Where E Gramam Do Wild Animals Die?

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Ev Dr. Theodore Zell. HERE do wild animals die and what becomes of them after death? The question is simple enough and easily answered in some cases, but extremely difficult in other cases. In a large number of cases the animals are killed by other animals or by man and eaten. They find their graves in the maw of their enemy, who in turn may find his grave in the stomach of some other more powerful creature. Of all living creatures man is the most bloodthirsty, and more animals fall victims to his greed, cruelty or appetite than to

the murderous instincts of carnivorous or other animals. It has been asserted that man is compe; led to kill to prevent an excessive increase in the number of animals which would threaten his very existence. The mission of the carnivorous animals seems to be a similar one. In Russia 180,000 head of cattle and other large animals and 560,000 smaller animals are killed by wolves every year, not counting the poultry which becomes their

Some have made the assertion that certain animals, when they feel the approach of death, retire to some biding place, a cave, hollow tree, or some crevice in the rocks, and there await the end. That may be true and is decidedly probable, but does not explain the fact that only in rare cases are the remains of dead animals found in such places. It has often been commented apon that even in the districts where monkeys are abundant dead monkeys are scarcely ever found. Ancient writers like Pliny speak with remarkable erudition of the age which certain domestic and wild animals reach, but their writings throw no light upon the question as to what becomes of the animals after death. The number of carcasses and skeletons which are actually found is fr too small to give a satisfactory evplanation of the puzzling question which is still witing for its Oedipus.-Chicago Tribune.

Gambling In Cuba.

By C. H. Forbes-Lindsay.



MERICAN influence has brought about some important changes in Cuban customs and notably in the abolition of the bull ring and the cock pit, which used to be the chief Sunday attractions of the populace. Not a few of the better class of Havanese desire the same fate for Jai Alai and would rejoice to see the Fronton closed forever. High and low wager immoderately on

this game and many stories of ruined reputations and wrecked businesses are connected with it. Every race has its prevailing vice and its comparative freedom from others. The Cubans are incurable gamblers, but drunkenness is virtually unknown among them. Both sexes in Havana spend a great deal of time in the numerous open air cafes, but they drink, for the most part, non-alcoholic, fruity beverages, of which there are an extensive variety peculiar to the country.—The World Today.

"The Spirit of Discontent." By Helen Watts McVey.



Keen Alex & Jami'n 62
Charles E. Allen ... 9.47
Linden Hell Lum Co 12.6
JK & J W Reifsny'r 5.52
Herry Keller ... 12.15
Edw. Zimmerman ... 50
Linden Hell Lum Co 1.18
W. C. Heinle ... 1.55
Harry Keller ... 2.97
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Geo. F. Miller
Daniel I. Johnson
Joseph Hoy
Abe Markle

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Shaffer, Michael Toner, Thomas

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PATTON TOWNSHIP

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E of our readers urges that a contented spirit is one of the best possessions one can have, and contends that about the worst thing that can befall an individual is to be ruled by a spirit of discentent. Well, maybe. It depends very much upon the view-point from, which the matter is seen. If one considers only individual ease and freedom from care, perhaps the contentment which sets him apart from the world's unrest is good;

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but it would be very hard to convince an aspiring, ambitious person that suca ease is happiness. The discontent which makes one miserable, peevish, fretful, fault-finding and envious is a very bad thing; but the discontent which is the outcome of the feeling that what we have is not the best that may bo had, and which urges us to reach out after the better, no matter what the individual cost to ourself, is the discontent which spurs the world on to progress. Ambitious, aspiring workers find their great happiness in following the out-leading pathways, and they glory in overcoming the obstacles they encounter. They courageously take the hard knocks, and enjoy the discomforts, as they, in their unrest, open up the pathways which, sooner or later, the idle feet of others shall carelessly follow. Without this spirit of discontent to arge the world on, men would return to barbarism, content with the cave and the bed of leaves, and the glory of achievement would never be known. "Blessed are they that do His commandments," and the folded, idle-handed contentment which seeks only ease and freedom from the work of growth will never reap the blessing promised to the active, earnest hands that help in the work of world-building -The Commoner.

Do Hornets Keep Guard Over Their Nests?



By Dr. H. C. McCook. a hornet's nest guarded by sentinels, after the manner of ant hills? It is not so easy to decide, for their private habits do not invite familiar approach. But some experiments seemed to point that way. No noises, however near or strident, had the least effect upon the workers. Blow on divers instruments as loudly and shrilly as I would, they poured in and out of the gate or labored on the walls, intent wholly upon their own af

airs. But at the slightest jar upon the window or shutter, out flew a bevi of irate insects, and flung themselves against the wire window screen with an angry "bump" that showed how good was their intention, at least, to de fend their home. It was always so; a squad of workers, free and ready for aggressive duty, seemed to be lurking near the gate, prompt to sally forth upon a's.m. Even at night a few kept near by, and although their port had lost its vicious swing and they moved about with sluggish pace, like sleepy watchmen, as doubtless they were, they left upon the observer the impression that they were on sentinel service in which the community was never lack ing .- Harper's Magazine.

Why There Should Be Less Haste In Trust Crusading

G. W. EUMBERGER, Clerk

Clymer, Henry ...John L. Est

Gray, P. B. D. Julius H. Seymour. 9.64
Gray, J. B. W. C. Heinle ... 2.64
Hawkborn, Thos. John I. Thompson ... 18.07
Kuhn, John ... John I. Thompson ... 81.42
Kuhn Michael, Jos
Abrem. George
& Mathias ... A. E. Canfield ... 138.13
Mayland. Jasper. John I. Thompson ... 12.86
Milles Samuel ... John I. Thompson ... 2.23
Ross. John ... John I. Thompson ... 2.52
Singer. John ... John I. Thompson ... 2.52
Shippen. Wm. Jr. John I. Thompson ... 2.52
Shippen. Wm. Jr. John I. Thompson ... 2.52
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F. K. WHITE, Treasurer,

Thompson

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By President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton. Gramman Demonmon D

****** PASSION for regulative legislation, seems to have taken posession of the country of late; but it came upon it so suddenly, so much more like an impuise of impatience than like a deliberate purpose, that there is every indication that the careful thinking upon which it should have been founded will succeed it after it has spent its force, rather than accompany and give form and direction to it. We have passed laws forbidding such combinations and

such practices as would virtually constitute monopolies and have attempted to enforce them. We have forbidden discrimination in freight rates by railway companies and have tried to detect and punish them. We have gone further still and endeavored to prescribe passenger rates as well, undertaking to look inside railway business and determine through public commissions what rates it is equitable for them to charge.

Governmental control, which we are undertaking so extensively and with so light a heart, sets up not a reign of law but a reign of discretion and individual judgment on the part of governmental officials in the regulation of the business of stock companies owned by innumerable private individuals and supplying the chief investments of thousands of communities. I can see no radical difference in principle between governmental ownership and governmental regulation of this discretionary kind. Regulation by commission is not regulation by law, but control according to the discretion of governmental officials. Regulation by law is judicial, by fixed and definite rule, whereas regulation by commission is an affair of business sense, of the comprehension and thorough understanding of complex and various bodies of business. There is no logical stopping place between that and the actual

conduct of business enterprises by the government. Such methods of regulation, it may be safely predicted, will sooner or later be completely discredited by experience. Commissions in the future as in the past will reflect rather public opinion than business discretion. The only safe process, the only American process, the only effective process, is the regulation of transactions by the definite prohibitions of law, item by item, as experience discloses their character and their effects, and the punishment of the particular individuals who engage in them.

The acts of corporations themselves must be checked not by futile and blundering attempts to dictate to each corporation how its business shall ha conducted, but by bringing the officials directly to book who are responsible for forbidden or questionable transactions. The corporation itself never fa to find the really responsible official in its own processes of discipline, and it can be made to disclose to the public prosecutor the names of the men who should be proceeded against.