



PHOTO BY CLINE DUNSTON, WASH. D. C.

THE talk that has occurred over the so-called "beauty squad" selected to help bring off the Taft inaugural ceremonies on March 4 suggests that good looks, physique and gay or impressive costumes form quite an item in the doings connected with installing an American chief magistrate.

The inaugural parade offers an opportunity for those who like to sport gay and festive attire to don such apparel, and the variety of costume seen in the procession is usually infinite. A New York delegation this year, headed by Congressman Herbert Parsons as grand marshal and Congress-

men William S. Bennet and J. Van Vechten Olcott as aids, plans to be on show in silk hats, new frock coats, gray trousers and supplied with canes and silk American flags.

The expectation is that at least 1,000 of the admirers and supporters of Senator Elect Bradley will journey from Kentucky with him and take a position in the parade on the day Judge Taft is inaugurated. They are to travel in a special train to be known as the "Bradley special." More than that, they are all going to wear the Bradley hat, which, for man's head-gear, is declared to rival the "Merry Widow" hats for women and is more pronounced even than the famous slouch of Texas and other southern states.

Speaking of costumes reminds one that it was Madison, so far as the records go, who first wore on inauguration day a suit entirely of American manufacture. According to the Na-



WILLIAM H. TAFT AND JAMES S. SHERMAN.

tional Intelligencer's report of the occasion, President Madison on induction into office as the successor of Jefferson was attired in "a full suit of clothing of American manufacture, made of the wool of Merinos raised in this country. His coat was from the manufactory of Colonel Humphreys and his waistcoat and small clothes from that of Chancellor Livingston, the clothes being, we understand, severally presented by these gentlemen."

Uncle Joe Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, was presented not long since with a suit of homespun made by an old lady in his congressional district, and had his presidential aspirations been gratified doubtless he would have been proud to ride from the capitol to the White House in that selfsame suit. But since Madison's time the custom of presenting wearing apparel to the incoming chief magistrate has gone out of date, and nobody inquires now whether his frock coat was made in New York, Paris or London or whether some ordinary Washington tailor got the job of making the suit.

The inauguration of Madison was a simple affair compared with the imposing function of today. From the Intelligencer file of 1809 this account of it is drawn:

Mr. Jefferson arrived in the representatives' hall that day at 12 o'clock. Mr. Madison had left his own house a short time before, escorted by troops of cavalry, and promptly at 12 o'clock entered the hall, attended by several cabinet officers and by Mr. Coles, the secretary of the retiring president. As this group was introduced by a committee of the senate Mr. Millidge, the president pro tem, left his chair, conducting Mr. Madison to it, and then sat at the right of the new president. After Madison had delivered his speech the oath of office was administered.

On leaving the capitol Madison found the volunteer militia companies of the District, nine in number, drawn up before him. Their lines he passed in

review and on entering his carriage was escorted home in the same way as he came.

It does not appear that Madison went to the White House or that Jefferson had left it. Nor does it appear that there was any parade down the avenue, such as now constitutes the great feature of an inauguration. A large concourse of ladies and gentle-



WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH.

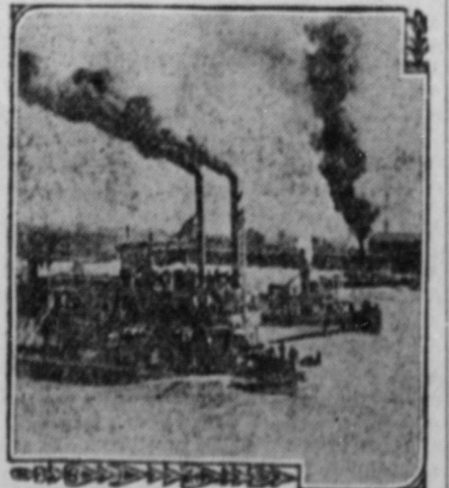
men, it is said, Jefferson among the number, waited upon the new president, and refreshments were served.

In the evening a great inaugural ball was held in Long's hotel, described by the Intelligencer as the most brilliant and crowded function ever seen in Washington. To it the late president, the newly installed one and the foreign ministers were invited. In view of the great crush every time an inaugural ball is held nowadays it is surprising to read that in Madison's time only 400 were present to celebrate his inauguration by tripping the light fantastic.

The big crowd seeking admission to the terpsichorean functions in the pension building and the embarrassments attendant upon the same have in latter days led to much talk of abolishing this feature of the inaugural festivities. Among other reforms proposed this year this suggestion was one, but it did not seem to meet with popular favor, and the ball will be held, as usual.

Washington's inauguration did not take place in the city which now bears his name, for it did not exist at that time. He was inducted into office in New York city and took the oath in the open air on the balcony of the old Federal hall April 30, 1789. Many people think that April 30 would be a much more fitting time than March 4, as far as climatic conditions are concerned, for such an event. Often in late years movements have been started to effect this, but they have not yet brought forth results.

It is said that the idea of obliterating old sectional lines in this country has become as much of a controlling passion with President Elect Taft as the accomplishment of the policy of the Philippines for the Filipinos has long been. On his recent trip through the gulf states en route from Panama to Ohio he had several occasions to express his ideas on this subject, and in general the receptions he got in Louisiana and other southern states were such as to encourage him in the view that sectional lines are fast disappearing. He frequently declared that he desired to be president of the whole country, that it was the good will of



STEAMING UP THE MISSISSIPPI WITH THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

southerners he wanted and that he did not care how they voted. Judge Taft had a particularly good time in New Orleans, where he was received with many demonstrations indicative of old fashioned southern hospitality.

"Well, how was it, judge?" asked one of the newspaper correspondents after the train had pulled out of the Crescent City.

"Great," replied the president elect, "the greatest time of our lives—a red-hot time."

As recollections of the red pepper in many of the dishes cooked a la creole and served at the banquet of the preceding evening were fresh in mind, the laugh that was elicited showed that the group appreciated the point.

Some People of the Hour

The New Congressman From Washington, Charles H. Miller—President Roosevelt's Visit to the Lincoln Farm in Kentucky.

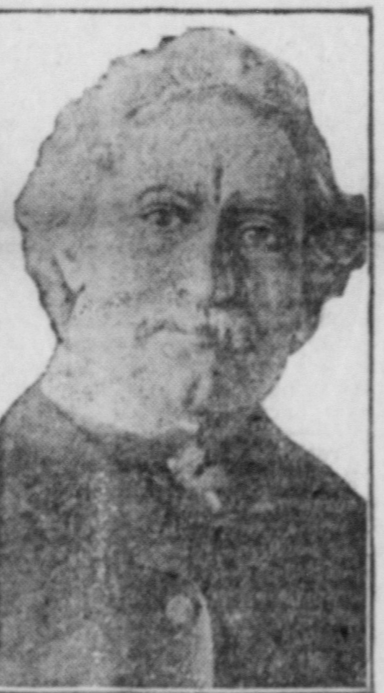
William Horace Hotchkiss, New York's Superintendent of Insurance—William Nelson Cromwell and His Fees.



C. H. MILLER.

CHARLES H. MILLER, who represents the First congressional district of the state of Washington in the house of representatives, will be one of the most interesting of the new men in the Sixty-first congress, as he will be prominent in connection with legislation proposed regarding restriction of immigration from the orient. All the Pacific coast states are deeply concerned on this subject, and their representatives at Washington will keep the matter at the fore. Mr. Miller is one of the leading lawyers of the Pacific coast and visited the orient for the especial purpose of acquiring information to be used in the framing of measures designed to diminish the volume of immigration from that part of the world.

William Nelson Cromwell, whose name has figured much in connection with the federal suit against the publishers of the New York World and the Indianapolis News and who is one of the persons alleged to have been libeled by those papers, was counsel for the French Panama Canal company and had much to do with the transfer of the canal property to the United States for the consideration of \$40,000,000. He is supposed to have received a fee for these services to the old French company of almost unprecedented size. It was reported at one time that his remuneration was about \$2,000,000, but this was afterward stated to be an exaggeration. But he has received many big fees besides that from the French company. In connection with reorganizing the firm of Decker, Howell & Co. in 1891 he received from the court a fee of \$200,000 and got from the firm a present of a



WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL.

splendid silver service. Princely fees also flowed into his pocket for his work in reorganizing the Northern Pacific railroad, the American Cotton Oil company and the \$80,000,000 National Tube company. He set on its feet the Produce Exchange Trust company and settled up the affairs of the Seventh National bank and Metropolitan Fire Engine company. He is perhaps the richest practicing lawyer in the country and is a picturesque figure. He is a small man with a head of bushy white hair and is extremely nervous and energetic. Work is literally his passion. He does not play golf or walk or ride horseback or indulge in any other form of exercise by which professional men usually relax their minds and preserve their health. In whatever he undertakes he has undying hope, unbounded energy, unrelenting persistence and a characteristic dazzling quickness of action and resourceful boldness and originality of execution that bring the full and successful accomplishment of his purpose almost before it is generally realized that he is beyond the preparatory stage of his undertaking.

On account of the fact that so many of the large insurance companies have their headquarters in New York state the post of superintendent of insurance of the state of New York is one of national scope. The appointment to it by Governor Charles E. Hughes of William Horace Hotchkiss of Buffalo has been commented upon outside the bounds of the Empire State partly in consequence of this fact and also because of the governor's prior action in naming for the place Frederick A. Wallis, which occasioned opposition in the legislature and resulted in the withdrawal of the appointment. No objections were raised in the case of Mr. Hotchkiss. The appointment was tendered him by Governor Hughes without any solicitation and came to him entirely as a surprise. He had been for some years referee in bankruptcy in Buffalo and had in this way acquired a knowledge of general business and the laws pertaining to corporations, which Mr. Hughes thought would be valuable in the incumbent of

the office which he had the responsibility of filling.

Mr. Hotchkiss was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the western district of New York by the late President McKinley and was the first referee named under the new bankruptcy law. He is lecturer on bankruptcy law in the law schools of Buffalo, New York city and Cornell university.

He went to Buffalo from Auburn, N. Y., where he was connected with the surrogate's court, and soon became prominent in legal circles. When Roosevelt was governor he participated in framing the primary election law amendments, which were so important a step in electoral reform.

Outside of his law practice his chief interest has been in automobiles. He



WILLIAM HORACE HOTCHKISS.

was chosen president of the American Automobile association in 1907 and was re-elected last fall. He is also president of the New York State Automobile association and is the author of the motor vehicle law in New York state.

Governor Hughes has previously expressed his confidence in Mr. Hotchkiss by naming him on the commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. The fact that he has been reappointed five times as referee in bankruptcy indicates the satisfaction he has given in this post.

The one hundredth birthday of Lincoln will ever be memorable for the remarkable exercises on the old farm in Kentucky, near Hodgenville, where he was born in a humble log cabin. The occasion was dignified by the presence of Lincoln's successor in the presidential office, Theodore Roosevelt, and the latter's oration on the martyr president was one of the most



THE LINCOLN CABIN AND SCENE ON LINCOLN FARM—CORNERSTONE OF MEMORIAL HALL.

eloquent and effective addresses he has ever made. The little cabin was looked upon with the utmost reverence by those who came from far and near to attend the exercises. The cornerstone of the Memorial hall was laid by President Roosevelt, and within this hall the venerable cabin will soon stand, safe from destruction by the elements or the hands of thoughtless vandals.

Real Bracers. Harker—There goes a chap who has braced people all over town for a quarter.

Barker—Great Jupiter! He doesn't look like a boggar! Harker—And he isn't. He manufactures a twenty-five cent pair of suspenders.—Chicago News.

Bewildered. "They used to say I was a man with a future." "And now?" "Now they refer to me as a man with a past. Wish I could have a present one."—Cleveland Leader.

In Doubt. "That's a curious looking mule you're driving," remarked the man who was whittling a pine stick. "Yassir," answered Erastus Pinkley. "He is kind o' cur'us." "What will you take for him?" "What'll I take for him? Say, boss is you referin' to dat mule as a piece o' property or an affliction?"—Washington Star.

True to Her Training. "Where was the new star discovered?" asked one dramatic critic of another. "In a laundry," was the reply. "Ah, well, she can't forget her old calling. She's 'nauling the part'."

If You Want the BEST COUGH CURE you will ask for Kemp's Balsam and if you get it you will have a remedy for coughs that will be satisfactory in every respect. If you accept something else we do not know what you will get, but it will not be the Best Cough Cure. At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and \$1. Don't accept anything else.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Estate of Mary Quinn, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.

Letters of administration in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to MISS ANNA McLAUGHLIN Gettig, Bower & Zerby, Admrs., C. T. A. City, x11

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of John Hull, late of Patton township, deceased.

Letters of administration in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to JAMES H. WEAVER, Administrator, Madisonburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Estate of Elizabeth Rachau, late of Miles township, deceased.

Letters of administration in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to JOSEPH RACHAU, WILLIAM RACHAU, Administrators, Madisonburg, Pa. x9

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Estate of Orpha Fletcher, late of Howard Twp., dec'd.

Letters of administration in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to S. S. FLITCHER, Adm., 814 D Street—N. E., Washington, D. C. Claims against this estate should be presented to Gettig, Bower & Zerby, attorneys, Bellefonte. x13

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James I. Kunes, late of Liberty township, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will please present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

ELLA E. GRAHAM, Executrix, Blanchard, Pa. x19

LEGAL NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the following accounts will be presented to the Court for confirmation on Wednesday, February 24, 1909, and unless exceptions be filed thereon on or before the second day of the term, the same will be confirmed to wit:

Second Account of W. W. Andrews, Gds. of John Shriver. Third Account of W. J. Weiser, Com. of Westanna Hamler. A. B. KIMPORT, Prothonotary. Jan. 20, 1909. x16

J. H. M. STOVER, AUCTIONEER. State College, Route 3, (Houserville, Pa.) Am prepared to cry public farm sales or sell appointments as a general auctioneer.

Fresh Groceries Are just as essential for good health as a well-filled pocketbook is to happiness. We aim to see that our customers have both. Why do so many persons economize to meet their bills? It is because they pay too much for their groceries. You can save money by dealing with us and then you are dealing at a store where prices are the same every day in the week to everybody. —AT— **Sechler & Company's BELLEFONTE**

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Centre County Banking Co., Corner High and Spring Streets. RECEIVE DEPOSITS; DISCOUNT NOTES. **JOHN M. SHUGERT, Cashier.**

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect Dec. 7, 1908.

Table with columns for STATIONS, WESTWARD, and EASTWARD. Includes stations like Bellefonte, Morris, Stevens, Hunters, Fillmore, Brirly, Waddle, Struble, Bloomer, Pine Grove.

WINDSOR HOTEL W. T. BRUNAKER, Mgr. Midway between Broad St. Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert St. European, \$1.00 per day and up. American, \$2.50 per day and up. The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in **PHILADELPHIA**

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Dr. Sol. M. Nissley, Veterinary Surgeon. A graduate of the University of Penna. Office at Palace Livery Stable, Bellefonte. x42

E. T. JORDAN, COLYER, PA. AUCTIONEER. Prepared to cry all sales. Prices reasonable. x16