opportunity of making a larger income and thus providing for his family on a more liberal scale. The action of Judge O'Brien was commented on at the time as significant of the cost of keeping up a family establishment in a city of such extravagant expenditures as New York. The judge has nine children, five of them daughters. "In my plans for my future," said Judge O'Brien at the time he left the bench, "my daughters come first."



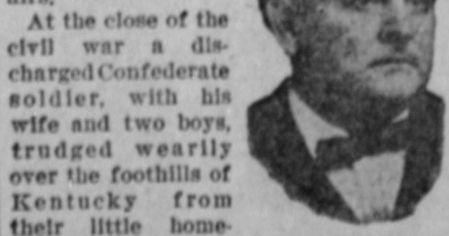
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.
Judge O'Brien was first elected to the supreme court in 1887, being then in his thirty-fifth year and the youngest man to receive such an honor in the state of New York up to that time.

Dr. Don Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan minister to the United States, who has figured in the diplomatic matters connected with the war in Central America, has been at Washington since 1899 and is one of the popular members of the diplomatic corps. He was quite a favorite with the late Secretary Hay. Between two and three years ago he was the hero of a romance that ended sadly, as it seemed at the time, for the Nicaraguan minister. He was about to marry a noted southern beauty, Mrs. Irah Dunlap Jordan, a youthful and wealthy widow of Macon, Ga., when charges were made against him which led to a postponement of the wedding. Anonymous letters written to citizens of Macon advised that the union be prevented and said that the diplomat was a penniless adventurer, who already had a wife and family, and that somewhere back in his family tree there was a branch from Africa. Senor Corea when apprised of the charges denied them, said it was an attempt at blackmail and proved by his friends at home that he had not been married before and was not of negro lineage. His fiancée at first refused to believe the charges against him and declared that her faith in the handsome Nicaraguan was unbroken. Nevertheless for some reason the engagement was broken off later on. The incident did not affect the social or political standing of Senor Corea, however, and a few weeks ago he took as his bride Miss India Bell Fleming, also a southern belle and a debutante of the season in Washington. She is the daughter of Colonel Robert I. Fleming, a Confederate veteran.



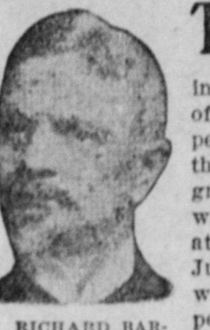
SENOR COREA.
Nothing disturbs the smiling serenity of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland. He was in a train wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad a short time ago, but did not allow the circumstance that the car in which he sat was derailed to disturb his composure. The marriage of his beautiful daughter Bessie, who had previously won honors on the stage, to an Italian of high rank and considerable wealth has not caused "Three Cent Tom," as the mayor is known on account of his fight for lower street car fares, to put on any airs.

At the close of the civil war a discharged Confederate soldier, with his wife and two boys, trudged wearily over the foothills of Kentucky from their little homestead in the village of Georgetown to Staunton, Va., for protection. One of the boys was tired and sore from the continued tramp over the hard roadways, but the other was helping him as best he could and urging him on to the place where rest awaited them. At the same time he was encouraging his downhearted father and mother with kind words.



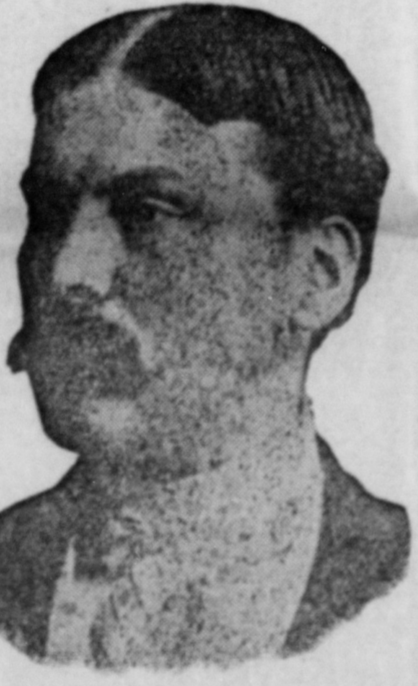
TOM L. JOHNSON.
"Don't mind, pa," he said. "I kin sell papers, an' will give you all I make."
The boy is now mayor of Cleveland. When young Johnson told his father that he would sell papers to help him along, he was just eleven years old. In the five weeks immediately following Lee's surrender he proved that he had the head of a financier. In that period he earned \$58.

The Trend Toward World's Peace.



RICHARD BARTHOLDT.
THE year 1907 is to witness two notable gatherings in the interest of international peace. One will be the second peace congress of the world, which will assemble at The Hague on June 15. The other will be the national peace and arbitration congress, which will begin its sessions in Carnegie hall, New York city, on April 14. The latter congress is the outcome of plans formed at the meeting of the American Peace society in Boston last year. It will convene at a critical moment in the world's history, when the nations of the world are on the point of sending delegations to the second Hague congress. The national congress in New York will be for the United States a counterpart of a conference of the Interparliamentary union in the international field.

It is hoped that the congress at Carnegie hall will crystallize American sentiment on the subject of arbitration and demonstrate to the American delegates to the second Hague conference and also to the governments of Europe that the people of this republic favor every progressive idea which is practical at the present time and are ready to move steadily toward the substitution of a system of law, duly declared and administered, for war in international affairs. The concerted movement among statesmen for a system of international arbitration was initiated in 1857 by the labor members of the British parliament and resulted in the organization of the Interparliamentary union in 1889. This union now consists of over 2,000 members, all of whom have seats in some national parliament. Now that a duly constituted international peace court is established it is felt that there should be an international peace congress having definite relations to the peace court and representing the people of the nations over which The Hague tribunal assumes jurisdiction. The Interparliamentary union at its last session urged that such an international



MAARTEN MAARTENS.
legislature should have stated times for meeting and stated duties to perform, with its subordinate national branches in the different countries. When the czar of Russia called together the first Hague conference the invitation was extended only to the twenty-six nations which had diplomatic representatives at St. Petersburg. At the coming Hague conference there will be delegations from forty-five countries, representing practically every civilized nation of the globe. The Interparliamentary union has advocated and the nations have agreed that the second Hague conference, or world congress, shall take up these four propositions for its chief discussion: First, that the congress representing the nations assemble hereafter automatically and periodically; second, that a model arbitration treaty be drawn; third, that the question of disarmament be discussed, and, fourth, that contraband of war be defined.

The discussions at the coming national congress in New York will naturally be along these practical lines. The president of the congress is Andrew Carnegie, who has been so actively identified with the peace movement from the first. One of the vice presidents and the chairman of the important legislative committee is Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, who was president of the American Interparliamentary group at last year's session of the Interparliamentary union in London. It happened that the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh was set for April 11 and that Mr. Carnegie invited a number of distinguished foreigners to be his guests on the occasion. They will therefore be enabled to attend the arbitration congress in New York, which begins its sessions but four days later, closing on April 17. Among these distinguished guests will be Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French senate and head of the French section of the international peace conference; Baron Descamps of Belgium, minister of state and member of The Hague court of arbitration; J. M. W. Van der Poorten-Schwartz (Maarten Maartens), the Dutch author and traveler, whose works are so popular in this country; W. T. Stead, editor of the English Review of Reviews, and C. F. Moberly Bell of the London Times.

MERRY AND ZELAYA.

Uncle Sam's Envoy and His Trouble With Nicaragua's Chief Executive.
The experiences of William Lawrence Merry, the United States minister to Nicaragua, who recently became persona non grata to President Zelaya of that republic, read like some of the adventures of Richard Harding Davis' characters in the latter's stories of Latin-American republics. Minister Merry's troubles with the Nicaraguan executive occurred in connection with the war between that state and Honduras. Mr. Merry is sixty-five years old and a native of New York. As a boy he went to sea and in time became commander of steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans engaged in the California trade. For years his home was in San Francisco, and he was for some time president of the San Francisco chamber of commerce. Becoming interested in the promotion of



WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY.
trade between Nicaragua and the United States, he acted as agent for several steamship companies in Nicaragua and was president of the North American Navigation company. He was consul general of Nicaragua on the Pacific coast of the United States for a time and was an active supporter of the Nicaraguan canal project and of maritime development of Pacific ports. He is the author of several works on these subjects. In 1897 he was appointed United States minister to Nicaragua, San Salvador and Costa Rica.

It is denied that Mr. Merry was expelled from Nicaragua by President Zelaya or that he had a fist fight with the Nicaraguan president, but incidents which occurred put an end to pleasant relations between the two. Mr. Merry claims that his correspondence was tampered with by direction of Zelaya. The minister closed his legation and was about to sail from Corinto, Nicaragua, to Costa Rica when an American vessel came into port, whose captain reported that the Nicaraguan authorities had infringed upon his rights. Minister Merry went aboard the vessel, the Barracouta, and as the Nicaraguan minister of war had threatened to visit her with an armed force the American diplomat authorized her captain to arm his crew and officers, attach the hose to the fire pipes and be ready to defend the ship by means of hot water. Captain Merry then sent to the hotel for his baggage, hoisted the legation flag to the mainmast and gave notice that the ship for the time being was the American legation and American territory. The Nicaraguans thereupon abandoned their contemplated assault, and no bloodshed occurred nor were the Nicaraguans even given an impromptu hot shower bath.

IN COMMAND IN CUBA.

Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry and His Important Assignments.
Brigadier General Thomas Henry Barry, who recently succeeded Brigadier General Theodore J. Wint in command of the American troops in Cuba, is a member of the general staff of the army. General Wint was ordered home on three months' leave for illness. While at Hampton Roads equipping the first expedition to Cuba he suffered from ptomaine poisoning, but recovered, as it was supposed, and went to the island with his command. His illness returned and it was thought advisable he should go to a colder climate. General Barry while in Cuba will retain his place on the general staff, but will be succeeded in his duties in Washington temporarily by General W. P. Duvall.

General Barry is considered one of the best experts in the army on tactics and recently returned from a trip abroad undertaken for the purpose of inspecting foreign maneuvers. He is a native of New York and fifty-one years of age, is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of the United States Military academy, and his military service includes a long list of important assignments. He was a member of the China relief expedition and served in the Philippines.

Sore Throat or Mouth

When the mouth or throat is irritated or diseased you have the common ailment of Sore Mouth or Sore Throat. If not quickly cured, you are in danger of contracting more serious or even fatal maladies such as Croup, Quinsy, Tonsillitis or Diphtheria. Nothing in the world will cure Sore Throat or Sore Mouth so quickly, so surely as TONSILINE because TONSILINE is the one remedy especially made for that purpose. It has never failed. You'll need TONSILINE one of these days, or some night when the drug store is closed—better have a bottle ready at home when you need it most. 25 and 50 cents. The Tonsiline Co., Canton, Ohio.

RALPH W. TYLER.

Ohio Negro Mentioned For Customs Collector of Cincinnati.
Peculiar political happenings have made a national figure of Ralph W. Tyler, a colored citizen of Columbus, O. It was reported not long ago that President Roosevelt contemplated appointing a negro to the important office of collector of customs of Cincinnati as an effective answer to the charge of Senator Foraker of Ohio that hostility to the negro race was shown in the now celebrated order regarding the colored soldiers who were involved in the Brownsville affair. Mr. Tyler's name was soon afterward mentioned in connection with the appointment. He is a protege of Booker T. Washington and was recommended to the president by the noted colored educator. When the senate committee



RALPH W. TYLER.
on military affairs was engaged in discussion of the Brownsville trouble a few days ago, a witness named Winter Washington was called to testify by Senator Foraker. Senator Overman asked the Ohio member if the name of the witness was Booker Washington. "No," replied Mr. Foraker; "Booker Washington is too busy attending to his senatorial duties to come here." He referred to the interest displayed by Professor Washington in having a negro appointed to a federal position in Ohio, patronage which had been regarded as belonging to the senators from Ohio. Mr. Tyler has risen in the world by

industry and fairness to the duties imposed upon him. His first position was that of janitor of the Dispatch building in Columbus. The former owner of the newspaper, W. D. Bricknell, rewarded his diligence by sending him to night school, where he studied bookkeeping and shorthand. Mr. Bricknell then took him into his office as his stenographer. He also edited a column in the paper for negroes and served as society editor, discharging his duties in the latter capacity with such tact that he was admitted as a reporter into the most exclusive houses of the city. He became cashier of the company, with authority over the payment of all bills. He saved his earnings and speculated in real estate and, making money, purchased a barber shop and employed men to run it. He then added other shops and finally found himself the owner of five, all paying him a good revenue. He now has considerable property, owns a fine residence in one of the best sections of Columbus, is married and has several children whom he is giving a first class education.

Sauce For the Gender.
The modern wife is beginning to astonish the modern husband. A man came home at 3 a. m. He took off his shoes on the front doorstep. Then he unlocked the door and went cautiously upstairs on tiptoe, holding his breath. But light was streaming through the keyhole of the bedroom door. With a sigh he paused. Then he opened the door and entered. His wife stood by the bureau fully dressed, "I didn't expect you'd be sitting up for me, my dear," he said. "I haven't been," she said. "I just came in myself."—New Voice.

"Teddy, is there no school today?"
"Sure! Yer don't suppose jest 'cause I'm playin' hooky dat dey'd close up de school, do yer?"—Judge.

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It has saved thousands of lives.
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