

Men and Women

Two Statesmen Named Perkins Who Disagree With Mr. Roosevelt, the Senator From California and the New York Congressman.



J. B. PERKINS.

There are two statesmen named Perkins who have recently been in controversy with President Roosevelt, one from California, the other from New York state. It is often noted that Mr. Roosevelt sometimes compliments people who oppose him in his policies or views. He does not take it as a ground for unfriendliness that a man criticizes his public actions. This was illustrated recently in the case of Representative James Breck Perkins of Rochester. Mr. Perkins was the author of the resolution censuring the president for the reference in his message to secret service matters. Mr. Perkins, though in general an admirer and supporter of the chief executive of the nation, took exception to what he considered an attack by the president on the privileges and dignity of the house. Not long afterward he was seen to enter the White House and confer with its chief occupant. "I did not suppose," said he afterward, "that such a meeting was of sufficient importance to justify extensive publicity. However, the interview was an agreeable one. I have a high regard for the president, and I don't believe he thinks ill of me. I wished to see him on some matters connected with the military bill. Mr. Cannon did me the honor of selecting me as chairman of the house committee of the whole on the military bill, which occupied me nearly a week. The president was interested in some matters that were being considered in that bill."

Senator George C. Perkins of California, who was so severely criticized by President Roosevelt for his attitude on proposed anti-Japanese legislation, was originally appointed to his present post by the governor of the state to succeed the late Leland Stanford. That was in 1893. The people of the state have kept him continuously in the senate since. His life reads almost like a romance. He was born in Kennebunkport, Me., Aug. 23, 1839, and when twelve years old concealed himself aboard a vessel called the Golden Eagle, bound for New Orleans. His presence was not discovered until the vessel was at sea, and he then became one of the crew. For the next



GEORGE C. PERKINS.

four years the future senator followed a sailor's life, and, landing then at San Francisco, he again became a landsman, working in various places as miner and also teamster. Going to Oroville, he entered a store as porter, then became a clerk and finally rose to the position of part proprietor. His business flourished and in time became worth half a million a year. Meanwhile Mr. Perkins was interested in many outside ventures, including mining, lumbering and sheep and cattle ranches. With others he established the Bank of Butte and encountered the trials that afflicted so many business men in the years following the war. In 1872 he settled in San Francisco, becoming a member of a small firm that has since grown to be the Pacific Coast Steamship company, possessing a fleet of steamers which ply from Alaska to Mexico.

Mr. Perkins has always been a strong Republican and first voted for President Lincoln. In 1869 he was elected to the state senate of California from Butte county and returned in 1873 to fill part of a term. He received the Republican nomination for governor of his adopted state in 1879 and was elected over three other candidates.

Senator Perkins tells a story of a scene in a courtroom on the coast where a man arrested for robbery vehemently asserted his innocence, even after he had been convicted by a jury.

"May the Almighty strike me dead on this spot if I am not innocent!" he shouted.

The judge waited for a minute or two. Then he said, "Well, prisoner, as Providence has not interfered I

Much In Print

The Leaders of Opposite Factions in Society, Suffragette and Anti-suffragette, Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

will take a hand and sentence you to three years at hard labor."

There is a strange rivalry between these two leaders of fashionable society, Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The first wishes to lead the fair members of the Four Hundred into the camp of the suffragettes, as women who advocate the political equality of the sexes are known. Mrs. Fish, on the other hand, champions the views of the anti-suffragists. The latter have organized a society called the National League For the Civic Education of Women, and it is doing all it can to combat the arguments made by those who favor giving women the right to vote and hold office. It remains to be seen whether the smart set will follow the



MRS. STUYVESANT FISH AND MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY.

lead of Mrs. Mackay or of Mrs. Fish. Both have strong followings in the world of fashion, and each is a very able and accomplished woman. Mrs. Mackay helped along the work of the suffragists recently by opening her elegant mansion for a talk on political equality by the Rev. Anna Shaw, one of the best known of the woman's rights leaders. Mrs. Fish, who has been aiding the anti-suffragists cause with tongue and pen, said recently:

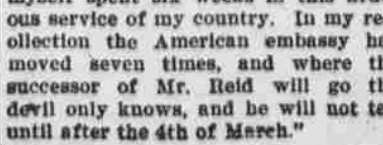
"Nature asserts itself and interposes an absolute veto on the equality of the sexes. Women simply weren't built that way." Why don't some of the wealthy and talented women of our city who talk so much about woman's rights hire women as butlers, cooks, valets, useful men, coachmen, footmen, and so on, to the end of the chapter? And, having done so, would they pay them men's wages?"

Mrs. Fish is the wife of a man supposed to be worth about \$25,000,000, but she has earned a reputation for her own as a woman of marked individuality and independence. Mrs. Mackay's husband is probably even wealthier than Mr. Fish, and she devotes herself to philanthropic enterprises and is beautiful and fascinating.

The distinguished lawyer and diplomat, Joseph Choate, was introduced at the dinner in New York to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, as "our first citizen." He was ambassador at the court of St. James when the count represented Germany in England. The witty lawyer referred in his remarks to his pleasant relations with the count and mentioned the fact that the embassy of this country had no permanent home in London.

"I had been in London only a short time," he said, "when Count von Bernstorff came to join the German embassy there. The relations between our embassy and that of the German people were most pleasant throughout my entire stay in England. We learned many things from the Germans, but there was one thing that we learned, but have never practiced. They have a home of their own at the court of St. James.

"Our position in this respect was aptly described by a London paper as follows: 'A bobby' in his rounds one night found a man wandering from house to house and touched him on the arm and said respectfully, 'You had best go home, my man.' 'Home! Home!' replied the wanderer. 'I have no home. I am the American ambassador.' The business of representatives of this country at the court of St. James is to search for a home, and I myself spent six weeks in this arduous service of my country. In my recollection the American embassy has moved seven times, and where the successor of Mr. Reid will go the devil only knows, and he will not tell until after the 4th of March."



JOSEPH CHOATE.



POULTRY NOTES
BY
C. M. BARNITZ
RIVERSIDE PA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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FREAK EGGS.

"Oh, quit your knocking!" exclaimed the landlady to a boarder who had the audacity to kick against making a whole meal on one egg and a piece of toast. "Don't you know one egg is equal to a pound of meat?"

But he had been there before. With lightning rapidity he drew his pocket cyclopedic and squelched her (mizable diet) with the contents of an egg.

Here is his annihilating argument: An egg contains 73 per cent water, 13 protein, 10 fat and 720 fuel producer, while a sirloin contains 61 per cent water, 10 protein, 10 fat and 1,130 heat producer.

Now, if an egg does not contain a full fledged sirloin it may contain things not quite so nice.

Talk about a rotten egg causing an explosion at a peaceful breakfast! You should see a wormy egg get in its work!

Items have intestinal worms like other animals. The oviduct or egg passage opens into the intestine.

Occasionally an overcurious round worm wiggles up into the egg factory to investigate and gets caught in the albumen that has just incased a yolk.

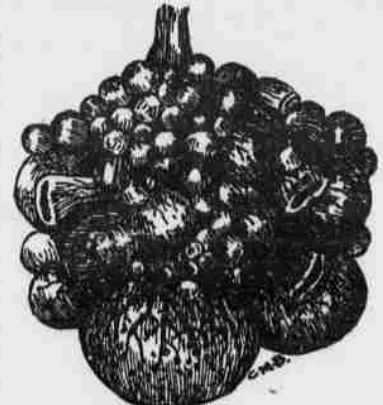
Traveling down, the shell is formed, and when a customer cracks such an egg there is something doing for the man that sold the egg. This is the worm the early bird misses, but some eager reporter finds it, and hence the stories of eggs containing snakes and hens hatching sea serpents.

A blood clot in an egg is not the germ.

That comes from hemorrhage in the egg cluster or oviduct and is the result of a too stimulating meat ration or egg force.

After three days' exposure to 103 degrees of heat you see the germ.

It looks like a big bloody bug. Sometimes a finished egg is detained for a time in the hen, and the bodily



OVARY, OR EGG CLUSTER.

heat develops the germ or makes the egg stale.

Fortunately for the poultryman, this doesn't happen often.

Eggs without shells, finished eggs without yolks and yolks without white and shell are common.

They indicate lack of egg material or inflammation of ovary or oviduct.

Pigeon sized eggs without yolks do not indicate, as some suppose, that the hen has finished her clutch, but inflammation.

Sometimes in the effort to expel this diminutive egg abnormal contractions force it back up the oviduct.

It is there caught in the albumen of a descending yolk, a shell is formed, and we have an egg within an egg.

Two yolks, bursting capsules of the oviduct at once, descend the oviduct together, are included in the same shell, and thus comes the double yolk egg, which hatches large individual chicks, twins or monstruities.

Cholera, diphtheria, tuberculosis and typhoid bacilli have been found in eggs, the last being carried to a hen's nest on her feet and absorbed by the shell.

In cooking heat kills these germs, while those who take eggs raw in egg-nog claim the hot stuff used in the beverage also annihilates all animals.

That surely is true. Better watch out. It will annihilate you too.

DON'T'S.

Don't let the hens roost in a draft. Roup.

Don't let the droppings pile up. Mites and bad air.

Don't let your ducks sloop in wet litter. Give dry out straw; that's fitter.

Don't sell a chicken that has a disease. No, not if you want a conscience at ease.

Don't let the litter get dirty and damp. Your hens will loaf round with colds and cramp.

Don't let any boards nor siats rot round. Lumber grows higher and scarcer every day.

Don't get hallucinations nor go off on tangents. The steady running horse takes the stakes.

Don't let the rats multiply and the mice increase. Cats, traps and poison will make them decrease.

FACTS IN FLW LINES

The German population now exceeds that of France by over 23,000,000.

The first piano factory in the Australian state of Victoria is in course of erection at Melbourne.

The number of men, women and children who received poor law relief in Ireland during the year ended March 31, 1908, amounted to 219,220.

After stealing money and a lot of silver and clothing from James Burnell of Bayonne, N. J., burglars nearly succeeded in taking the piano out of the house before the occupants awakened.

Near Vallenar a gold mine has lately been discovered from which ore has been taken that contained 200 ounces of pure gold per ton of 2,000 pounds. This is in the old gold mining region of Chile.

The foundation for the recently completed Harbor of Refuge lighthouse, Delaware bay, is a solid block of concrete eighteen feet deep, forty feet in diameter at the base and thirty-six feet at the top.

As illustrative of the cosmopolitan conditions in New Hampshire it is reported that in Somersworth recently an Englishman carried an American flag in a company of Hibernians at a French funeral.

With the completion of the translation into Yiddish on which Professor Louis Harrison of Worcester, Mass., has been working for three years the Bible will be readable in every spoken language in the world.

At a service of thanksgiving for the harvest of the sea the walls of an English fishermen's church were draped from end to end with fishing nets and the window spaces occupied with lobster pots and packing barrels.

When the Simplon tunnel was made in Switzerland the old road over the pass was no longer kept free of snow in winter. This, however, resulted in so much inconvenience that it has been decided to keep the road open all the year round again.

The Whistler house in Lowell, Mass., the old fashioned three story dwelling in which James Abbott MacNeill Whistler, the artist, was born July 10, 1834, was dedicated recently as a memorial to his work and as a permanent clubhouse for the Lowell Art association.

A farmer of Gollad, Tex., who used green willow posts at the corners of his barn, found after a year that they had taken root and raised his barn floor some three feet. He now has put in a new lower floor and expects to have a three story barn in the course of time.

Doors that swing of themselves are the latest. At the Hotel Astor, New York, the attendant who stands at the main entrance merely has to press a bulb and the door, which is operated by electricity, revolves. This plan has the advantage of keeping the speed uniform.

An invention which, it is said, will revolutionize the curing of meats has been perfected by Cleveland men. Electricity will be used to cause the salt to penetrate the meats and thus prepare them for the market in one-quarter the time the present method requires.

In a scene of a balloon race, reproduced in a New York moving picture show, R. J. Maller saw his younger brother, whom for three years he had been unable to communicate with, and, writing to the officials of the club conducting the race, was able to obtain his address.

All the German joint stock companies engaged in the herring fishery have now entered into an agreement for regulating the selling prices of their catch. The consumption of sea fish has greatly increased among the German population owing to the very high prices asked for meat.

Mrs. L. B. Bishop of Chicago offered \$100 prize for the best verses favorable to votes for women in Chicago, and some of them were certainly funny. One of the "poems" tells the men voters that it is a burning shame that they should shoulder all the cares "when we are willing to be your helpers and the mayor's."

Suicide among children in German schools seems on the increase. Some startling figures are published officially showing that in Prussia from 1880 to 1903 the average number of suicides or attempts at suicide among pupils of the higher schools was 14 per annum. Since then the figures are: 1904, 9; 1905, 18; 1906, 16; 1907, 20; 1908, 23.

Harry Barnato, who died the other day, was one of the multimillionaires of whom the general public knew and saw very little. Some years ago his fortune was computed at \$12,002,000. His savings alone amounted to several hundreds of thousands of pounds a year, for to a great extent he lived frugally, his one luxury being good cigars, which he smoked incessantly.

State railroad commissioners representing Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan at a recent meeting in Chicago took action toward lessening the terrible record of fatalities to trespassers on railroad rights of way. Resolutions were adopted urging the strict enforcement of laws against walking on railroad tracks and suggesting that police powers be given to section foremen to arrest unauthorized persons found on rights of way.

The poor of Chicago who by force of circumstances are compelled to buy their coal by the basketful pay for it each winter in excess of the prices obtained by those who can purchase in ton lots or more a sum equal to the total contributions to the five principal charitable organizations in the city. This is the conclusion reached by the officials of the Chicago Relief and Aid society after an investigation into conditions prevalent in the congested districts.

NEW SHORT STORIES

The Capabilities of His Voice.

"Jean de Reszke in his Paris school," said a New York musician, "is very particular about the pupil's acceptance. Of course he has many applicants. To have been a pupil of De Reszke is in itself enough to get a singer a good engagement, but he puts these pupils through a severe examination, at the end of which he rejects about 98 out of every 100 of them.

"An intimate friend of mine, a young tobacco salesman, has just returned from Paris. He sings tenor a little, and, having saved some money, he



"WHAT IS MY VOICE BEST ADAPTED TO?"

went abroad to enter De Reszke's school and make a second Caruso of himself.

"But now he is back home selling tobacco again. He tells me that he went to see De Reszke, sang a song or two and in the silence that ensued said hopefully:

"'And now that you have heard me sing, M. de Reszke, please tell me what you think my voice is best adapted to?'

"De Reszke frowned thoughtfully and answered: 'Whispering.'"—Boston Advertiser.

An Interrupted Meal.

While Senator Dolliver of Iowa was on a recent lecture tour he was dining at a hotel where his identity was not recognized and was seated at a small table alone, enjoying the contents of numerous side dishes, as only a man with a good appetite and healthy digestive organs can, when a robust looking countryman, whose knowledge of hotel ways did not apparently extend to the individual order plan of serving meals, was ushered in and given a seat opposite. After a tumbler of water had been placed beside his plate and a napkin spread out in regulation style he was left to await further service. Without delay the countryman reached across the table and, casting an unfriendly glance at the senator, soon had his side dishes and their remaining contents in his possession.

Then, arising and calling the head waiter to him, he handed him his napkin and in an attempted whisper that was plainly audible said:

"I don't want yer han'kerchief, mister, but you'd better bring on some more vittles, as that feller on the other side is tryin' to eat up ev'ry durn thing on the table."—Harper's Weekly.

Camels of Asia.

What are known as camels in Asia Minor are in reality a common species of dromedary. Camels have two humps, while the race found in Smyrna has but one.

The Cotton Gin.

Mrs. Catherine Greene of Rhode Island, widow of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame, is said to have invented the cotton gin, but to have allowed Eli Whitney to take out the patent through modesty.

Hard Luck Stories.

The "ups and downs of life." Men will discuss with frowns. Not when their "ups" are rising. But when they strike their "downs."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Not Flattery.

"I wonder why you love me, dear." "That's strange. I've asked myself the same question a thousand times."—Denver News-Times.

What Happened.

The play was bad, the actors worse. And, tired of the jeers, The gas and electric lights went out And left the seats in tiers. —Detroit Tribune.

The Limit.

"He's not very reliable, is he?" "I should say not. He's so crooked he can't even tell a straight lie."—Cleveland Leader.

The Greyhound.

The greyhound seems to have been developed in level, treeless and shrubless countries, where a moving object is visible at a long distance, and great speed is therefore necessary to enable a predaceous animal to overtake its prey.

Peru.

Peru received its name from its principal river, the Rio Paro, upon which stands the ancient city of Paruru. The Brazilian term paru, however modified, is at all times suggestive of a river.

BOILERS INSPECTED.

I have been authorized by the Pennsylvania State Factory Inspection Department to inspect boilers. In compliance with the law, all users of high pressure boilers used for power or heating purposes are compelled to have boilers inspected once each year. Rates: \$5.00 per boiler, and transportation. C. E. GIBBS 1129 Main Street - Honesdale, Pa. P. S. Attention given to engine and general machine work. 106011

Tooth Savers

We have the sort of tooth brushes that are made to thoroughly cleanse and save the teeth. They are the kind that clean teeth without leaving your mouth full of bristles. We recommend those costing 25 cents or more, as we can guarantee them and will replace, free, any that show defects of manufacture within three months.

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PHARMACIST.

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HONESDALE, PA.

1036 MAIN STREET.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE FOR A YEAR 1909.—The following named persons have filed their petitions for a license, and the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday, March 8, 1909:

- HOTELS.**
Berlin—Ernest Miller.
Canaan—James Gilden and Frank P. Norton.
Clinton—H. T. O'Neill.
Dreher—H. B. Smith, H. E. Robacker, Chas. F. Wert.
Dyberry—Asa K. Kimble, M. K. Kimble, Wm. F. Dodson.
Hawley—Christian Lehman, Martin Reffer, August H. Frank, George Kohman, F. J. Hughes, Charles B. Woods, Jacob Heiss.
Honesdale—Lucy Brandon, T. F. Flynn, Jno. H. Weaver, W. E. Martin & J. L. Carlin, C. J. Weaver.
Lake—John Schadt.
Lehigh—C. W. Garagan.
Manchester—Wm. F. G. Emerich, William A. Bleck, J. W. Flynn.
Mount Pleasant—J. W. Bunnell, Francis J. O'Neill.
Preston—Michael Leitinger, P. F. Madigan, S. C. Silbace, W. J. Healy.
Salem—H. F. Nicholson, Ralph Foot.
South Canaan—John Bentham, Starrucca—John Woodmansee.
Texas—Thomas Gill, Frederick Kranz, James Mundy, Mary Meyer, Frank Mang, Charles H. Murphy, George Meyer, John C. Smith, Victor E. Meszler, J. Monroe Austin.
Waymart—Ferdinand J. Crockenberg.

- RESTAURANTS.**
Canaan—James J. Burnett, Trustee.
Clinton—John Opeka.
Hawley—Mary Deltzer, Mary Mayer, Louis Geisler.
Honesdale—Christopher Lowe, Henry Buerker, John H. Humann, Fred. O. Gelbert, A. F. Voigt, Benjamin Loris, Jr., Albert R. Traubner, Lawrence J. Weniger, A. D. O'Connell, Herman Meyer, W. B. Road-knight, Joseph Ackerman, J. H. Schlessler, Palmyra—Peter F. Schmitt.
Texas—Chris. J. Hook, Jacob Beck.
- WHOLESALE LIQUOR.**
Hawley—Patrick H. Kearney.
Honesdale—Michael Galvin, Paul McGrannagan, Leopold Fuerth.
- BOTTLEERS.**
Honesdale—John Rickett, Henry Beck.
Palmyra—Luke P. Richardson.
Texas—F. W. Michael & F. A. Reitnauer, Wm. Melsmeyer, Val Weidner.
- BREWERY.**
Texas—Pennsylvania Brewing Co., M. J. HANLAN, Clerk.
Honesdale, Pa., Feb. 6, 1909. 13