

IMMORTALITY OF DOGS.

By L. A. Miller.

Just a few remarks on the immortality of dogs. This is a problem that agitates the minds of many people; more especially the dog fanciers.

In the first place dogs have rights which man is bound to respect; if he proposes to be a man in the fullest sense of the term.

The dog has his place in the world, and is entitled to the respect due to his position. What more natural right has a man to kick an inoffensive dog, than dog has to bite an inoffensive man? If a man is justified in kicking a dog that intrudes on his personal rights, hasn't the dog a right to resent a like intrusion? Nature gave all animals, including man, the right to protect and preserve themselves, and, as far as nature is concerned, has man any more rights than dogs or other animals?

Philosophy teaches clearly that animals have equal rights with man under all laws that pertain to them in common. Man is higher and better than a dog only in moral point of view, and just how much higher and better depends entirely upon how he stands according to the established moral standard.

But men have souls! And who knows but dogs have? It is clear to any one who has studied human nature that it is a very poor dog that hasn't more soul than some men. It would be a gross libel on a good dog to say that it was no better than the brutish man who delights in cruelty and revels in beastliness.

"I said in mine heart concerning the estate of the sons of men, that God might manifest them, and that they might see, that they themselves are beasts.

"For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even the one thing befalleth them; as one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man has no preeminence above a beast; far all is vanity.

"All go to one place; all are the same dust, and all turn to dust again. "Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to earth."—Eccles. III-18-21

If the preacher was not greatly mistaken, man has but little better show for immortality than the brute. He seems to be under the impression that there is not much difference between a man and a dog as some people imagine; and what is still more singular, the Holy Scriptures nowhere deny a future life for animals.

After reasoning at great length, and showing by unanswerable arguments that the human body is but a machine contrived for the convenience of the soul, or real man, that famous man, Bishop Butler, in his "Analogy," says: "But it is said, these observations are equally applicable to brutes; and it is thought an insuperable difficulty that they should be immortal, and the consequence capable of everlasting happiness. Now this manner of expression is both invidious and weak; but the thing intended by it is really no difficulty at all, either in the way of natural or moral consideration.

"We find it to be a general law of nature that creatures endowed with capacities for virtue and religion should be placed in a condition of being in which they are altogether without the use of them for a considerable length of their duration—as in infancy and childhood. And a great part of the human species go out of the present world before they come to the exercise of these capacities in any degree.

"The natural immortality of brutes does not in the least imply that they are endowed with any latent capacities of a rational or moral nature. The economy of the universe might require that there should be living creatures without any capacities of this kind. * * * There is, then, absolutely nothing at all in this objection which is so rhetorically urged against the greatest part of the natural proofs or presumptions of the immortality of human minds."

The lower animals share with man the attributes of reason, memory, affection, a sense of moral responsibility, all of which belong to the spirit, and not to the body.

These are the qualities which man expects to retain in the next world; they are the attributes of his immortal soul. If the same attributes exist in a dog, who shall say they are not?

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

PAHSON SAY DE LAWD. COMMAN' FOLKS IN DE OLE TIME T' SAC'IFICE DE LAMBS EN DE GOATS, BUT HE AIN' NEVUH TELL 'EM T SAC'IFICE A CHICKEN ER 'POSSUM!!



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as likely to exist hereafter as if they had existed in that form of animal except man?

There are a great many—more by far than is generally supposed—who believe in the future existence of animals as firmly as they do that they will exist hereafter. None, however, claim that there will be more equality between mankind and brutes than now, but that the same relations will be sustained.

My dog! The difference between thee and me knows only our Creator.—Samartine.

BOALSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Homan, of State College, spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. Paul Stairs, of Greensburg, is visiting at the home of Mrs. E. E. Stuart.

Miss Nelle Holter, of Howard, was a recent visitor at the home of Chas. Mothersbaugh.

Elmer Royer and family, of Earlstown, were visitors at the home of Mrs. Murray recently.

Mrs. Ellen Stuart, of State College, spent several days with her sister, Mrs. Amanda Fisher.

Miss Gladys Hazel, accompanied by two classmates, came home from Penn State for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tussey and children, of Arch Springs, were visitors in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Stover, of Altoona, accompanied by several friends, enjoyed a short visit in town on Sunday.

John Hess and Mrs. J. P. Wagner and niece, Marjorie Slagle, of Altoona, enjoyed a visit with friends last week.

Mrs. John Fisher and grandson, Jack Fisher, of Bellefonte, were weekend visitors at the home of Mrs. Kaup.

Two hundred invitations were issued for a chicken supper in the mountain with the men of the Lutheran and Reformed Sunday schools as hosts.

Sousa Says America Now Leads in Music.

According to Lieutenant Commander John Philip Sousa, "America has come into its own," musically speaking. In an interview given at New York recently, the famous bandmaster declared that we do not need to go abroad for musicians, as we have as fine singers and instrumentalists in this country as may be found anywhere. "There are no better bands or symphony orchestras than those in this country," he said.

Sousa continued: "Let me cite an instance of the Americanism of our musicians. Last spring I took eighty-three men to Havana, Cuba, to give a series of concerts. I was obliged to obtain but three passports. Thirty years ago it is likely that I would have had to obtain eighty passports, for that many members of the organization would then of necessity be foreigners. It would have been impossible for me to engage an American band. Today the American musician stands at the front rank, and many of them are superior to those who come from abroad. My band is now made up of Americans, most of them native and all the others naturalized or on the way to naturalization. The others are but four in number.

"My observation of this new musical adeptness of young America is not casual. I have had opportunity to observe in many parts of the country, and, of course, in my own band, I am daily in contact with this artistry."

Poultrymen Start Movement.

"A Nickel a Hen for Penn State" is a slogan that will spread to poultry farms throughout the State if the poultrymen of other counties follow in the lead of those of Montgomery in an effort to raise funds by popular subscription for the erection of a dormitory unit at The Pennsylvania State College. The movement, which is similar to that staged during the summer by potato growers for a hospital fund of \$150,000, has met with the approval of F. S. Barr, of Narvon, Lancaster county, president of the Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Professor H. C. Krandel, head of the poultry husbandry department at State College, has started visiting the poultrymen of the State in the interest of the movement which is expected to result in a gift of \$100,000 to relieve congestion at the college and allow more students to enter.

State College Has Biggest Enrollment.

The student enrollment at The Pennsylvania State College last week reached the expected figure of practically 3300, the largest number of resident students that the college has ever experienced. The rapid growth of the town of State College and the opening of a few extra class rooms in the already crowded quarters has enabled the college to enroll 100 more students than last year.

There are a few more than 1000 freshmen, 796 sophomores, 619 juniors, 496 seniors, 100 graduate students and 40 specials. The school of engineering leads all others with almost 1100 students, and agriculture is next with 779. Liberal arts has become very popular and almost 700 are enrolled in that branch. Science has 271, mines 176 and the department of home economics, 160.

Two Thousand Babies Stolen in Paris in Year.

Paris.—More than 2,000 babies have been reported stolen to the Paris police this year, an average of nearly seven a day, according to L'Intransigent.

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SUMMARY OF 1922 FUR LAWS READY.

The Legislatures which met in 11 States during the year made but few and unimportant changes in the laws relating to fur animals, according to the annual summary issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which, through its bureau of Biological Survey, is charged with the administration of Federal laws relating to the fur industry. Copies of publication entitled "Laws Relating to Fur Animals, 1922," by George A. Lawyer, chief United States game warden, and Frank L. Earnshaw, assistant, may be had by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

In Alaska shooting of fur animals is now permitted, but beaver houses or runways may not be destroyed. Foxes certified as disease-free by an official veterinarian of another country may be imported without quarantine. In Montana a person suffering damage from beavers may get a permit to take these animals on his own premises, but skins so taken must be cared for, properly cured, and sent to the State game warden for tagging. A special permit must be secured in order to ship the skin out of the State.

Evidence of illegal shipments of fur has been uncovered in the course of checking up shipments and receipts of furs by the principal fur houses of the country. These cases have been prosecuted and fines and penalties totaling several thousands of dollars imposed.

Not all States offer bounties for undesirable animals, although in most States where predatory creatures give trouble there is a price on the head of wolves, mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes and similar destructive animals. Sometimes the county or township pays the bounty. In Wisconsin the State treasurer duplicates all county awards. Seals are considered a pest in Massachusetts, as well as in the State of Washington. Any one who can catch a panther in New York State is entitled to \$20 bounty. Bears in Pennsylvania have an open and closed season, although they may be killed at any time in defense of person or property. American trappers receive yearly many millions of dollars for their fur harvest.

TRAPPED BEAVERS.

Three fine specimens of beavers, one male and two females, were caught in a specially designed trap near Siererville, Potter county, and were taken to Woolrich, Clinton county, for the purpose of propagation. They will be protected in their new homes by means of notices, which have been placed along the stream warning all persons that a fine of \$200 will be imposed on any one attempting to disturb these animals.

The beaver is a fine fur-bearing animal, having a tail of very peculiar form, which is used for several important purposes, one being to aid it in swimming under water and another being to assist it in plastering holes shut in their dams. It is used for this purpose very much as one would use a plasterer's trowel.

The beavers were captured in a specially designed trap, constructed in such a way that no injury could possibly result to the animal. It was the first try-out of the trap and the result was very satisfactory. The trap is four and one-half feet in length and eighteen inches in height, with network of chains fastened to the jaws so that when it sprung the beaver was engaged in this net work of chains.

One of the beavers weighs over forty pounds. The other two are smaller. They were transported in an automobile to Woolrich, a distance of ninety miles from the place of capture.

Many Trees for Distribution.

About 7,000,000 young forest trees will be distributed free to land owners in Pennsylvania by the Department of Forestry this fall and next spring. An inventory of the Department's nurseries shows there are more than 5,000,000 evergreens ready and about 1,500,000 hardwood trees ready for planting.

Among the evergreens to be given away free by the Department are large quantities of pitch pine, Scotch pine, Japanese, red and black pine, Norway spruce, and white pine. The leading kinds of hardwood trees will be white ash, green ash, rock oak, red oak, and American elm.

The trees are from five to twelve inches in height, and will be distributed to individuals who will plant them for wood production.

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AN EXCLUSIVE COUNTRY.

The country of Greenland is perhaps less visited than any other land, for Greenland belongs to Denmark and it is only very rarely that any other people besides Danes ever set foot there. This is not because Greenland is protected by warships and forts, but owing to its extremely dangerous coast line. The seas which wash the shores of Greenland are, as most of the world is concerned, quite uncharted. There are no buoys to show where there are rocks and sand banks and only a few Danish mariners have an idea of the way in which the ocean currents flow. For several hundred years the Danish government has had a secret Pilot Book to Greenland. Only a few trusted Danish captains are ever allowed to see this book and all attempts on the part of other nations to get a copy have failed. So to the outside world Greenland is practically a closed land, and it seems likely to remain so.

It is a mistake to think that Greenland is a country with nothing but snow and ice. The central part of the land is largely formed of a huge ice cap which remains throughout the year. Toward the coast, however, there are regions where, during the summer, the weather is pleasant and crops can be grown. There are no less than 176 towns and settlements

in Greenland, inhabited by 22,000 Eskimos and two or three hundred Danish colonists. The natives manage their own affairs and the arrangement works admirably. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing and in whale and seal hunting. The two chief towns of Greenland are known as Godthaad and Godhaven.—Ex.

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