

Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., January 23, 1903.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

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Democratic County Committee for 1903.

| Precinct | Name | P. O. Address |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bellefonte N W | John Trafford | Bellefonte |
| " " S W | P. H. Gerrity | " " |
| " " W W | Geo. R. Meek | Centre Hall |
| Centre Hall | Ab. Weber | Centre Hall |
| Milburg | George Noll | Milburg |
| Milheim | F. W. Fisher | Milheim |
| Phillipsburg 1st W | J. W. Lukens | Phillipsburg |
| " 2nd W | Ira Howe | " " |
| S. Phillipsburg | C. D. Dute | " " |
| State College | M. S. McDowell | State College |
| Unionville | Jerry Baumberger | Unionville |
| Benner Twp. N P | L. C. Reardon | Bellefonte |
| " " S P | J. F. Hoy | " " |
| Boggs Twp. N P | E. W. Orter | Walton |
| " " S P | G. H. Lyman | Roland |
| Burnside Twp. W P | Jas. W. Fulmer | Milburg |
| College | L. J. Dreese | Pinhook |
| Curtin | William Quay | Romana |
| Ferguson | E. P. Bowersox | Penna Furnace |
| Gregg Twp. N P | Geo. W. Beam | Penna Furnace |
| " " S P | John Smith | Spring Mills |
| Haines Twp. W P | Ralph Stever | Aaronsburg |
| " " S P | E. J. Haeberle | Belleville |
| Half Moon Twp. N P | J. H. Griffin | Stormstown |
| " " S P | Oscar Stever | Balsburg |
| Harris | Howard Dean | Belleville |
| Huston | R. D. Ardry | Martha |
| Liberty | E. S. Brown | Blanchard |
| Marion | W. J. Fisher | Belleville |
| Miles Twp. E P | Berry Brungart | Wolfs Store |
| " " S P | John Zolmer | Rebersburg |
| Patton Twp. N P | Thomas H. Huey | Waddle |
| " " S P | W. F. Smith | Milheim |
| Penn | S. D. Keller | Centre Hall |
| Potter | D. K. Keiler | Centre Hall |
| Rush | W. P. J. Spanier | Tusseyville |
| " " S P | C. T. Kennedy | Retort |
| Snow Shoe E P | J. D. Brown | Snow Shoe |
| " " S P | W. W. Brown | Belleville |
| Spring Twp. N P | James G. Gose | Pleasant Gap |
| " " S P | Henry G. Gose | Hannan |
| Taylor Twp. N P | E. K. Emrick | Fleming |
| Union | J. D. Miller | Hubersburg |
| Walker Twp. E P | J. D. Miller | Hubersburg |
| " " S P | Albert Shaffer | Zion |
| Worth | G. C. Curcullin | Port Matilda |
| L. A. Shaffer | G. C. BRUNGART | Chairman |
| J. K. Johnson | Secretaries | |

That Town Meeting.

The first dash of the Belleville ministerial association into local politics was neither as pyrotechnically conceived nor as enthusiastically received as many supposed it would be. Of course there were so many side attractions on Monday night that it was not to be wondered at that only fifty-two persons gathered in the court house to jump onto the crest of the great wave of reform that was expected to sweep vice into oblivion, furnish eye openers for short sighted policemen and three or four superannuated veterans for the next bureau of Belleville.

Withal, it was a very different meeting from what everyone but the ministers thought it would be. Of them Dr. Wm. Laurie, Dr. H. C. Holloway, Rev. Geo. I. Brown, Dr. W. P. Shriver, Rev. Ambrose Schmidt and Rev. Brown of the Evangelical church, were present. Upon motion Dr. Shriver was made president of the meeting and upon taking the chair stated its object. He said, in part: "Our object is not to enter what might be called partisan politics, but to participate in local contests in which there can be no party issues involved, for the purpose of crystallizing a sentiment among our better class of citizens that will give comfort and support to officers in the pursuit of their duty. We enter politics only so far as politics may be related to the science of government in its highest sense."

All of the ministers participated in the discussion except Dr. Laurie. The subject of all their themes being confined to Sabbath breaking and corruption at elections, more fully set out in the resolutions which they adopted and which are appended. On the question of trafficking in votes there was so much said that county chairman Cyrus Brungart, of the Democratic organization, who was present, felt called upon to make a statement and he was roundly applauded when he said that "two weeks ago our party took this matter up and appointed a committee to bind the party in a sacred compact with the Republican party not to use money, whisky or other considerations for the purchase of votes and to raise a fund for the prosecution of those who do." In conclusion, he said: "If we have any more corruption at elections in this county you must place the blame where it belongs, with the chairman of the Republican organization."

After Mr. Brungart had concluded W. H. Musser got up and, with a sly little dig at Sam Diehl, the candidates for tax collector and treasurer, who were present, said that "inasmuch as I am not a candidate for office I am not afraid to speak, therefore I move the appointment of an executive committee to act upon the resolutions adopted this evening. His motion was seconded and carried. The committee will be announced later. Then the meeting adjourned."

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, By the citizens of Belleville, assembled in the interest of the morals of our town, that we put that interpretation on history which teaches us that "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." We cannot ignore the fact that righteousness is the chief element in civic happiness and success. No officer of our town, nor the community as such, can do WELL unless they do RIGHT.

Resolved, That we deplore the prostitution of the American franchise to the low purpose to which it has fallen in the hand of the man who sells it at any price, and that we regard the buyer of a vote equally unpatriotic and culpable with the seller.

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully but earnestly appeal to the leaders of both political parties to join in a sacred compact against trafficking in ballots which has grown to such an alarming extent in our midst, that we agree to throw our votes and influence for the candidate of any office or party who does not spurn every attempt to barter in ballots.

Resolved, That we favor the enforcement of all laws for the moral good of our town, and that we will give his pledge to the public that he will enforce not only all the laws of our Borough but that he will act as our representative citizen in the enforcement of the state laws for the observance of our Christian Sabbath and the general moral good of the community, and that as citizens we heartily pledge him our moral support.

Resolved, That we do most earnestly request of both the political parties that they will place in nomination at the approaching primaries such persons for public offices as will command from the hearty support and confidence of the people of Belleville and thus avoid the necessity of a third ticket being presented to our citizens for their support.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker the New Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Air Was Raw and Damp. Residents of Harrisburg Put Best Foot Forward and the Decorations Were Very Numerous. Reception Followed Big Parade.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—Samuel W. Pennypacker took the oath of office as Governor of Pennsylvania at noon today on the grand stand erected for the purpose in front of the west wing of the unfinished state capitol.

With the inauguration of the Governor to-day began the terms of office of the Lieutenant Governor, William M. Brown, of Lawrence county, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, Isaac Brown, of Erie.

The air was raw and damp from the very earliest hours this morning and held a suggestion of snow that made the chief marshal and his aides cast many a weary look at the dull slate colored clouds during the course of the day.

"Just so it does not snow until after the parade," it was every one's comment. Light flurries of snow began as early as 10 o'clock. But so long as it did not actually storm no one seemed to mind it.

The finishing touches were put to the drappings of the public and private buildings last evening and never before at any inauguration have so many private dwellings flung the flag to the breeze as today. It was like the early days of the Spanish-American war, when the houses that were unmarked by the national colors were conspicuous.

The streets were crowded at an early hour this morning and one can readily believe the stories of overtaxed hotel accommodations that are floating around today. Every hotel in the city that was at all central in its location had reinforced its ordinary supply of sleeping accommodations with hundreds of cots, and drafty hotel corridors were transformed to guest chambers.

Hotel stewards had been busy for days making provisions for the hungry crowds that were attracted here for the ceremony of the day. There was no dearth of supplies and the thousands who made up to-day's excess population fared as bountifully as they could wish.

The streets were thronged all day long, hours before the parade started by a good natured crowd. They kept back of the ropes stretched along the curb on the streets over which the procession passed and there was but little rowdiness.

At 11 o'clock the Senate and House met, and after the transaction of some minor business, both branches adjourned to the grand stand in front of the capitol to await the coming of the gubernatorial party. At noon the inaugural committee called at the executive mansion and announced to Governor Pennypacker that it was ready to conduct him to the capitol.

The women of the new Governor's family had already gone to the capitol, and occupied a box to the rear of the speakers' stand. In the line of carriages that started from the executive mansion were Governor Stone and Governor elect Pennypacker, the outgoing and incoming state officials, members of the supreme court and superior courts, prominent citizens and former military attaches.

At the capitol the party was met by the members of the Legislature and conducted to the stand, where little time was lost in beginning the ceremonies.

After music by the band Rev. E. H. Leisinger offered a prayer and then chief clerk Smiley, of the Senate, read the certificates of election. Justice D. Newlin Fell, of the Supreme court, then administered the oath of office and a salute of seventeen guns was fired at the state arsenal.

The address over, the gubernatorial party took carriage and joined the line of procession on Third street, which at once moved off.

When the procession had gone over the greater part of the route, Governor Pennypacker and party left the line and took up a position on the stand in front of the executive mansion, where they reviewed the parade.

The inaugural festivities closed to-night with a public reception at the executive mansion which was decorated with palms, ferns and laurel.

Governor and Mrs. Pennypacker were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry F. Walton and John S. Scott, of Philadelphia, the wives of members of the legislative inaugural committee, and several Harrisburg ladies. Among the guests at the reception were many Legislators and their ladies, the heads of departments, and other prominent Pennsylvanians.

CABINET NAMED.

HARRISBURG, January 21.—The long expected cabinet appointments of Governor Pennypacker were sent to the Senate to-day. After the Senate had been in session a few minutes the tall form of Deputy Secretary Beiler appeared, and, after being introduced, he presented a letter from the Governor announcing that he had appointed Bromley Warton, of Bucks county, as his private secretary. Major Beiler had hardly gotten out of the room when Mr. Warton appeared and presented a letter from his chief containing the names of the cabinet, and little surprise was created when the following names were read:

Attorney General, Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Frank M. Fuller, of Fayette; Adjutant General, Thomas J. Stewart, of Montgomery; Superintendent of public grounds and buildings, James W. Shumaker, of Cambria.

The Senate at once unanimously confirmed the appointments.

E. W. Smiley, of Venango, was elected chief clerk of the Senate for the ensuing two years, defeating John S. Rilling, of Erie. The following senate officers were then elected by resolution: Journal clerk, John M. Rhey; message clerk, Henry Bender; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph P. Mack; assistant sergeant-at-arms, A. T. Litch, Thomas J. Randall; transcribing clerks, John V. Miller, David G. Meek; postmaster, Fred E. Mather; doorkeeper, George Farnie; assistant doorkeepers, W. H. Hatfield, John Fishburn; messenger, Frank Nichols; assistant messenger, Theodore Criswell; superintendent folding room, N. K. Collier, pasters and folders, T. B. Thomson, Alvan Walton, Joseph B. Armstrong, Edward Jones, J. W. McCallough, Daniel E. Maffatt.

The question of the Senate chaplaincy was settled by the appointment of the Rev. J. Wesley Sullivan, of the Calvary Baptist church, Philadelphia, who was recommended by Senator Vare, of Philadelphia, who is in the West Indies for his health. President pro tem. Scott announced his appointment of John D. Lee, of Philadelphia, as his personal clerk.

The following Senate appointments were announced by Chief Clerk Smiley: Librarian Herman P. Miller, Harrisburg; executive clerk, Edward P. Macken; assistant clerk, W. Harry Baker, Harrisburg; transcribing clerks, H. E. Gillette, Thomas L. Hubert; janitor of coat rooms, Howell Williams; janitor of coat room, Hubert Summer, Allegheny; janitor of

basement, H. G. Walker, John Mean, Allegheny; janitor of elevator, D. C. Kell, janitor of Senate, A. Frenie, Harrisburg; janitor, Josiah Higgins, Harrisburg; watchman, Charles Murphy, chief page, W. Clay Fox, Dauphin; pages, C. P. Rollu, Charles Sweeney, Fred S. Miller, Maurice Trainer, Sangure Farnley, Harrisburg; J. Kesack, Harrisburg, Frank Leedy, John Jones, Harry A. Plann, George F. Robinson.

The committees were announced in the Senate and House to-day.

Elkin People Have Control.

Boss Turned Down in Naming of Committees. Bitter Conflict Between Factions Already Well to the Surface.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—Quay owns the Governor of Pennsylvania and controls his cabinet, but the General Assembly has been organized against him. He forced the issue, and Elkin, Penrose and Durham have retaliated. The speaker of the House of Representatives refused to obey his orders. The important committees of both House and Senate were loaded with young Republicans, who were not in accord with his tyrannical disposition of the Elkin boom.

"If the split must come, let it come now," Penrose declared to Speaker Quay, when the latter received a telegram from Quay ordering him not to make Ward R. Bliss chairman of the House appropriations committee nor give Frank B. Alcorn the corporations chairmanship. Alcorn on the advice of Penrose, the Speaker made certain that these important committees should be far from Quay's control by practically filling them with Elkin men.

Quay's Governor may refuse to sign the Elkin-Durham-Penrose legislation. The Elkin-Durham-Penrose Legislature may refuse to give the administration what it wants. It may even pass bills over the Quay-controlled Governor's veto. This is the situation in Harrisburg today. The split has come. When the open conflict between the two bossed contingents will occur is a question of but a short time.

Quay's new Governor will be given an opportunity to veto appropriations after the adjournment of the Legislature. In the past it has been customary to pass all appropriation measures on the closing days. This session no chances are to be taken "in Cousin Sam" using his axe. The bills will be hurried through, and if Pennypacker vetoes them effort will be made to pass them over his veto. Combinations can be formed that the administration will appointments of the "old man" to secure the necessary two-thirds.

In Congress.

Neither Branch Harmonious—A Woman Meddler in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The House to-day passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and subsequently began consideration of the Philippine cohabitation bill. The general debate on the District bill was largely devoted to discussion of the Alaska boundary line dispute. Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, denounced as a "cowardly surrender," the course of the State Department. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, took up the challenge and countered with the charge that Democratic administrations had surrendered the territories between latitudes 49 and 54.40, and also the Republic of Texas. While Mr. Cochran was speaking of the trucking policy of the United States to Great Britain, a stylishly dressed young woman in the gallery leaned forward and cried out: "You lie." She then left the gallery.

Quay and Beveridge Disagree.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The Senate to-day passed the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill. When the statehood bill was taken up Mr. Quay defended with the statement that he did not care whether any Senators desired to speak on the subject or not. The bill, he said, was being willfully obstructed by discussion. Mr. Beveridge denied this and then discussed the measure, opposing statehood for Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. The bill was passed by a vote of 54 to 46. Mr. Quay submitted a number of amendments for the fixing of a day on which the veto could be taken, but to all such Mr. Beveridge objected. Senator Hanna spoke briefly in opposition to the bill and at 4.35 p. m., the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Pope is in Usual Health.

No Foundation for Report of His Death, Which Originated in Paris.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The rumor, originating in the chamber of deputies in Paris, that the pope was dead is without foundation. The pontiff gave a number of long audiences today, and his callers included Senator Quirna-Costa, vice president of Argentina, and the latter's wife and family. The pontiff talked with Senator Quirna-Costa for one hour.

The cry of the newspapers, "All about Pope Leo's death!" last evening just as the thousands of shoppers, clerks and business men were boarding cars for home, was spread rapidly along, and, although such rumors have been heralded heretofore, the people of Pittsburgh, and especially the Catholics, were anxious regarding the matter. "The Pope's" telephone central was kept constantly busy last evening answering solicitous inquiries of priests, laymen and leading citizens in regard to the rumor. The cablegram from Rome above explains the story.

Heart Wound Sealed.

Remarkable Operation on a Man Who Tried to Commit Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A remarkable surgical operation was performed at the city hospital last night to save the life of Edward Spiker, aged 19, who had attempted suicide by shooting himself in the left breast. An aperture was made and between pulsations the wound in the heart was closed with three stitches. The bullets had also perforated the apex of the left lung. A point an inch and a half square was cut away, a heavy silk ligature tied about the lung, draining tube being established and the chest cavity closed. The patient speedily rallied, and it is believed he will recover.

Founder Frozen to Death.

LANCASTER, January 20.—William O'Bryan, aged 65, was found frozen to death this morning, sitting on the steps leading to the basement of a tobacco warehouse. It is supposed that he was stricken with paralysis while passing the place last evening, and sitting down, was frozen to death.

Julian Ralph Dead.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Julian Ralph, the author and war correspondent, died at his residence here to-night.

To the Public.

Communicated.

Inasmuch as some of the county papers circulate weekly reports concerning the typhoid fever in Belleville and suburbs and in certain dairymen's milk I shall, in justice to myself, and in justice to my fellow dairymen, give a rehearsal of this much talked of and agitated question. I shall say for my fellow dairymen that not one of them is using my milk. I think there is more honor among the dairymen than some people are disposed to grant them. My milk is converted into butter, has been since the 15th of Dec. 1902. The butter is in rolls at my place and will be until I can get an examination made of the milk and water.

The latter part of Oct. 1902, I purchased Mr. James Lingle's dairy outfit, that is, wagon, cans, stove and measures, also introduction to his customers. On the 4th of Nov., 1902, my son Harry made the first trip and served twenty seven customers. On the 13th of Nov., when he changed his register, he had forty one regular, and ten transient customers. It is not difficult to see that he was building up a trade, or business. But it is ruined. Completely ruined.

The following were regular customers: Wm. Miller, Chas. Rine, Mrs. Robb, Robt. Kraemer, Henry Harris, Mr. W. T. Malin, Hammon Sechler, Louis Grauer, C. H. Bower, W. E. Gray, Samuel Mulberger, James Gregg, Mr. Brandon, R. F. Hunter, Claude Cook, Mrs. W. S. Zeller, Malcolm Butts, Mrs. McClain, W. S. Zeller, Malcolm Laurie, Mrs. Loe, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Ott, William Singer a pt from my wagon and qt. from H. Hoy, Mrs. Loe, Mrs. Struble, Mr. Thompson, John Barnhart, Mrs. Young, Mrs. B. Shaffer, James Wilson, Emanuel Corman, Charles Sager, Mrs. Sager, Harry Hassinger, Wm. Hyde, Mr. Kline, Mr. McElhattan, Mrs. Spicer, S. B. Miller.

The following were transient customers: Mrs. Orbison, James Barnhart, Henry Montgomery, Mr. Bradley, Mrs. Dukeman, Uriah Houss, L. A. Shaffer, J. C. Mayer, Dr. Dorworth and Dr. Ward.

The following homes were reported to be infected with typhoid fever, Kline, Loe, Singer, Gray, Bower, Miller, Hunter, Cook, John Barnhart. These in the borough and suburbs.

The following is a list of families in borough and suburbs who had typhoid fever and never used my milk: Milton Johnson, George Miller, John Wilson, John Duulap, Harry Johnson, Mrs. Harry Kice, who died in the hospital, Mrs. Shultz, Mrs. Kusely, Harry McCoy and D. O. Erie.

I should not give the above lists were it not for the idea prevailing that all who had typhoid fever were my customers, which is not true. I was certainly sorry to hear of so many having fever and could sincerely sympathize with all, for I have seen as much of that as any other person and what made it all the harder to bear was that I have heard, daily, that my milk was the cause of it all. I would not carry milk to hogs or dogs, if I were confident that it contained typhoid bacilli, much less to human beings. But I am not confident of that today, and cannot be until an examination be made direct.

Friday, December 8th my impression was that our dairymen were getting along nicely. On that day I did my butchering. Harry delivered milk as usual, but when he came home he told me I should go to Belleville as there was something going on in there about our milk. I asked what was wrong and he said he didn't know, but he understood a good many people were sick and the doctor was giving out prescriptions for ten hogs to kill I could not go to Belleville in day time, but I went that evening. The first person I interviewed was Dr. Geo. F. Harris. I asked him what was wrong about the milk; he said he did not know, but asked me what I fed the cows. I told him I fed bran, chop, made of wheat screenings, and oats, clover hay, some corn fodder and when there was no snow on the ground the cows were out in the field, and the drinking water was cistern. From his office I went to see Dr. Seibert, he told me that he that day bottled a sample of milk and sent it to Williamsport for examination. I asked him where he got it. He told me at Robert Hunter's. I did not think much of his plan then, I think a great deal less of it now. I told both doctors that evening that my wagon would not go out until there would be an examination.

The next day, Tuesday, I wrote a letter to M. E. McDonnell, bacteriologist, of the P. R. R. company, at Altoona, asking him what his fees would be to examine a sample of milk and water for bacillus of typhoid and what quantity I should send. The next day I had his reply which is given verbatim.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 10th, 1902.
Mr. L. C. RERICK,
Belleville, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Yours of yesterday received and contents noted. In reply will say that my work here is such that I could not make the tests you desired to have made. I might say that according to best authorities on the subject the infection of typhoid milk might be infected after removal by being put into bottles which had previously been contained or washed with infected water. Milk might also be infected if it came in contact with an infected stream. Milk might be infected by being handled by any one who had a slight attack of the disease. If you desire further aid Dr. Beiler, State Board of Health, might help you out. His address is 1532 Pine St., Philadelphia.

Yours truly,
M. E. McDONNELL.

On Friday, Dec. 12th, I acted upon his suggestions. Our milking in the evening was always done between four and five o'clock. We, as usual, brought all our cows out of a stable in a special crook to fill a bottle. We boiled the bottle and about half past five minutes on coal, we poured it in bottle, placed it in paste board box, for shipment. After supper I took it to the express office at Belleville and forwarded it to Dr. Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia, the same evening, reaching him next forenoon. On the 15th, I had the following letter:

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15th, 1902.
Mr. L. C. RERICK,
Belleville, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 12th just received and contents noted. In reply will say that in order to make an examination it would be necessary for this board to have a sample of milk to take his cultures on the spot. The sample of milk has been received, but an examination would not be reliable owing to the length of time that has elapsed since it was collected or drawn from the cows. Yours very truly,
BENJAMIN LEE.

So you see one week passed away and no nearer an examination than the first day of the trouble. I at once wrote Dr. Lee again and asked him what it would cost to send a man here, or whether there was no way by which I could send him samples, so it would be reliable. As I was very anxious to have the milk and water tested on account of having the product of our cows, and the health of one family, I also, about the same time, wrote a letter to Dr. Joseph McFarland, Philadelphia. In a few days I had the following letter from Dr. Lee:

Philadelphia, Dec. 20th, 1902.
Mr. L. C. RERICK,
Belleville, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Yours of 18th, just received I will send you, if you so desire, a boxed demijohn for

a sample of water of your cistern, with instructions for taking sample, this will be for the object of making a chemical examination, which will determine whether or not the water is reasonably pure. The charge for this examination will be \$7.50 and express charges. If I should send one of our bacteriologists to Belleville the charge would be fifty dollars. Yours very truly,
BENJAMIN LEE

On the 21st of Dec. I had the following from Dr. R. L. Pitfield:

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 21st, 1902
Mr. L. C. RERICK,
Belleville, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Dr. McFarland being very busy referred his letter to me. It would not be practicable to test milk and water sent from such a distance. Besides it is a very difficult thing to do and very expensive I should not like to do it for any sum under \$50, and then would not be sure to find the typhoid bacilli and if it were not found that there were no bacilli in it, if there is no typhoid in your family it is not likely that your milk is the cause of the epidemic. You local board of health, in justice to you and the people using your milk should have the State Board of Health make an investigation. An inspection is better than an analysis any time but the water should be examined. You may show this letter to the Board of Health. If an examination were made I would do it, but I in no wise am soliciting work for the State Board of Health. Very truly,
R. L. PITFIELD,
Assistant Bacteriologist
State Board of Health Pa.

After receiving the two last letters, one from Lee and one from Pitfield, I concluded to send \$50 to have the examination made. When I reached Belleville I learned that C. H. C. Quigley Esq. had written Dr. Lee on the 23rd and I went to see him. He asked me to keep my money until he would get a reply from Lee. I waited until the 30th. He still had no reply. So I telegraphed to Lee at once, telling him to send a man. On next day I had his reply saying that I need my telegram and should receive his immediate attention. But no one came. On Saturday I received another letter from Lee, stating that he learned there would be more work in this job than he at first anticipated, hence named a larger sum, \$75 and traveling expenses. I wrote him at once stating that I did not feel able to pay about \$100, but would do a little better, namely, rather than not have the work done. He replied at once saying that he would send a man for \$60 if I were agreed. On the 6th of January I wired him to send his man but no one has been here.

So I must at this writing say to the public that I am tied up after all this writing strain and worry, loss of money, loss of time, equipping myself and loss of my business. I might as well have lost \$5,000. But this is not all. Here we are on the very spot where (some of our county papers state) the terrible infected water and milk is. How they know I cannot tell. I am sure there is a direct test of milk. That is what I am so extremely anxious to have done. What I cannot understand is when Dr. Lee says that an examination of milk would not be reliable, after it had been collected for a period of fourteen or fifteen hours, how milk can be reliable that was taken out of my can, poured into vessels that came out of an infected house, or houses, and stood there a whole day, the next day sent to Williamsport and the next day examined. Not any wonder that the bacteria were a hundred times more than what is required to give typhoid to an editor. According to that report it must have been as thick as the browned flour in Old Mrs. Booney's beef gravy. Think enough to out.

As I said before here we are, nine in number, six of my own, a hired man and two school teachers, since the 8th of Sept. all using milk in every conceivable form, butter and water. All of which is pronounced impure or infected by the Belleville Board of Health.

Come, brethren, let us come and reason together. Help us out of this dilemma. Surely, if you reports are correct these nine lives are too precious to run the risk any longer. Remember we are all brethren. Come over and help us. Up to this time none of us are sick. Nearly forty families in Belleville escaped fever who used my milk. How, or why, I cannot tell. It would be sacrilegious for me to say that a special Providence is ruling over us. No I shall not say that. Once more I say come and help us.

Marconi Beat His Record.

Message Sent From President Roosevelt to King Edward and Reply Received.

WELLSFLEET, Mass., Jan. 19.—Marconi scored his greatest success with his wireless system some time during last night, when he transmitted a message of the President of the United States to King Edward, direct from his station here to the one at Poldhu, Cornwall, England. When he first established communication between Newfoundland and Cornwall the inventor was proud of his achievement, but he was really exultant to-day when he announced that he had succeeded at an unexpected moment in transmitting a message a distance of 3,000 miles, 600 miles further than ever before.

Not only was President Roosevelt's message the first sent by wireless direct from the United States to England, but it was done without any previous attempt to even establish communication. When the Italian genius caught the letter "S" on his apparatus, near St. Johns' N. F. it was prearranged signal sent out from Poldhu, and before he exchanged messages between the Glace bay station and Cornwall he first sent and received signal letters, but here at Wellsfleet he was successful in sending a message without testing the instruments by preliminary signals.

Some time during Sunday President Roosevelt sent to Marconi by the ordinary telegraph system a message for King Edward. This was in response to a request from Marconi. The message read as follows:

TEXT OF MESSAGES.
"His Majesty, Edward VII., London, England:

"In taking advantage of the wonderful triumph of scientific research and ingenuity which has been achieved in perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy, I extend, on behalf of the American people, most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and to all the people of the British empire."
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Wellsfleet, Mass., Jan. 19, 1903.
"Secretary to the President, Washington:

"Request you will be kindness to inform President that his message to His Majesty King of England has been duly transmitted by wireless telegraph from my Cape Cod station to Cornwall."

"MARCONI."

"Sandringham, Jan. 19, 1903.
"The President, White House, Washington, America:

"I thank you most sincerely for the kind message which I have just received from you through Marconi's transatlantic wireless telegraph. I sincerely reciprocate in the name of the people of the British Empire the cordial greetings and friendly sentiment expressed by you on behalf of the American Nation, and I heartily wish you and your country every possible prosperity."
"EDWARD, R. AND I."

—Though the percentage of children in Pennsylvania between the ages of ten and fourteen years who can read and write has increased from 97.82 to 98.99 in the past ten years, the State has fallen from the sixteenth to the twentieth place in literacy in the same period. Washington, Vermont, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, which were behind Pennsylvania ten years ago, have passed it, and New Jersey has fallen behind it.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

—The price of wheat and oats went up at the mills in this place yesterday.

—And now they say Col. W. F. REEDER would like to try the Deputy Attorney Generalship again.

—Deputy recorder James Corl was off duty on account of sickness during the fore part of the week, but got back to his desk yesterday morning.

—Rev. John Hewitt formerly rector of St. John's Episcopal church of Belleville, but now rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Columbus, O., has been selected as president of the Ohio commission to establish a home for deformed children.

—Pierre Faulkner, a former Phillipsburg young man who is now the representative of Swift & Co. at Charlottesville, Va., visited his former home during the past week and on Monday afternoon was married to Miss Jennie, the accomplished daughter of C. W. Atherton. They departed on an evening train for their new home.

—On last Thursday Joel Hoke, one of the road bosses of the Lehigh Valley company at Snow Shoe, entered a mine to dig a car load of coal, when suddenly the rock overhead dropped causing his instant death. His body was found shortly afterward by some