

In the Light of Publicity



JOHN DALZELL.

JOHN DALZELL, the Pennsylvania representative who has long been known as one of the chief apostles of protection, came in for some ralying from his good friend Representative Champ Clark of Missouri in the course of the notable speech on tariff revision the latter made in the house a short time ago. Congressman Clark made the assertion in this speech that if there was any person about the capitol who was in sore need of abundant spiritual instruction "as to the new Republican evangel of tariff revision," it was Mr. Dalzell.

"He is a fixed star of portentous magnitude in the constellation of stand patters," he exclaimed. "He is the stand pat sheaf to which all other stand pat sheaves do obseance even as Joseph saw things happen in his dream. He is to all stand patters what Aaron's rod was to the rods of the magicians." He remarked that should Mr. Dalzell ever arise in his place in the house and unequivocally declare that he was earnestly in favor of general tariff revision downward, "the angelic choir should break forth in full chorus:

"Sound the glad timbrel o'er land and o'er sea,
Dalzell is converted, the country is free."

Not long ago Dr. Wiley, the government's pure food expert, walked into a Washington cafe, took a seat and said: "Bring me a chicken pie—one of those little individual pies."

A few minutes later it was set before him, brown and hot, and with a smile of anticipation he broke the crust to find just beneath a three inch feather.

"Take this away!" he commanded. "What does it mean, anyway? Tell me that."

The waiter was evidently a man of resource, for he immediately leaned over and said in a confidential voice: "Why, A'll tell yo' sah. It's dis way: Yo' know dat Dr. Wiley been raisin' such er howl 'bout food not bein' what hit was claimed ter be, de cook des puts one chicken felder in each one of dem pies to show ter folks dat dey's reccebin' de genuine article, sah."

Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia dropped in to see Uncle Joe Cannon at the capitol the other day to try to urge him to be friendly to the forest reserve bill. He described the inroads the lumbermen are making in the forests and said the bill of Representative Currier for the preservation of the White mountains and the southern Appalachians should be permitted to pass.



HOKE SMITH.

The speaker was not inclined to be enthusiastic. He couldn't see that the forests were disappearing so rapidly as he had been told.

"Why," said he, banging the table with his fist, "there is more timber out in Illinois today than there was thirty years ago."

"Yes," replied the Georgian executive, "but you refer to presidential timber." And the speaker blushed.

At the recent dinner of the southern society in New York the prohibition wave in the south was the subject of many jests by the speakers, and one of them declared jocosely that in Georgia, which has just gone "dry," the staid and sober citizens made Governor Smith sign a pledge not to take a drink in the state during his term as its executive. Another speaker, who represented North Carolina, declared that his state was the one that had "produced three presidents, peanuts, indignation and Hoke Smith."

There is more than usual interest in the engagement of Lee DeForest, inventor of the DeForest system of wireless telegraphy and of wireless telephony. The inventor was recently divorced from his first wife, who was Miss Lucile Sheard and whom he courted by the wireless method. In his second venture in matrimony he chose one of the most remarkable young women in the country, though she is so modest that publicity is very distasteful to her. In the first place she is a granddaughter of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Stanton Blatch, vice president of the Equal Suffrage league, president of the League of Self Supporting Women of New York City and leader of the delegation of "suffragettes" which recently appeared before Governor Hughes at Albany in behalf of the principle of political equality between men and women. True to her family traditions, Miss Blatch, who was born in England in 1853, made up her mind when she came to maturity to pick out a profession which appealed to her interest whether it was traditional for women to enter it or not. She thereupon studied civil engineering at Cornell university and at twenty-one she graduated



MISS NORA BLATCH.

from that institution, being the first woman to receive the civil engineering degree from it. She was the first woman to be admitted to the American Society of Civil Engineers. She was employed for a time by the American Bridge company and recently was appointed a member of the staff of engineers which has charge of the building of the great \$161,000,000 Catskill water supply system for New York. Miss Blatch is quite athletic and while at Cornell accomplished the feat of swimming the entire length of Cayuga lake, three miles. She has no masculine manners and is quite good looking.

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Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, who risked offending President Pardo said the Peruvians when a bullfight at Callao got too brutal, is commander of the third division of the fleet now in the Pacific and has on several occasions been delegated by Rear Admiral Evans to represent him on shore. "Fighting Bob's" rheumatism has made it difficult for him to attend social functions arranged by South Americans in the fleet's honor, and in this emergency Rear Admiral Thomas has worn becomingly the dignity tendered him. In the case of the bullfight he and some of the other commanders watched the sport as long as they thought advisable, but when it came to witnessing the slaughter of men as well as animals they began to think the demands of international courtesy should not necessitate their remaining, so bidding a brief farewell to President Pardo and his suit they retired from the boxes assigned them and returned to their ships.

Admiral Thomas, who not long since commanded that famous old battleship, the Oregon, was born in Rittenhouse square, Philadelphia, in 1849, and entered the navy in 1861. He married a daughter of Admiral Simpson and has a son in the navy, so that three generations of the family have been connected with the sea fighting branch of the government service. While commandant at the Newport station he brought about the change in the present system of seamen apprentice training for the navy, thus solving a difficult problem in the enlisted arm of the service.

Dr. Charles F. Stokes, the innocent cause of the Rixey-Brownson controversy in the navy, is the first American surgeon to command a naval vessel. As soon as he was appointed commander of the hospital ship Relief he set about preparing to make that vessel of the utmost possible value to the great fleet of warships now journeying up the Pacific coast of the Americas. The Relief was fitted out at Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, and was ordered to proceed from there to meet the feet at Magdalena Bay.

Under Surgeon Stokes are four commissioned surgeons, six hospital stewards and forty-six hospital apprentices. The Relief, which has a reputation as the most up to date floating hospital in the world, has accommodations for 250 patients and in case of an engagement could take care of 600. She carries field hospital tents and equipment for a landing force of 3,000 and large stores of drugs and disinfectants for issue to ships of the fleet. The ship also has a well equipped dental office, dispensary and the latest things in surgical apparatus.

Commander Stokes was appointed to the navy from New York and previous to his present duty was for nearly two years in charge of the naval hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Julius Kahn of San Francisco, noted as actor, lawyer and legislator, has hitherto enjoyed the distinction of representing the theatrical fraternity in congress. But he will have to look to his laurels, for another man widely known in the theatrical world, E. D. Stair of Detroit, threatens to break into the senate and appropriate the seat of that veteran in politics, Julius Caesar Burrows. Mr. Stair is head of the firm of Stair & Havlin, whose theatrical interests reach from Nova Scotia to the Pacific ocean. In these days most members of the upper branch of congress are supposed to have what is popularly known as a "barrel," and in this connection it is interesting to learn that Mr. Stair once owned "Barrels of Money." In fact, it was as proprietor of the show of that name that he started his career as a theatrical manager. Previously he had been a printer and had owned a country weekly in Michigan. His fortune was made as a purveyor of popular priced melodramas and other forms of amusement.



E. D. STAIR.

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ELLEN BEACH YAW.

The "California Lark" and Her Unusually Romantic Career.

Ellen Beach Yaw, who is a member of the Metropolitan Opera company this season, is sometimes called the "California Lark." She has a very high voice and one of extraordinary range. Her home is in California, where she has spent most of her life, though she was born near Buffalo, and it was in Buffalo that she made her debut. That was about nine years ago, but for some six years of the time Miss Yaw was absent from this country while studying under foreign masters and making a name for herself in France and Italy and other countries of Europe as an operatic singer. In Italy she appeared under the name of Mlle. Elvanna, an adaptation of El-



ELLEN BEACH YAW.

len and Yaw, more acceptable to the musical tongue of Italy than her real name. In private life she is Mrs. Vere Goldthwaite, a name perhaps even more musical than Mlle. Elvanna. Her marriage took place about a year ago and was the culmination of quite a romance. There is a story that her husband heard her sing first when she was a young girl and a visitor to a western mining camp. He had gone from a Boston home to the west and became a cow puncher. He formed a slight acquaintance with her then and was much impressed—in fact, so much that he joined "Buffalo Bill's" band in order to get a chance to go to Europe, where she was studying music. There he met her again, but she was devoted to her art and asked him to wait. Returning to Massachusetts, he settled down to the study of law, entered the bar, built up a practice and also became known as a writer on music and art. At last his suit for the hand of the beautiful singer was successful.

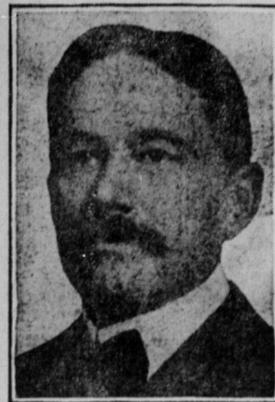
Miss Yaw was chosen to sing "The Star Spangled Banner" at the McKinley memorial exercises in Paris in 1902, and a great demonstration followed her song.

GEORGE L. LILLEY.

Author of the Resolution to Investigate a Submarine Boat Company.

George Leavens Lilley, congressman at large from Connecticut, suddenly became a figure of national interest when he introduced his much discussed resolution for congressional investigation of the Electric Boat Company of New Jersey and its relations with certain members of the house naval affairs committee. He was quoted as saying that some men on the committee, both Republicans and Democrats, had been "fixed" by the boat building company through contributions to campaign funds. Congressman Lilley vigorously denied that he had made such charges when protest was entered by the chairman of the respective committees, Messrs. Sherman of New York and Griggs of Georgia. Nevertheless he stuck to his resolution for an investi-

gation by congress in spite of pressure to withdraw it. He claimed that the resolution reported by the naval affairs committee for the purchase of eight



GEORGE LEAVENS LILLEY.

new submarine boats for the navy virtually delivered the contract into the hands of the Electric Boat company and made other charges alleging the use by the boat company of improper methods to influence legislation.

Mr. Lilley is serving his third term in congress. He was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1839 and educated in the common schools of Oxford, at the Worcester (Mass.) High school and the Worcester Polytechnic institute. He settled in Waterbury, Conn., in 1881 and has since resided there. He is a bank director and has served on the Republican state committee and in the state legislature.

A Lost Opportunity.
Dr. Burton and Dr. Gage were ministers of two Congregational churches in Hartford and excellent friends. Dr. Gage had traveled abroad and since his return had been delivering a course of lectures upon old world subjects. One of the lectures—on Palestine—had been thought not so interesting as the others, and on its second delivery many of the auditors withdrew before it was finished. Not long afterward Dr. Gage's house was entered by a burglar. Dr. Gage was giving Dr. Burton an account of the affair. "Why, doctor, I had him down flat on his back. I held him there. He couldn't move an inch."

"Good!" said Dr. Burton. "But what a splendid opportunity that was to have delivered to him your lecture on Palestine!"

Emotional.
"Oh, Lord," prayed the old colored deacon, "gib dis pore brudder de eye of de eagle, dat he spy out sin afar off! Glue his hands to de gospel plow. Tie his tongue to de line of truf. Nail his yere to de gospel pole. Bow his head way down between his knees, O Lord, an' fix his knees way down in some lonesome, dark and narrer valley, where prayer is much wanted to be made. 'Nolat him wif de kerosene ile of salvashun, an' set him on fire!"

Charmed With Venice.
A young lady who had returned from a tour through Italy with her father remarked that her father had liked all the Italian cities, but especially did he like Venice.

"Ah, Venice, to be sure," said the friend to whom she was relating some of the adventures of their trip. "I can readily understand that your father would prefer Venice, with its gondolas and St. Mark's and Michael Angelo's—"

"Oh, no," said the young lady, "it wasn't that. But he could sit in the hotel, you know, and fish out of the window."

"The Price of Peas."
William J. Bryan was advertised to deliver a lecture before the Y. M. C. A. in Washington, and a Maryland farmer went to hear him. Afterward the farmer met him and said:

"Mr. Bryan! I came in twenty miles to hear you talk. I heard you was goin' to speak on 'The Price of Peas,' and you never said a word about the price of anything."

The address delivered was "The Price of Peace."

The Woman He Wanted.

Senator James A. Hemenway of Indiana once delivered an address before an audience of farmers in a country schoolhouse and as an illustration told a story of a poor farmer who had died, leaving to his wife the farm, heavily mortgaged. He said that the widow set to work with a will and succeeded upon one year's wheat crop in paying off the entire mortgage.

When the senator completed his speech, a middle aged farmer approached and asked, "Senator, you told a story 'bout the widow raising a mortgage on one year's crop?"

"Yes, my friend, that was a true story. It happened only last year."

"Senator, could you tell me who that widow is? She's jist the kind of woman I've ben lookin' for all the time."—Lippincott's.

Doing Egypt.

First Tourist—Isn't this lovely? Just think, Pharaoh lived here and—and Cheops and—and Moses! It makes your head swim, doesn't it?

Second Tourist—I guess it's the bad air. It hurts my head too. Is that the Nile over there?

"I suppose so. It doesn't seem as if Cleopatra could have ridden in her—"

A Hard Man to Move.

General Andrew Jackson's colored body servant was asked after Old Hickory's death whether he thought his master had gone to heaven and promptly replied, "I ain't jist so sho' 'bout dat, sir."

"Why, wasn't the general a good man?"

"Yes, sah, he was a very good man."

"Well, then, if he was such a good man why aren't you sure he has gone to heaven?"

"It all depends, sah," the old darky answered. "on wheddard de general wanted to go to heaven or wheddard he didn't want to go dar. Ef he did, he's dar, but ef he didn't, all hell couldn't make him go?"

About the only law recognized by love is the mother-in-law.

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