

Pen Pictures of Folk In the News



JOHN JACOB ESCH.

JOHN JACOB ESCH, one of the entries in the senatorial race in Wisconsin, has a reputation as one of the handsomest men in congress. He has a fine open countenance and bright sparkling eyes. His congressional service is comparatively brief, dating only from the Fifty-sixth congress. But, though not so much of a veteran in lawmaking as some of his colleagues, it fell to his lot to identify his name with what has been called the most important piece of legislation passed in some years, the railroad rate bill. He and Congressman Townsend of Michigan gave their names to the bill on this subject which was passed by the house of representatives during the session of the Fifty-eighth congress. The senate passed no bill on the subject during that session, and the similar measure which was passed in the house during the Fifty-ninth congress bore the name of Representative Hepburn of Iowa.

Congressman Esch took a leading part in the discussion of railway rate legislation and has served as a member of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. He is forty-six years of age, was born of German parents in Sparta, Wis., and is a graduate of Wisconsin university.

Mrs. Allan Macnaughtan, who when Miss Myra Kelly taught in New York's ghetto, has not forgotten the youthful Hebrews whose characters she sketched in "Little Citizens." Mrs. Macnaughtan now lives in a beautiful home among the Orange mountains, in New Jersey, about a dozen miles from New York. Her husband, who became interested in her through reading her first and most widely known book, has built a house on the summit of an elevation about a thousand feet above sea level, with a view for fifty miles around. A veranda extending across one end of the house and inclosed in glass is steam heated in winter, and from it the guests of the Macnaughtans can regale themselves with this splendid outlook.

Mrs. Macnaughtan's new story, "The Isle of Dreams," does not deal with New York's east side, but she is going back there one of these days for the scene of a future work. She had a visit not long since from one of the leading characters in "Little Citizens," Morris Mogilewsky. She had written Morris, and in relating what followed the author said:



MYRA KELLY.

"I told him where I was living, but did not on that occasion ask him to visit me. He no sooner, however, received my note than he started out to find me. He came straight across the city from the east side to the North river and boarded the first ferryboat he came to that took him to the Jersey side. Then he proceeded by trolley. He started at 10 in the morning and got to my house at 5 in the afternoon. His first words of greeting were, 'Teacher, I spent all my money.' He inquired if I were teaching, and I told him that I was not, but that instead I was writing. His face lighted up at that. I had sent him a typewritten letter, and he exclaimed, 'I noticed you wrote fine.'"

A Cincinnati minister recently criticized Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio for serving something more exhilarating than water to guests at a breakfast on Sunday morning recently given by the representative and his wife. This recalls the fact that it was the Nicholas Longworth who was the present congressman's grandfather to whom has been ascribed the honor of making the first American champagne. In a book he published about fifty-five years ago he wrote:

"I made the first champagne five years since (1847). It was produced by chance and induced me to erect a building for its manufacture and send to France for a maker."

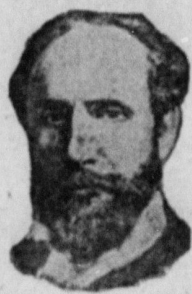
Following this event the elder Longworth imported during his thirty years' experiment with foreign grapes both for table and buffet use as follows: "Six thousand vines of the best Madeira grapes, 7,000 vines from the mountains of Jura in the vicinity of Salins, France, at which point the vine region suddenly ends."

Mr. Longworth began his investigation of the subject of making American wine as early as 1838 in the Ohio valley near Cincinnati. The Catawba grape was first brought into prominent notice and practical cultivation in America by Mr. Longworth in 1835, and to him more than to any other man in the United States we are indebted for our knowledge of grape culture in this country. He it was who induced the first worthy pioneers to enter into the enterprise and brought the first German vine dressers to the Ohio valley and the Swiss settlers to Yevay, Ind., who, under all the disadvantages of climate, soil and vines un-

known to them, persevered in their efforts with patient industry until the great culture was fully established.

The famous Swettenham incident is now closed. The pompous governor of Jamaica who told Rear Admiral Davis to take his ships and go when the latter landed in order to render assistance to the earthquake sufferers did not hold his post long after the British colonial office discovered the true state of the case. It is supposed he was politely informed that his resignation at an early date would be acceptable. At any rate it was not long in coming, and now his successor has been appointed in the person of Sydney Olivier, C. M. G., who until recently was principal clerk of the west African department of the colonial office. He is known in the United States and has special qualifications for his new post, as he

has several times been acting governor of Jamaica. He was born in 1859 and is a son of the Rev. H. A. Olivier of Winchfield. He studied at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and in Germany and in 1885 married Margaret, daughter of Homersham Cox, judge of county courts, East Kent. He entered the colonial office in 1882, was acting colonial secretary of British Honduras in 1891, auditor general of the Leeward Islands from 1895 to 1896, secretary of the West India royal commission in 1897 and in 1898 was sent to Washington to assist in reciprocity negotiations in behalf of the West Indian colonies of England. He was colonial secretary of Jamaica from 1899 to 1904, and it was during this period that he several times acted as executive. He is a poet and essayist and in describing his recreations says that they consist in "the normal forms of loafing and dilettantism."



SYDNEY OLIVIER.

District Attorney Jerome of New York was talking at a dinner about the power of speech.

"Speech, talk," he said, "if it is fast and fluent and earnest enough, will achieve miracles, turn black white, do anything. A woman went to buy an Easter bonnet not long ago. The salesman, getting his tongue slightly twisted, brought out a handsome bonnet and said rapidly and excitedly: 'A great bargain, madam—the last one left! They have all gone off like hot cakes, and no wonder—formerly \$10, now offered for \$15.' 'I'll take it,' the woman, much impressed, said hastily."

Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, who denies that he is hostile to President Roosevelt or attended a dinner given to form plans for opposing him and his policies, relates a story of the last gubernatorial campaign in the Keystone State. He avers that this was the cleanest in the history of the commonwealth.

"Only one delegate even hinted that he would like to be corrupted," declared Mr. Penrose. "That was a delegate from Clarion county, and he came to me and said, 'See here, Penrose, one of two things has got to happen—either I get my expenses to Harrisburg paid or I vote according to the dictates of my own conscience.'"

As Mark Twain and a friend were chatting at the summer home of the humorist, Quarry Farm, near Elmira, N. Y., the conversation turned to the wealth of John D. Rockefeller, says Success Magazine.

"Just think of it, Sam," said the guest, "he has more dollars than there are hairs in that vigorous old thatch of yours."

"That's nothing," replied Mr. Clemens, "I have more dollars than he has hairs in his head."

Coe I. Crawford, governor of South Dakota, is likely to lose lands of which he obtained possession some years ago in consequence of action taken by Secretary Garfield of the interior department. Not long ago charges that Governor Crawford had resorted to improper methods to obtain public land were made by Representative Mann of Illinois and published in the Congressional Record. They called forth the statement from Mr. Garfield that the transactions in question occurred so long ago that any prosecution in that connection would be debarred by the statute of limitations, but that steps would be taken to cancel the proofs by which COE I. CRAWFORD, the lands were obtained.

Governor Crawford is forty-nine years old and a native of Iowa. He graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1882 and began practice in Independence the following year. He removed to Pierre, D. T., in 1884 and in 1897 settled in Heron, S. D. He has served in the state senate and as attorney general, has been president of the State Bar association and member of the general council of the American Bar association and in 1904 was a delegate to the universal congress of lawyers and jurists at St. Louis.

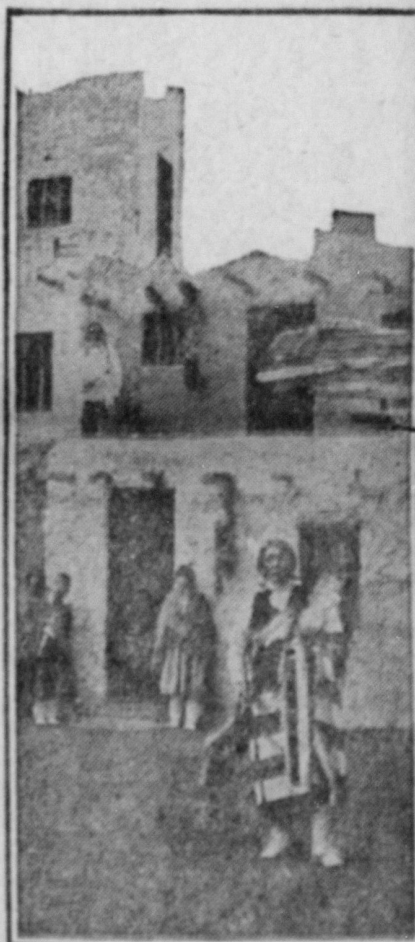
will permit visitors to take away only such pieces as they can carry without the assistance of a freight car. A leading curiosity of the forest, a petrified tree that had fallen across a ravine and formed a natural bridge of stone, had been so weakened by acts of vandalism that the government authorities had to prop it up by stone supports.

The work of the Smithsonian institution in exploring and preserving the pueblos and cliff dwellings of prehistoric times in America has been of great value, and as time goes on and congress becomes more generous it is hoped to do much more toward exploring buried cities, preserving from demolition the cliff dwellings and making the results of study and exploration accessible and intelligible to the public. An extensive work is now in progress in the exploration of the mounds

Preserving Our Genuine Antiques

IN Europe it is a common thing for the state to protect the relics of the past, the ruins of historic structures or the remains of peoples and civilizations belonging to antiquity, perhaps even to prehistoric times. In this country it is only a short time since the attention of the government has been directed toward the preservation of things pertaining to the past. But a beginning has now been made. Congress has taken action on the subject, small appropriations have been set apart, and it is hoped that as the work proceeds more funds will be forthcoming for carrying it on and thus preventing the annihilation of the records of another age. The most extensive and in many respects most interesting field for the American archaeologist is the region of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and southern Colorado, in which the ancient and oft discussed cliff dwellings and other remains of cities long since deserted are found. There has been much vandalism in connection with these relics, and danger existed lest haphazard exploration and the wanton acts of those ignorant of the value of the remains would result in the loss to posterity of much interesting data about the prehistoric peoples of America. According to the laws recently passed explorations in these regions must now be conducted by permission of the government and with a view to benefiting museums and colleges and adding to the sum of knowledge regarding these subjects. Fines may be imposed for disfiguring relics, and lands on which they are located may be reserved.

The necessity for the government to take a hand in such matters was shown in the case of the petrified forest of Arizona. In utter disregard of the scientific interest of these remains, but keenly conscious of their commercial value, enterprising persons were shipping the petrified wood away by the carload for manufacture into various articles. Then the government stepped in, and now the forest ranges



CLIFF DWELLING AND ZUNI INDIANS.

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and debris of the famous Casa Grande group of ruins in Pinal county, Ariz. Formerly cowboys used to make targets of fine jars of prehistoric make, and many a relic of the ancient cliff dwellers has been thus shattered.

The archaeologists have disputed a great deal about who the dwellers in these long deserted cities and villages were and how long ago they lived, but there is no doubt that many of the curious human habitations antedate by centuries the era of the white man in America. It is interesting to speculate upon the existence led by thousands of people for generation after generation in the homes so far above the beds of the streams in the canyons and so inaccessible that many explorers have lost their lives in the attempt to enter them.

The skill in construction shown by the builders of homes among the cliffs has often challenged admiration. In the ruin known as the Cliff palace in Colorado the stones are dressed with great care. Balconies are common, and one dwelling has been called the Balcony House because of the number of balconies found upon it. The Cliff palace has about 350 rooms, and there are in its vicinity from 300 to 400 cliff dwellings, each capable of accommodating many families.

REAR ADMIRAL BROWNSON.

New Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Is Brave and Cool Headed.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, who was recently ordered to Washington to assume the duties of chief of the bureau of navigation, was last summer honored with the important command of the Asiatic fleet. Present conditions have made it desirable that the officer in charge of the naval force of the United States stationed in the orient should be a man of exceptional ability and excellent judgment. Admiral Brownson earned promotion by his wise and tactful course while on duty in the far east. The admiral, who was born at Lyons, N. Y., in 1845 and graduated twenty years later from the Naval academy, is a good type of the American naval officer, a type which has won admiration in all the countries of the world. He has given evidence of his nerve and cool headedness on several notable occasions. As a young man of twenty-five he achieved the distinction of ridding the Pa-



east coast of a band of pirates which for some time had terrorized that part of the sea. In his encounter with the Brazilian insurgent, Admiral Mello, during the revolution of 1893 in the republic of Brazil he fired one shot from the Detroit, which was sufficient to convince the insurgent commander that the American officer meant business and that American interests must not be imperiled. Twelve years of the admiral's career have been spent in teaching and training the students of the Naval academy, as instructor in mathematics, assistant commandant, commandant and superintendent. He commanded the Yankee during the Spanish war.

The Word "Dollar."

The derivation of the word "dollar," suggested in Todd's edition of Johnson, is confirmed by the explanation of later lexicographers. In 1516 a silver mine was discovered at Joachim's Thal (St. Joachim's Dale), in Bohemia, and the proprietors in the following year issued a great number of silver pieces of about the value of the Spanish pesoduro which bore the name of

Joachimsthaler, subsequently abbreviated into dollar. Thus the dollar commemorates the place from which it was originally coined. — New York Telegram.

The tenderest thing in the world is a woman's hand when it caresses. But when it gets a grip on a man's hair—well, that's another story.

Get Your Gigs Out Now.

Gov. Stuart on Tuesday signed the fish bill which allows the taking of carp, suckers, mullet and eels in the waters of this Commonwealth by means of a gig not less than one half an inch between the prong, from May 1st to Oct. 31st inclusive.

A. E. Schad

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