

Notable Persons In the News.



JUDGE JETER C. PRITCHARD, who figures in the controversy between state and federal authority in North Carolina, is United States circuit court judge for the circuit including the state of North Carolina, and the conflict which has excited so much attention arose because he issued orders restraining the local officials from enforcement of the two and a quarter cent passenger rate law recently passed by the state legislature. He took the ground that the penalty clauses of the law were unconstitutional. The governor, R. B. Glenn, declared that he would uphold what he conceived to be the rights of the state in carrying out the provisions of a law duly enacted; hence the clash between federal and state officers.

Judge Pritchard was formerly United States senator from North Carolina. Born in Tennessee in 1857, he was educated in the common schools and learned the printing trade. When but a small boy he walked from Tennessee to North Carolina and obtained employment on the Bakersville Independent. In due time he became associate editor and joint owner of the paper. He was admitted to the bar, was sent to the legislature and was an unsuccessful candidate for congress and for governor on the Republican ticket. It was in 1895 that he was first elected to the senate. He completed the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance, was re-elected in 1897 and on the expiration of his term was appointed by President Roosevelt to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In 1904 he was promoted to the bench of the United States circuit court.

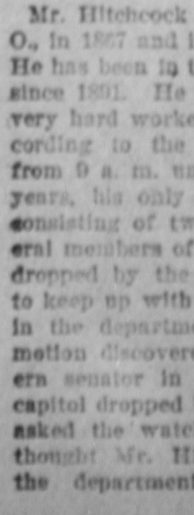
William Loeb, the president's private secretary, who may retire and become a railway president next winter, has been trying to insure Mr. Roosevelt's protection against people who would take his time during the vacation season unnecessarily by making and enforcing a rule that all callers at the summer capital at Oyster Bay must state their errand in writing. The system has worked well so far as giving the president more time to enjoy well earned rest is concerned, but it has increased the number of disgruntled politicians. Many a statesman has journeyed to Oyster Bay only to receive from Mr. Loeb a polite but firm statement that the president is unable to see him, and many a visitor of this kind has returned to his constituents and explained his failure to obtain an interview with the nation's executive by saying: "Roosevelt really wanted to see me, but Loeb wouldn't let him."



WILLIAM LOEB.

As a poetic genius put it in the columns of the New York American: "The journey of the worthy but impracticable soul is short and sharply halted just outside his longed for goal. Whatever is his object, Loeb's ready there to light it. Which he does by simply saying, 'Stay outside and write it.'"

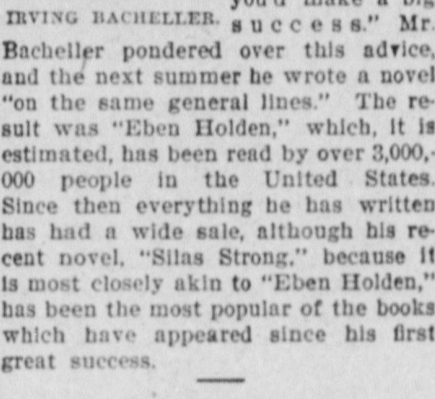
It was reported a short time ago that Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general, would soon succeed William Loeb as private secretary to President Roosevelt. Postmaster General Meyer subsequently denied that Mr. Hitchcock was expecting to leave his department. It is known, however, that Mr. Hitchcock occupies especially confidential relations with Mr. Roosevelt, and the latter has entrusted him with the execution of various important political missions. Postmaster General Meyer's first assistant, while reserved, cautious and prudent, is a man of pleasing manners, tact and considerable ability as a political observer and manager.



Mr. Hitchcock was born in Amherst, O., in 1867 and is a Harvard graduate. He has been in the government service since 1891. He has a reputation as a very hard worker. Mr. Hitchcock, according to the records, has worked from 9 a. m. until midnight for three years, his only vacation in this time consisting of two days to vote. Several members of his clerical staff have dropped by the wayside in the effort to keep up with him, and he is known in the department as the "perpetual motion discoverer." One day a western senator in a hurry to reach the capital dropped by the department and asked the watchman in charge if he thought Mr. Hitchcock would be at the department after 4:30 o'clock.

"Four-thirty!" exclaimed the watchman. "Why, you'll find this place open until midnight every day in the year." "Great Scott! And a government department!" exclaimed the senator.

The story of how Irving Bacheller won success may interest the reading public in general and young authors in particular. Mr. Bacheller had passed some active years as a journalist and had already two books to his credit, neither of which had been especially successful, when one day a friend said to him, "If you could only put the human interest you get in your poems, and sketches into a book of fiction along the same general lines you'd make a big success." Mr. Bacheller pondered over this advice, and the next summer he wrote a novel "on the same general lines." The result was "Eben Holden," which, it is estimated, has been read by over 3,000,000 people in the United States. Since then everything he has written has had a wide sale, although his recent novel, "Silas Strong," because it is most closely akin to "Eben Holden," has been the most popular of the books which have appeared since his first great success.



IRVING BACHELLER.

Elinor Glyn, who has recently published a work whose morality has been much questioned by censors of literature, is brilliant and original even if daring in her frank treatment of certain themes. One who recently saw the author of "The Vicissitudes of Evangeline" in London described her thus: "She has a very strange personality, one which arrests the attention the minute she enters a room. And this is not altogether due to her appearance. She is tall and slender and generally dresses in black, which enhances the intense whiteness of her skin and the glorious copper of her hair. But what makes one stop and wonder are her curious green eyes, which look out at you from under straight black eyebrows in a way almost uncanny. She is not a type which every one would admire, but there is something so arresting that, having looked once, one must look again. Apart from this, she has that strange magnetic quality which attracts one in spite of everything."



ELINOR GLYN.

Mrs. Phelps Stokes in an address in New York said of the servant question: "Are there not too many mistresses who treat their servants as the lady did in buying eggs? This lady entered a shop and said: 'Have you eggs?' 'Yes, madam,' said the shopman. 'Well,' said the lady, 'I want a dozen absolutely fresh eggs for myself and'—she touched the arm of her maid, who stood beside her—"a half dozen not quite so fresh for my maid here.'"

Rev. Dr. James Roscoe Day, chancellor of Syracuse university, is said to be writing a book in which he will reply to all his critics. The chancellor has many critics, being one of the most outspoken men in America. His views on the president, corporations and other matters as expressed in vigorous English from time to time have made him a national figure. One of his most recent utterances was a severe arraignment of President Roosevelt on account of the latter's attitude in relation to the trusts. Chancellor Day defends the trusts and holds that the administration is "anarchistic" in attempting to curb the powers of great combinations of capital.



REV. JAMES R. DAY.

In Syracuse, N. Y., where the chancellor has lived for twelve years, no man is better known than the distinguished looking clergyman and educator. His cast of countenance is called lion-like. He is a deep student and an able orator. Dr. Day was born on a farm in Maine and had to hoe his own row to success in life. He worked in the northern lumbering camps as a young man, studying theology by the light of a candle in camp. His chief ambition was to become a bishop of the Methodist-Episcopal church.

Three years ago the general conference of the church, in session at Los Angeles, elected Dr. Day a bishop. The students of Syracuse university, believing that they would lose their chancellor, paraded that night and sang dolefully the ancient monastic hymn beginning— "Oh, day of wrath, that dreadful day!" Then came word that the chancellor, after considering the matter, had declined the bishopric. The students formed in line and marched about the college campus, singing joyfully: "Oh, happy day that fixed my choice!"

Sure Proof. Madge—is that writer really famous? Marjorie—He must be, my dear. I wrote to him for his autograph, and he never sent it.—Puck.

Japan and the Hermit Nation.



KOREAN SIGNPOST.

THE situation which has turned the eyes of the world upon Korea was bound to come sooner or later. Like the signpost shown in the illustration at the beginning of this article, Korea is very much out of date. Signposts such as that portrayed in the picture are common features of the landscape in Korea, and there are multitudes of other things which look strange to a visitor from America. Their quaintness in the eyes of those accustomed to up to date ways consists in the fact that they are from two to three thousand years behind the times. It was natural enough that the conquerors of Russia should insist on some changes in the country which had come within their "sphere of influence."

It was the action of the ex-emperor, Yi Huiung, in sending a delegation to The Hague peace conference, just as if Korea had been a sovereign power, and in instructing the delegates to make a protest there against Japanese pretensions in Korea that brought about the crisis in the affairs of the little empire. Japan regarded this action as inconsistent with the status of Korea as a Japanese protectorate. The dispatch of Viscount Hayashi to Seoul quickly followed, and the crisis was precipitated resulting in the abdication of Emperor Yi Huiung and the adoption of a new treaty between Japan and Korea under which the Japanese resident general, Marquis Ito, as the administrative agent of Viscount Hayashi, became virtually ruler of the country. Viscount Tadasi Hayashi and Marquis Ito are the authors of the new treaty. Viscount Hayashi is Japanese minister of foreign affairs. He is perhaps the foremost diplomat of his nation. It was he who negotiated

After the unification of the empire he was sent to England to study political science and familiarize himself with Anglo-Saxon civilization. He rose in the service of the government until in 1895 he was made a baron for his part in the revision of the treaties with western powers. He was minister to China and afterward to Russia and in 1899 was transferred to London.

Lieutenant General Hasegawa, who is in command of the Japanese troops in Korea and virtually in control of all armed forces in the country, was prominent in the war against Russia. He was then in command of the imperial guards division in the operations of General Kuroki's army in Manchuria.

According to tradition, the founder of Korean nation ally was the Chinese noble Ki-tse, who is said to have left China with 5,000 followers in 1122 B. C. The authentic history of the country dates from its annexation to China in 108 B. C. It split into three principedoms, and about 960 A. D. that of Koryu came to the front. It recast the administration upon the Chinese model. The present dynasty dates from 1392. It was in part to prevent Korea from falling into the hands of Russia that Japan went to war with that power. Everything in the Hermit Nation is antiquated, but the old conditions are already passing away with the advent of Japanese influence. Students in the schools learn Chinese as the official language of writing and literature and the native Korean for speech.

Perhaps you may have heard of the celebrated divine who could move a congregation to tears simply by repeating the word "Mesopotamia." It was in the sound. Some words have individuality of their own. You cannot twist "Mesopotamia" to mean anything but a sleepy, sun-kissed land. You could not, for instance, endow those soft vowel sounds with the rugged quality of another unmistakable word, Saskatchewan!

Sas-katch-e-wan! Spoken as though it came always from the full ridged chest of a tall red man, thin in the flank, hard in the leg, spoken as though with the exhalation of lungs full of rugged northern air. What word in the glossary of rivers surpasses this in the virility of its sheer sound? It reeks of kinnikid and dried white fish and smoked breasts of wild geese and service berry and pumican. You cannot avoid seeing a sledge, or help hearing the honk of wildfowl, or refrain from noting the blown breath of men running in the cold, when you hear the mere name, wild, mysterious, of this river, one of the trails of the young men.—Emerson Hough in Outing Magazine.

One Way to Trap a Bear. The ways of trapping bear are numerous, but there is one old fashioned way that amuses many. It is the system of getting a molasses barrel and driving spikes around through the outside near the open end with the points of the spikes protruding downward toward the bottom on the inside. A bear will force his head into the barrel in the center of the circular row of spikes and eat all the molasses he can find, but when he comes to pull his head out the points of the spikes catch in the fur and skin of the neck and head and he cannot get rid of it. The barrel prevents his seeing. He is helpless and sure to get rattled as soon as the situation dawns upon him.—Duluth News-Tribune.

At breakfast when it was discovered that the milk was sour little Jimmy gravely remarked, "I guess some one must have given the cow a lemon."

PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

First Picture of the Little Heir to the Spanish Throne. The infant heir to the throne of Spain is still too young to sit for his picture, but he possesses such a sufficiency of royal dignity as to lie composedly in the arms of the queen's lady in waiting, the Countess del Puerto, while the photographer captures



SPAIN'S ROYAL BABY.

his expression for the public. This is the first picture of the royal heir to be sent to America. The title of the youngster is Prince of the Asturias. Of baptismal names he has a string of more than a dozen, most of the present European monarchs having been complimented in the christening.

Lincoln's Soft Answer. One hot summer day when I was in New York I was invited to a "cold tea" at the Americus clubhouse in Greenwich, Conn. At the clubhouse was a gracious company, and among the guests was Governor John T. Hoffman of New York. One of the guests said to the govern-

Amphibious China. Holland's canals are famous, but the canal system of China is far more marvelous, and its value to the enormous empire is simply incalculable. No country in the world has more navigable rivers and canals than China. The network of waterways, natural and artificial, so covers the empire that almost as many people live upon the water as on the land. The Great canal, that winder of the world, runs north and south from Canton to the extremity of the empire, and by this route the wares of all nations are carried to Peking, a distance of 825 miles. This canal is fifty feet wide; it passes through, or near, forty-one large cities; it has seventy-five large sluices to keep up the water and has thousands of bridges.

British Subjects. All persons born in British dominions, whether of British or foreign parents, are British subjects, and so are children and grandchildren of natural born British subjects, wherever they may be born.

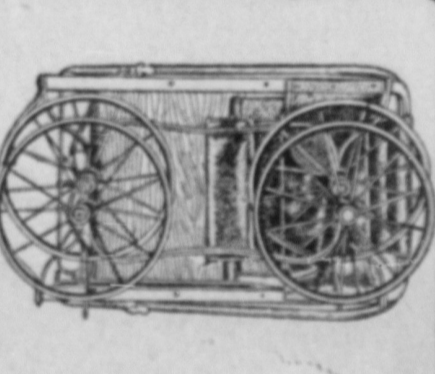
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