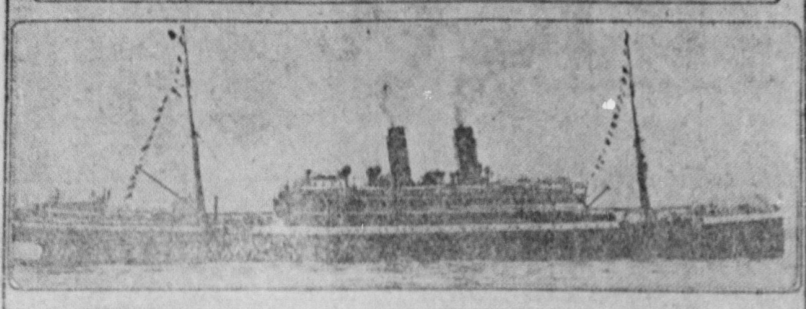


FROM OYSTER BAY TO AFRICA



THE title D. D. has been conferred on Theodore Roosevelt by one who suggests that he would make a great preacher if he would enter the pulpit instead of going away to hunt lions in Africa.

It is true that Mr. Roosevelt likes to preach, but somehow the title "doctor of divinity" does not seem to fit exactly in his case. "Dare devil" would perhaps be a better interpretation of the capitals thus suffixed to his name. Some people think his boldness in invading the African jungles partakes of the nature of hardihood. They say he is foolish thus to expose his life. But Mr. Roosevelt has always craved excitement of some kind and has put himself in the way of dangers that ordinary folks would usually dodge if they could.

Sometimes they have been dangers of the kind found among the haunts of primitive men, in quarters where human life was held cheap, sometimes dangers of the battlefield, again the perils encountered on the trail of fierce and hungry animals, and then again the excitement he found his excitement in contending with political opponents. Looked at from whatever partisan standpoint one happens to occupy Theodore Roosevelt is a man of action, and he could no more be contented to leave a post in which he has been the busiest, most active man in the country and ensconce himself in the quiet shades of a dignified retirement, relinquishing all participation in public affairs, than the lions which he seeks in the wilds of another continent can be contented behind the bars of a cage. Some presidents have been content to lay down the cares of office and remain in peace and comparative obscurity during the rest of their mortal lives. But they were older men than he on leaving the White House, their hunger for the fray was satisfied.

The superabundance of Mr. Roosevelt's energy has been the marvel of friend and foe. What more natural than that he should seek an outlet for it in some strange and exciting quest like that he has set forth upon now that he no longer has any burdens of state to bear. To stay in the country and refrain from critical comment upon the acts of his successor, even though that successor be one of his best friends, would hardly be human nature, much less Roosevelt nature; hence Africa is a good place for him to take refuge in while the Taft administration is getting under way. He cannot do much preaching there, to be sure, unless to the natives, and he has refused the role of missionary, but when he gets back he will have a pulpit in the Outlook, "a bully pulpit," some one has said the ex-president himself characterized it, and he can then make up for lost time. Besides, after the lion hunt he will be lionized himself by the European public and will be called on to lecture before universities and other learned bodies.

Our only living ex-chief magistrate is very popular in Europe, and if the beasts of the African jungles

miles inland on the Uganda railroad, and their "rubbering," something at which a giraffe is adept, was thought by the natives to have to do in some way with the approaching visit of the distinguished Americans. Elephants, too, have been seen in large numbers.

R. J. Cunningham, the noted English naturalist and hunter of big game, who is to act as chief guide and general manager of the Roosevelt party, has been at work for some time procuring the most experienced and trust-



IN THE SMOKING ROOM OF THE HAMBURG

worthy of the natives for the various places of responsibility in the expedition to be so filled.

To carry the outfit of the party 150 bearers have been engaged. In addition there will be two askaris (native policemen) armed with Snider rifles, cook and cook's mates and gun bearers, who do nothing in the shape of work except carry the guns of the hunters. They are called shikaris. The porters are men of the Swahili tribe, and the headman and gun bearers are Somalis. The headman is called the neapara, and he has full control of the safari, as such expeditions are known.

Mr. Cunningham has been at much pains, it is said, to get as many natives of unusual physical strength and courage as possible for the expedition, for he realizes that the work will be strenuous and dangerous with a man of Mr. Roosevelt's reputation for energy and daring at the head of the party. The prospects are that Official Snaphooter Kermit will have a fine lineup of dusky warriors waiting for a chance at his films when the expedition reaches Mombasa and that the Taft beauty squad will be completely outwitted.

The ex-president has borne many titles in his day, but none so resounding or picturesque as he will assume when he becomes "bwana kubwa," or great master, of the safari. The natives have heard a good deal about his "big stick," and no doubt they think it quite the proper thing that the bwana kubwa should have some formidable bludgeon of this kind as an emblem of office. The club as a symbol of authority in Africa is quite common, and its use in reducing refractory subjects to submission is something in which the big men of the country are expert.

The safari kit—that is, the outfit for camping in the open—was obtained largely abroad, and when it was packed up in London recently and sent to the steamer's wharf it made a heavy load for a large truck. The name "Roosevelt" marked on the packages did not fail to attract attention as it moved through the crowded streets. When the camp is set up in the forests of the dark continent it will look somewhat as pictured in these columns. Mr. Roosevelt's characteristic boldness was shown in his daring to set sail on March 23, defying all danger of hoodoo attaching to the expedition. If the Hamburg's sailing date had been Friday, the 13th, it would have made no difference probably. This steamer is well equipped for persons who, like Mr. Roosevelt, are fond of vigorous exercise, and its gymnasium includes, among other things, an "electric horse" and a rough riding camel. Any degree of jolting may be obtained by these devices, thus enabling Mr. Roosevelt to enjoy on the trip all the sensations of his famous ninety mile ride while a thousand miles out at sea.

Alarm has been expressed lest Mr. Roosevelt might catch the sleeping sickness while in Africa. How it would have pleased the members of the Ananias club and various "male-factors in high place" had he contracted some such disease while in office. Unfortunately for them, his periods of sleep were altogether too brief, and none of that torpor which is supposed to follow the bite of the tsetse fly characterized his doings while in the White House. But in Africa the fly bites not even the monkeys to sleep. Should they have such an effect on Mr. Roosevelt it will be the first time anything in heaven or earth has succeeded in keeping him asleep when he thought he ought to be awake.

EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

THE ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC FAIR



THE next great world's fair, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, will be held at Seattle, Wash., opening June 1 and closing Oct. 15, 1909.

This exposition will be held in a section of the country where world's fairs are new, and for that and many other reasons it is expected that it will be a success educationally, artistically and financially. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will be the second world's fair ever held west of the Rocky mountains, the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., being the first. It will be different from former world's fairs in many ways, but one policy stands out so far above any of the rest that the entire press of the country is commenting favorably about it. No money will be asked from Uncle Sam to carry on the work! That policy must be conceded as original.

All the management desires is for the United States government to participate in the same manner as foreign countries and the different states by erecting buildings and installing therein exhibits. Former expositions have been aided by the government in many different ways. Outright gifts of large sums of money have been made by congress to some world's fairs, while others have negotiated loans from Uncle Sam, some of which were paid back and some of which were not. Some expositions have received both donations and loans. As stated before, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will ask for neither. A clause pledging this policy was inserted in the congressional bill making provision for participation only by Uncle Sam.

Since the United States government began to patronize expositions down to the Jamestown fair congress has appropriated a total of \$28,752,251 for world's fairs. Only \$485,000 of this money has been spent west of the Rocky mountains, the Lewis and Clark



THE EXPOSITION EMBLEM.

exposition, one of the most successful ever held, receiving the benefit of that amount.

The A-Y-P, as it is sometimes called in Seattle, will differ also from some former fairs in that some of its exhibit palaces will be permanent structures. The grounds are located on the property of the Washington university, a state institution, and after the exposition is over the permanent buildings and those substantially built will be taken over by the college to be used for educational purposes.

The exposition site is the most beautiful ever used for such a purpose. It is 250 acres in extent and borders for more than a mile and a half on Lake Union and Lake Washington, the latter being the largest body of fresh water in the Pacific northwest. Within the city limits, it is convenient to all parts of Seattle and is only twenty minutes ride by electric car from the business center. The Olympic and Cascade mountains may be seen from the grounds, and an unobstructed view may be obtained of the perpetual snow peaks of Mounts Rainier and Baker. Tall, stately giants of the forest form beautiful vistas, and gentle slopes, commanding terraces and unsurpassed stretches of water front add to the beauty of the exposition's setting. In the erection of the buildings every precaution will be taken to preserve nature's own handiwork.

Twelve large exhibit palaces will form the main part of the exposition. Around these will cluster the state, foreign and concessions buildings and smaller exhibit structures. The main exhibit buildings will be: United States government, Alaska, Yukon, Manufactures, Agriculture and Horticulture, Machinery, Forestry, Fine Arts, Fisheries, Mines, Hawaii and Philippines.

To start the exposition off right the people of Seattle got together in October, 1906, and raised \$650,000 in one day by the purchase of stock in the exposition corporation, something that was never done before by any city at any time for any purpose. The capital stock was placed at \$500,000, but when the business day was over it was discovered that the stock had been oversubscribed to the tune of \$150,000. The capital stock was then increased to \$650,000, all of which will be sold in Seattle before the exposition opens. Not to be outdone, the state of Washington at the legislative meeting of 1907 appropriated \$1,000,000 for its representation at the exposition. The Evergreen State will erect several buildings to hold the large displays it

will make. Although a young state, Washington's appropriation as an exposition state is as much as that made by Missouri, which held the record before with the \$1,000,000 it appropriated for the St. Louis world's fair. The primary object of the exposition is to exploit the resources and potentialities of Alaska and Yukon and to make known and foster the vast im-



SCENE FROM AGRICULTURE BUILDING.

portance of the trade of the Pacific ocean and of the countries bordering upon it. In addition it will demonstrate the marvelous progress of western America.

The prevailing conception of Alaska is that it is nothing but a land of ice, snow and gold. The same is true of Yukon. Few persons realize the great possibilities and advantages of these countries. Besides the fur, fish and gold resources there are others that are only beginning to be developed and which offer unusual inducements to capital and labor. It will be the aim of the exposition through exhibits to bring the northland into the limelight and give the world a correct idea of its vast riches.

\$2.50 WORTH SENT FREE.

Dr. Miles, The Great Specialist in Diseases of the Heart, Nerves, Stomach, Bladder, and Dropsy

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When an experienced physician offers to give away \$2.50 worth of treatments for diseases of the Heart, Nerves, Stomach, Kidneys or Dropsy and Rheumatism, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in them. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his wonderful skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatments, his liberality is worthy of serious consideration.

That Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of marvelous cures of well-known people, after failure of from five to twenty physicians. His Dispensary has treated 200,000 patients in the last eight years. The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases, said: "By all means publish your surprising results." Mr. Truman DeWeese, formerly editor Chicago Times-Herald, states: "Dr. Miles cured me of years of inherited headache and dizziness." Mrs. Mary DeHart Greenville, Pa., cured after eleven physicians failed. Mrs. Sarepta Fruits, New Judson, Ind., had given up hope. Cured by Special Treatment. Mrs. Frank Piles, Kent, Ohio. Three physicians failed to relieve. Surprised at a speedy cure. Rev. Thomas H. Swmms, Forest Grove, Oreg. Cured in five weeks. Never felt better. Many more testimonials from your state sent upon request.

As all may have the doctor's Book, valuable advice, and \$2.50 Personal Treatment, specially prepared for their case, free, as a trial, every sick one should send for them at once. Describe your symptoms. Address, Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. G., Grand Dispensary 475 to 485 Main Street, Elkhart, Ind.

Advertisement for SEEDS, featuring a special offer and a list of various seed types like Buckeye's Seeds, Prize Collection, etc.

Advertisement for Kemp's Balsam, a 25c bottle containing 40 doses, used for coughs and colds.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Estate of Sallie E. Gray late of Bellefonte boro, 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 ANNA SIMCO, now ANNA MEADWITZ, W. G. Runkle, Bellefonte, Pa. Atty.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Estate of George W. Harper, late of Ferguson Twp., 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 B. F. DAVIS, Admr Penna. Furnace, Pa. W. Harrison Walker, Atty.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Estate of John T. Fowler, late of Worth 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 ELIZABETH J. FOWLER, Adm. N. B. Spangler, Port Matilda, Pa. Atty.

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. FLETCHER, Admr. 814 D Street - N. E., Washington, D. C. Claims against this estate should be presented to Gettlin, Bower & Zerbe, attorneys, Bellefonte.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, April 6th, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "PENNSYLVANIA CONCRETE BRICK & MANUFACTURING COMPANY," the character and object of which is to engage in the manufacture and sale of brick and other articles of commerce made from concrete, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

J. C. MEYER, Solicitor.

Advertisement for Automobiles, featuring John Sebring, Jr., agent for Franklin Peerless, Thomas Oldsmobile, Buick cars.

Advertisement for J. H. M. Stover, Auctioneer, located at State College, Route 3, (Houserville, Pa.).

Advertisement for Fresh Groceries, emphasizing quality and value, with contact information for Sechler & Company's.

Advertisement for Jno. F. Gray & Son, Insurance agents, offering life and accident insurance and surety bonds.

Advertisement for HARRY FENLON, Successor to Frederick K. Foster, offering fire, life, accident and tornado insurance.

Advertisement for Patents, Trade Marks, Labels, and other legal services, mentioning Joshua R. H. Potts, Lawyer.

Advertisement for Centre County Banking Co., offering receive deposits and discount notes.

Table showing train schedules for the Bellefonte Central Railroad, including westward and eastward routes with station names and times.

Advertisement for WINDSOR HOTEL, managed by W. T. Brubaker, offering midday meals and other services.

Advertisement for E. K. Rhoads, offering anthracite and bituminous coals, wood, grain, hay, straw and sand.

Advertisement for Dr. Sol. M. Nissley, Veterinary Surgeon, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Advertisement for E. T. Jordan, Colyer, Pa. Auctioneer, offering public farm sales and other services.