

Short Stories About People.



ROBERT HICHENS, the English novelist, whose latest book, "The Call of the Blood," is much talked about, has for a man of forty made a long record as a writer. Several of his stories have made unusual hits, among them, in addition to "The Call of the Blood," the story of the Sahara desert called "The Garden of Allah," "The Woman With the Fan," "Felix" and "The Green Carnation," with which he stirred London about a dozen years ago. As a boy he was devoted to music, though he early manifested a distinct gift for writing. After a course at the Royal College of Music he became a lyric writer and produced a large number of verses which became familiar with musical settings. Speaking of his aim as a novelist a critic writes: "In spite of the fact that Mr. Hichens always seems to wear very strong spectacles, and even then to have a partial vision, we believe that his genuine aim is to be scientific and to write the absolute truth of what he sees."

It is significant that just as war talk has begun between Japan and the United States the mikado should have bestowed medals of honor upon twenty-nine Americans who participated in the Russo-Japanese war. The highest of these honors goes to Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who has been awarded a medal of the sixth class of the imperial order of the crown. The other medals bestowed upon Americans are of the seventh class. Dr. McGee is one of the most learned and accomplished of the ladies of America and at the same time is one of the most charming in face and manners. Though she has achieved so much distinction,



DR. M'GEE—AS A NURSE IN JAPAN.

she has not lost the graces of her sex, is devoted to her family and knows how to attire herself in becoming gowns. She is a daughter of the noted astronomer, Professor Simon Newcomb, and her husband is the eminent ethnologist, Professor W. J. McGee. She was born in Washington in 1864 and studied at Newham college, Cambridge, England; University of Geneva, Columbia university and Johns Hopkins University hospital. She served as hospital nurse and practiced medicine, and when the Spanish war broke out she was put in charge of the army nurse corps, consisting of about 2,000 nurses. In this position she held the rank of acting assistant surgeon and was the first woman to be sworn in as an officer of the United States army. When war was declared between Japan and Russia she went to the orient under the auspices of the Red Cross and was appointed by the Japanese minister of war, Kanogin Kantoku, or supervisor of nurses. When she and her corps of nurses reached Japan they were received like princesses and greeted with enthusiastic "banzais" by the thousands of Japanese who lined the streets through which they were escorted.

Charles Stewart Smith, the New York business man who is one of the backers of the monorail road from New York to Newark, N. J., was a member of the New York rapid transit commission which went out of existence on the passage of the utilities act and has studied the subject of transit for many years. He was for seven years president of the New York chamber of commerce, declined in 1894 to have his name considered for the mayoralty and in 1897 was chairman of the Citizens' Union executive committee in the Seth Low campaign. He has been identified with numerous reform movements and is considered one of New York's first citizens.

CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

Mr. Smith is of English descent, and his family settled in the valley of the Connecticut in early colonial days. His father was the pastor of a Congregational church at Exeter, N. H., and here Charles Stewart Smith was born on the 2d day of March, 1832. His mother was a daughter of Aaron Dickinson Woodruff of Trenton, N. J., a distinguished lawyer and for many years attorney general of the state. Receiving a sound elementary education in his native town, young Smith at the age of fifteen set forth to make his fortune. Finding employment as clerk in a dry goods jobbing house in New York, his progress was rapid, and at the age of twenty-one he entered the firm of B. B. Chittenden & Co. as a partner. For several years he was their resident European buyer. Subsequently, as senior member of the well known

firm of Smith, Hogg & Gardner, he continued prominently identified with the dry goods trade of New York and Boston and accumulated a large fortune, with which he retired from mercantile pursuits in 1887.

His subsequent activities have chiefly concerned movements for the general good.

The late Dwight L. Moody held a high place in the esteem and affection of millions of people, and for his sake as well as for her own Mr. Moody's friends honor and venerate his widow, who is spending the evening of her life in the home of her son and devoting her energies to carrying out the plans for Bible study and evangelization her husband formed. Her son directs the famous schools for Christian workers at Northfield which the late evangelist instituted as a part of his scheme of revival movements. Her days are rendered full of contentment and happiness by the constant evidences of the great good accomplished by the helpmate whose memory she so deeply reveres.



MRS. DWIGHT L. MOODY.

F. A. Busse, Chicago's new mayor, had been complimented by a reporter on the direct, terse quality of a statement he had given out.

"I am a believer in brevity," said Mr. Busse, smiling. "The fewer words you say a thing in the stronger and more striking is that thing's effect."

"Once I knew a man who hated the Swiss."

"Why, Jake, I said to him one day, 'you astound me. You hate the Swiss, yet here you are married to a Swiss wife.'"

"Yes," said Jake; "that's the reason."

Literary circles have been interested in the story that George Sylvester Viereck, author of "Nineveh and Other Poems" and dramatic editor of Current Literature, is a grandson of the German emperor known as William the Great and a full cousin of the present Kaiser William. He came to America twelve years ago, settled in



GEORGE S. VIERECK.

New York, did newspaper work for a time and graduated from the College of the City of New York. Not long since Leonard Button Abbot delivered a lecture on socialism in a Brooklyn hall, and Viereck, who was in the audience, took issue with him, attacking the socialistic doctrine.

An old German in the audience took offense at something in the young man's impassioned speech and prefaced a defense of socialism by making statements as to Viereck's ancestors.

He began by telling of the beauty of Edwina Viereck, the actress, who was the toast of Berlin fifty or sixty years ago. At the time of the revolution of 1848 the future emperor of United Germany fell deeply in love with her. He was then only a prince. The attachment between Wilhelm and the beautiful actress was of long duration, and all Germany believes today that to them was born a son, Louis Viereck, the father of the New York poet. As long as the elder Wilhelm was alive Viereck is said to have received an allowance regularly from the imperial government on account of his parentage. This has not been continued by the present kaiser.

Andre Antard, who makes John D. Rockefeller's wigs, is a plump and elegant Frenchman, who has a shop in the best quarter of Paris. He was talking of the heavy duty which Mr. Rockefeller had to pay on his last wig.

"It was sharp practice," said M. Antard in the fluent English that he learned in London. "It was like the way I was treated in my apprenticeship."

"When I was learning barbering, I applied for a post in London. The patron engaged me at a certain wage, and at the end of our talk he said: 'Of course it is understood that you speak both French and English.' 'Yes, sir,' I responded quickly, 'and Dutch also.' 'We have no dealings with Dutchmen here,' said he, 'therefore I will take one-third off that salary.'"

W. B. Easterly was one of the most important of the witnesses for the defense in the Haywood trial in Idaho, as he contradicted some of the most material parts of the testimony of Harry Orchard. Easterly, for instance, denied that he ever talked with Orchard, as the latter alleged he did, about the explosion at the Independence depot, in which so many men were killed. He said of Orchard: "He mined a little, but he was quite a fend at card games. He seldom worked more than a month at a time."

W. B. EASTERLY.

Easterly asserted that during the Cripple Creek strike days there was never any talk of violence at meetings of the union except by a visiting member who proved to be a detective in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. The labor leaders themselves always counseled peace.

Strange Doings Of Animals.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S criticism of the so-called "nature fakir" writers has had one unexpected result. It has produced a crop of stories about the strange doings of animals all labeled as true and some of them accompanied with affidavits. The students of animals do not all agree about the amount of intelligence the latter possess. John Burroughs says: "The wild creatures get up no private theatricals for our benefit. There are no well-organized games; there are no arts and crafts exhibitions. There is only a world of unreasoning wild things behaving as they have behaved since man has known them, each after his kind."

That represents one side of the controversy. On the other hand, in defining his point of view as a writer about animals Dr. William J. Long, who was criticized by President Roosevelt, says, "I describe the unusual things among wild animals and call them unusual and so make you interested in the animal, so that you will watch and find out other interesting things for yourself."

One of Dr. Long's stories to which objection has been made by other naturalists tells how a wolf killed a deer by "a quick snap under the stag's chest just behind the forelegs, where the heart lay." Mr. Burroughs says no wolf could do it, that he would have to have teeth eight or nine inches long to reach the heart. Dr. Long says the point of a deer's heart lies close against the chest walls and when the wolf sink at each respiration a very slight wound between the ribs or through the breast cartilage is all that is necessary to reach it.

Another story told by Dr. Long and accompanied by a stack of affidavits recited how a woodcock set its own broken leg in clay and stood on the other leg while the clay hardened. Mr. Burroughs said this was too much for him to believe, but Dr. Long has come



JOHN BURROUGHS AT SLABSIDES, HIS CABIN IN THE WOODS.

to the front with the following, duly testified to by S. M. Reese of Galion, O.:

One day when hunting woodcock I shot one which had evidently broken its leg. There was a bandage around it composed of clay interwoven with grass or a woody fiber of some kind. The bones seemed to have knit together perfectly. The swelling was nearly all gone, the bandage was loose, and in my opinion would soon have dropped off. I gave the leg, with the bandage on it, to one of our leading physicians and surgeons, who expressed himself emphatically, saying that it was a better job than many surgeons could do. Dr. Coyle kept the woodcock's leg at his office and later exhibited it at a convention of physicians and surgeons of this county.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological park, gives animals credit for the possession of more reasoning power than Mr. Burroughs does, but he says there is a limit to their capacity to reason, and he

characterizes Dr. Long as "a mighty imaginative nature writer." But Dr. Hornaday can tell some pretty good stories himself. He relates how a wise orangoutang at the Bronx zoo refused to be trained by his keepers to do anything, but in playing by himself with a stick one day he found out after numerous trials how to use it as a lever. He was as jubilant over the discovery as Archimedes himself could have been. Armed with the knowledge of what he could accomplish with his lever, he set to work to pry apart the bars of his cage, and his scientific propensities soon had to be curbed.

From the zoological gardens in Central park, New York, comes the story of how a baby leopard adopted a baby sparrow. The strange pair seemed to appreciate each other's company and apparently were a loving couple. The leopard, about three months old, was placed in a cage by itself and given some shin bones of beef with which it might strengthen its jaws and sharpen its teeth. A half grown sparrow flew into the inclosure. The leopard eyed the bird narrowly for a moment and then crept toward it. The sparrow, not in the least afraid, began picking small pieces of meat from one of the shin bones, and the leopard, instead of gobbling it down at one gulp, began licking the little thing in a caressing way. Then the leopard laid down, and the sparrow flew upon its back and remained there. After a time it flew away, but a little later came back. Every time the bird flew away the leopard got on to its feet and watched and waited till the sparrow returned. The bird spent the afternoon either pecking about the cage or roosting on the leopard's back.

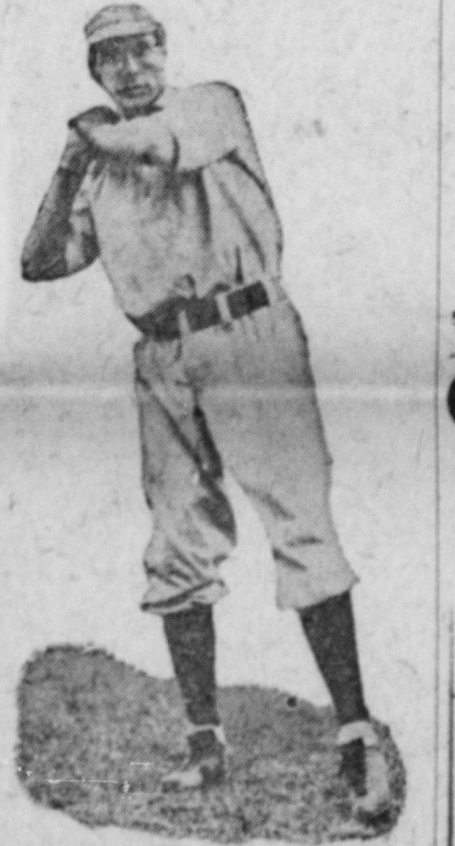
She Knew.

Husband—My dear Emily, why is it I am always in the wrong? Wife—Because I am always in the right.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

RED MAN ON DIAMOND.

Charley Bender, the Wonderful Indian Pitcher of Philadelphia Athletics.

Charley Bender, the Indian pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, is a typical representative of his race. He is lithe and of powerful build, though not stocky. He is a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school and gained con-



siderable reputation as a football player while at this institution. Bender rose to fame two years ago when he twirled the Philadelphia Athletics to victory in the second game of the world's series against the New York Nationals. He was the first Indian to play in this kind of a series, is a wonderful pitcher and fools the strongest batsman.

JAPAN'S PREMIER.

Marquis Saionji, Head of the Present Cabinet of the Mikado.

The situation in this country regarding Japan has caused Americans to give attention to a subject that has not interested them much until now, the political parties of the mikado's empire. The anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast has put the party now in power in Japan, led by Marquis Saionji, the present prime minister, on the defensive, and he is being attacked by the party out of power, the Progressives, who claim that it has not been sufficiently loyal to the interests of Japan, but has truckled to America.



MARQUIS SAIONJI.

The Progressives have been described by some as the Jingoists of Japan. Their leader is Count Okuma. The pres-

ent situation gives the party out of power an advantage, and it is said to be seeking the overthrow of the present Saionji cabinet, the recall of Ambassador Aoki and a change in the policy of the nation toward America.

The Marquis Saionji is called the "Beau Brummel of Japan." Though fifty-eight years old, he is still one of the most gallant of men and has the manners of a Louis XIV., who doffed his hat to every milkmaid he met. He is also called by some the "Disraeli of the orient" because of his astute diplomacy. He had much to do with effecting the important alliance now existing between his country and Great Britain and also with the commercial treaty between Japan and France. Besides being prime minister, he is editor in chief of the Toyo-Jiyun-Shimbu, the most liberal paper in Japan. He is a member of the ancient court nobility and was born at Kioto in 1849. He had the advantage as a young man of a course of study in France. He there obtained many ideas as to representative government which have influenced his subsequent policy as a political leader. He was ambassador of the mikado at Vienna and later occupied the ambassadorship at Berlin, entering the Ito cabinet as minister of education in 1892. The Saionji cabinet has been in power since Jan. 7, 1906.

The name of the first man who skated is buried in oblivion. Skating, however, is very ancient. It is mentioned by the Danish historian, Saxo Grammaticus, in 1134. William Fitz Stephens speaks of it in London in 1180. Figures of skates appear in Olaus Magnus' history, printed in 1555.

The science of algebra is said to have been the invention of Mohammed of Buziana about 850 A. D. The science was introduced into Spain by the Moors. The first treatise on the subject in any European language is believed to have been that by Luca Paccolli, which was written in 1494.

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