

Mentioned In The Dispatches.



WILLIAM T. STEAD.

THE noted London editor William T. Stead was one of the first men invited by Andrew Carnegie to attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. He is one of the distinguished Europeans to whom Mr. Carnegie extended similar invitations, and in speaking of the matter on landing in the United States the eminent editor and reformer said:

"It rarely falls to the lot of a man to receive such a free handed invitation as Mr. Carnegie extended to me and I suppose to my fellow guests also. The last time he was on the other side of the Atlantic he said to me:

"Mr. Stead, I want you to come over to America and take part in the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. I've asked about forty or fifty other people, all of them well known in the various activities of life, to come also. This Carnegie Institute is the biggest thing I've done yet. I've spent over £2,000,000 on it. When you come, bring your wife or your daughter or both of them with you. I want you to go where you please, to see what you please, and from the time you cross your doorstep until you recross it again it won't cost you a cent."

"I accepted the invitation for myself and wife. A short time ago I received a communication from one of the officials of the Carnegie Institute. It inclosed an order for such passage tickets as I needed to America, good on any of the eight best lines. The order also called for return tickets on any of the same eight lines. It informed me that during my stay we would be Mr. Carnegie's guests at the Hotel Belmont and that our host had made arrangements with the treasury department to have all the baggage of his guests on this occasion passed through the New York customs without inspection."

Before returning home Mr. Stead will attend the national arbitration and peace congress in New York.

Since the investigation into the Pennsylvania capitol scandal started Samuel W. Pennypacker, who was governor during the capitol's construction, has been on the rack a good deal, and the cartoonists have often pictured him in a worried state of mind. Shortly after the inquiry commenced a newspaper man who sought a statement from him on the subject of the charges of graft received a reply which was a crusher. On being pressed for a declaration as to why such extravagance had occurred in connection with the building of the capitol the ex-governor said it would not be proper for him to speak at that time and added:

"Celerity should be contempered by cunctation, or, as Virgil says, 'Festina lente,' or, in other words, 'Go slow.'"

The newspaper man consulted several dictionaries, but is still guessing



EX-GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER AND A CARTOONIST'S PICTURE OF HIM.

what it means to contemper celerity with cunctation.

Knowing that iron was accustomed to bring high prices in the furnishing of the new capitol, the auctioneers at a recent sale in Lederachsville, Pa., raised the price of old iron for the governor. The latter was on a hunt for relics. Among the articles offered was an iron handle eighteen inches long and weighing about ten pounds. The same kind of iron usually brings half a cent a pound; but, inasmuch as the handle had 1750 engraved on it, the auctioneer had no difficulty in making Mr. Pennypacker pay 50 cents.

Patrick Henry Morrissey, who was a leading figure in the negotiations for a settlement of the threatened strike of western conductors and trainmen, is grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. This position he has occupied since 1895. He is a native of Bloomington, Ill., and forty-five years of age. He graduated from the Bloomington High school and began his railroad career as a clerk in the office of the Chicago and Alton road. After service as a brakeman and as a conductor, he became a clerk in the general office of the road.



PATRICK H. MORRISSEY.

Then he became interested in the work of organization of his fellow trainmen and has been prominent in that work since 1878. He married Miss Anna K. Brackwald in 1887.

Ambassador Lloyd C. Griscom, who was the hero of an exciting fire at the American embassy in Rome a short time ago, has only been a resident of the Eternal City for a few weeks. He

succeeded Henry White as American ambassador to Italy on the promotion of the latter to the embassy at Paris. Mr. Griscom was returning from Easter services at the American church in Rome when he saw flames issuing from the roof of the ancient palace he engaged as his home on arrival in Rome.



LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

He was the first to give the alarm and helped fight the fire, burning his fingers and scorching his hair in so doing. Mr. Griscom's promotion in the diplomatic service has been very rapid and is due to the remarkable ability with which he has discharged one after another of the important tasks imposed upon him. He distinguished himself especially while charge d'affaires at Constantinople, as minister to Persia and as minister to Japan. There was an interesting coincidence in connection with his stay in Japan. While a student at the University of Pennsylvania he had as a chum a young Japanese between whom and himself there was an affinity and with whom after graduation he traveled extensively in the old world. They lost track of each other for some years, but on arriving at the Japanese capital as the representative of the United States he was met by his old college friend, whom he discovered to his surprise and pleasure was Baron Iwasaki, head of one of the largest shipping firms in the empire and perhaps the richest man in the Japanese empire.

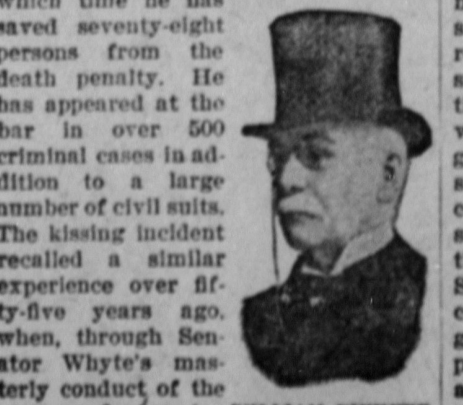
One of the most striking incidents of the day is the choice of General Louis Botha as premier of the Transvaal under his new statute as a self governing colony of Great Britain. It does not seem long since General Botha was fighting the British, and fighting with all the courage and vigor of his stout hearted and enduring race. Indeed, it is less than half a dozen years since the present premier was at the head of the Boer forces, for he succeeded General Joubert as the Boer commander in chief and headed the foes of England in the battle of Colenso and during the rest of the war. That it should be possible for him to become in so short a time the premier of the colony is cited as an evidence of the liberality and



PREMIER BOTHA AND HIS WIFE.

magnanimity of the English in dealing with the men who were so recently in arms. By the elections held not long ago in the Transvaal the Het Volk, or Boer party, obtained ascendancy, and it was by virtue of this fact that General Botha became premier. His views have changed, however, since he was in arms against British authority in the Transvaal. A visit to England after the war convinced him that the future of his people lay in acceptance of the fact of British conquest and in development under the British flag. It was his wife, a descendant of Robert Emmet, who aided in bringing about peace between the Boers and the British when the hopelessness of the struggle of the former had been made evident. General Botha does not desire that the fight the Boer warriors made shall be forgotten. Speaking of his ruined farmhouse in Zululand, he said to a foreign visitor some years ago: "I shall leave it as it is. I shall never rebuild it. I wish my children to see what we have suffered for our country."

There was a dramatic scene in a court in Maryland a short time ago when Mrs. Josephine Kelly implanted a kiss upon the cheek of the venerable United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte after her acquittal, through his efforts, of the murder of her sister. Senator Whyte at eighty-three is not only active as a lawmaker, but as an attorney at the bar, and he has been in practice for over sixty years, during which time he has saved seventy-eight persons from the death penalty. He has appeared at the bar in over 500 criminal cases in addition to a large number of civil suits. The kissing incident recalled a similar experience over fifty-five years ago, when, through Senator Whyte's masterly conduct of the case and burning eloquence, a ship captain named Davis was acquitted of the charge of bringing a cargo of slaves from the Congo. Engaging in the slave trade was then a capital offense, and had the accused man been convicted he would have forfeited his life. When the verdict of not guilty was rendered the bronzed mariner leaped from the prisoner's dock, threw his arms around the neck of his defender and sobbed like a child. The case was a noted one and was tried before Judge Giles of the circuit court and Chief Justice Taney of the United States supreme court. It proved to be the last of its kind to be tried in this country.



WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE.

Preserving the Coal Supply.

EXPERTS figure that if the people of the United States keep on using coal at the rate they have been doing the supply of the country will give out some time during the next century. Of course that time is some distance ahead, and few persons are given to worrying as to what may happen after they are dead. Still it must be admitted that the present generation has a duty in connection with posterity, and in numerous ways society recognizes this fact.

The preservation of the forests is based on the idea that it is the duty of state and nation to have a care for the welfare of coming generations, and great importance is attached to the laws passed on this subject and to the work of forestry commissions, especially that of the national forestry service forming a part of the United States department of agriculture. Strange to say, comparatively little attention has hitherto been paid in this country to the preservation of the coal supply. The recent action of the president in withdrawing from sale coal lands belonging to the people caused many persons to think about the subject for the first time. At a conference of a subcommittee of the senate committee on public lands at the White House last February President Roosevelt expressed the view that there ought to be legislation by congress for the preservation of the coal, petroleum and gas lands of the government.

Those participating in the conference, besides the president and members of the subcommittee, were James R. Garfield, now secretary of the interior; Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry service, and Charles D. Walcott, then director of the government geological survey. Two bills providing for reservation from sale of government mineral lands were then before the senate for consideration, one introduced by Senator La Follette and another by Senator Nelson. The president has stated that "mineral fuels, like the forests and navigable streams, should be treated as public utilities."



EDWARD W. PARKER AND CHARLES D. WALCOTT.

Comment on this statement has been made to the effect that the view involves a considerable change in our national policy, and the suggestion is offered that had such a policy been entered on half a century ago there would today be far less agitation over the dangers of concentrated wealth and the power of gigantic corporations.

The proclamation of the president withdrew from sale temporarily and pending action by congress determining the disposition to be made of them about 64,000,000 acres of coal lands. They are mostly in the Rocky mountain region and on the Pacific coast, as the coal lands of the east long ago passed into private hands.

Much has been done by the governmental bureau known as the geological survey to acquaint the public with the natural resources of the public domain. This extensive work was carried on for many years under the director of the survey, Charles D. Walcott, who was recently chosen secretary of the Smithsonian institution. The coal expert of the survey, Edward W. Parker, who was for some years editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal and who served on the anthracite coal strike commission in 1902, has recently presented some interesting figures as to the coal production of the United States. More coal is produced in this country than in any other, and it is generally supposed that the supply is practically inexhaustible, large enough at least to last for several thousand years. But the increase in the rate of consumption in recent years has been startlingly great, and in the judgment of experts the country's supply would last scarcely 200 years if the rate continued to increase as now. At the present rate of consumption Pennsylvania's anthracite area will be exhausted, it is estimated, in about seventy-five years.

It is urged that in future public mineral lands should be leased, not sold, and in this way the government might retain control of them and prevent waste and monopolization, with its attendant abuses, while at the same time obtaining from them revenue with which to lighten the taxes of the country.

DER PENNSYLVANIER



Wischer Druder!—D'r Hans Riefboome un die Mollie Peyer hen ferzich geheert. Do is nau weiter nix berbei. Se sen zwoe Johr mit enanner gange un mer hot erpette fenne, daß so ebbs häppent. Wie's nau halt mol so d'r Gebrauch is, hen d'r Hans un die Mollie ah en Hochzigtripp gemacht. Des ganz Stüdel war uf die Bee, wie se noch em Dipoh gefahrt sen for die Trehn zu nemme. Die Rärtrisch, was se hiegefahrte hot, hot en bar alte Ruhbells anhangie g'hat, un am Dipoh war en Hause junge Kerls un Mäd, was ebant en Buschel Reis geschmiffe haive. Es war en grobe Zeit, un d'r Hans un die Mollie ware froh, wie die Trehn ausgefart hot, Es war ausgefart worre, se hie noch Buffalo gehne un wotte befunders ah die Reigte falls sehnne, was im Winter noch viel scherner wäre, as wie im Summer. Acht Dag ware se fort un d'r Hans segt, se hätte bischupr den Wasserfall gehne — zu grohartig for zu befertene.

Es is uns spohig vorkomme, daß ee so wenig verzählt hot un mir hen gedenkt, daß ebbs leh war. Nau hen mir die Vertellers ausgefunne un sellem Hochzigtripp. Sechs Dag vun die acht wart die junge Leit ime Hotel in Allentown un dort hot es ihne scheint' gefalle. D'r alt Dipoh, was ferlich dort war, hot die ganz Gesicht ausgefunne un uns wieder verzählt, wie er's gehert hot zum Hotelfeier. Also d'r Hans un die Mollie sen en fell hotel tumme un bed hen arg verzehert ausgegudt. D'r Hans hot gefrogt, eb se tennte en Stub haive for en bar Dag, wo Niemand se battere dit, be tohs se wäre uf ihrem Hochzigtripp. — "Schupr," segt d'r Werth, "ihr tennt en Stub haive for en Dag, oder en Woch, oder en Monat. Niemand battert sich un ihr braucht gar net runner tumme, wann ihr nix zu esse haive wot." — Do hot dann d'r junge Mann sei Name in's Buch geschrieve: "Hans Riefboome un Frah," un se hen sich grad ihr Stub weise losse. Wie se sich bis zum nächste Dwed net hen sehnne losse, do hot d'r Werth gedenkt, es mecht verleicht ebbs leh sei un er hot an ihr Thür gekloppt un gefrogt, eb se noch am Leive wäre. Verloß dich druff, mit, sen," hot d'r Hans gefahrt un gelacht. — "Soll is dann allrecht," segt d'r Werth, "Nix for ungut." Des Ding hot ihn doch gelächert. Am dritte Dag sen die Riefboome dann zum Vorfschei kumme; se hen eide ausgefunne, daß mer net alleinig vun d'r Lieb leive kann. Dweds noch em Supper hot dann d'r Hans em Werth verzählt dun seim Hochzigtripp. "Sehn, die Mollie hot allfort gewincht, daß se mol die Reigte falls sehnne, un ich selwert ah, un dorum hen mir unfer Hochzigtripp dorhie gemacht, oder daß ich's recht sag, dorhie mache welle. Wir hen en Parlor-Schlaf-Car genumme noch Buffalo, aver die Zeit, was mir gehat hen, war zum närrischwerre! Uf d'r Trehn ware en Lot Drummers un ich hab gewincht, d'r Deimel dit se hole. Des ware nau misrablige Kerls. Es scheint, se hen den Conduktor, den Porter, forz, die ganz Krub gebreht. Wann ewer, as ich for ebbs gefrogt hab, do is so en verdollter Drummer kumme un se all hen sich mit meiner junge Frah zu schaffe gemacht. Wir sen beigte in's Bett, aver vun schlöfe war tee Red. Alle Khabild is d'r

fehlte. Gener hot mich raustreue ione for mir die Feuer-Glehh zu weisse for d'r Fall, daß mer se braucht. So en Nacht! Am nächste Worge hen mir die erscht Trehn genumme noch Allentown." D'r Hans jörg. Retribution. "You don't mean to tell me that you have the nerve to defy the janitor?" whispered the flat dweller tremblingly, shutting the door fast and barring it. "To question his motives, to talk to him openly to his face? Don't do it! Don't do it! Retribution will overtake you if you do. Ten years ago, when I first took this flat, I did the same thing." Her voice trembled. "He owns the building, owns it actually, I say—bought it with his tips—and look at me now!"—New York Press.

EVEN IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN TONSILINE WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

Horhang zuridgehoive worre un so en Malefizter hot sich uf unfer Bett gehocht un angelocht, as wot er sei Stievel auszuege. Wann ich gefrogt hab, was er do wott, dann hot er gefahrt: "D, erkluhs mich — ich bin an's leh Bett gekumme." In d'r Nacht hen se uns den Blänket runnergezoge, daß mir schier verstore sen. Alle Verlestund is d'r Conduktor kumme (ah so en Drummer, wie ich leeder Gottes zu spot ausgefunne hab) un hot welle unfer Tidets sehnne. Die Tidets sen dann allemol gepunscht worre un bis mir in Buffalo ware, hen se ausgegudt wie en Porusploschier. In Buffalo sen mir in en Hotel un dort war es noch ärger. Die ganz Drummerbunde hot ah dort geflappt un alle Stund in d'r Nacht hot es an unfer Thür gekloppt un ebber hot gefrogt, eb mir ah des Gas ausgebreht hätte, oder ebber hot uns erplehnt, was mir dhun mihte, wann mir net gut

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