

HONESDALE CAMP UNITED SPORTSMEN -OF- PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, C. P. SEARLE. VICE-PRESIDENT, G. C. BUTLER. SECRETARY, F. H. EISELE.

Query Department— Communications pertaining to game, fish or conservation invited. Same will be given prompt attention. If immediate answer is desired kindly enclose 2c stamp for mailed reply.

Second Monday of month time of meeting.

Letter From Kalbfus. Oct. 15th, 1913.

Dear Sir:

I write this open letter to-day to call public attention to the provision of law in this State relative to the killing of birds other than game birds and to caution those who may feel disposed to kill hawks or owls indiscriminately. Section 10 of the Act of May 1st, 1909, entitled "An Act to provide for the protection and preservation of game, game quadrupeds and game birds and song and insectivorous and other wild birds" as amended by the act of April 2, 1913, provides "That it shall be unlawful for any person within this Commonwealth, except as provided for in this act, to at any time shoot at, or wound, or take, or kill any wild bird other than a game-bird, or to have such bird or part thereof in possession," further along in the section providing that certain birds—"the blue jay, the English sparrow, the European starling, the kingfisher, the buzzard, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper hawk, goshawk, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, the great-horned owl, the barred owl, and the crow"—because of their destructive disposition, are not protected by this act and may be killed at any time. Among these unprotected birds are found the goshawk and the sharp-shinned hawk, and the great-horned owl.

Upon the 25th day of July, 1913, an Act was signed by Governor Tener, "creating a reward or bounty, for the destruction of certain noxious animals and birds," the birds named in this bounty act being the great-horned owl, the goshawk and the sharp-shinned hawk, and the reward as fixed by this Act for the killing of any one of those birds is fifty cents (\$0.50). Each claim for a bounty must be sworn to, and each affidavit will cost the claimant twenty-five cents (25c). There is, therefore, no great danger that much time will be spent in hunting these named hawks for the reward of twenty-five cents (25c), but there is a grave danger that other hawks and owls may be killed in the hope of securing the bounty placed upon but two hawks and one owl in this State. Warren in his "Birds of Pennsylvania" says we have twelve (12) species of hawks and ten (10) species of owls in this Commonwealth; eight (8) species of hawks and eight (8) species of owls are protected in this State, and the penalty for killing any one of these protected birds is ten dollars (\$10.00). I also call attention to the fact that the bounty law among other things provides that "each and every person who shall wilfully or fraudulently collect or attempt to collect any reward or bounty provided for by this act, to which he or they are not legally entitled under the provisions of this act, or shall aid or abet or assist in any capacity, official or otherwise, in an attempt to defraud the State, through the collection or payment of any reward or bounty provided for by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall, in addition to the penalty that may be imposed for perjury where a false affidavit is made, be sentenced to pay to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or suffer an imprisonment in the common jail of the county for a period of one day in jail for each dollar of fine imposed," so that the killing of either hawks or owls for the purpose of securing the bounty placed by law upon two species of hawks and one species of owl is a dangerous proceeding that not only renders the claimant for the reward liable to the penalty for killing a protected hawk or owl, but also makes the said claimant and the justice or person before whom the affidavit is made, liable to a penalty of \$100 where the bounty is paid upon any hawk other than the goshawk and sharp-shinned hawk or upon any owl other than the great-horned owl. This act also provides that each person who aids or abets any claimant to secure this bounty, illegally or fraudulently, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 and to punishment for misdemeanor, so that the justice or other person authorized to take affidavits is very liable to get into serious trouble where he certifies falsely to the species of hawk killed.

Steps will be taken to prevent fraud in this direction, and to punish those who may either kill protected birds for the purpose or who may aid or assist in the collection of fraudulent bounties.

Respectfully yours. JOSEPH KALBFUS, Secretary, Game Commission.

TENER NOT A CANDIDATE. Governor Tener, who has been named as a possible candidate for president of the National Base Ball League, Saturday would not say whether he would accept the leadership of that organization, says a Harrisburg dispatch. He was at State College attending the celebration of Governor's Day at Pennsylvania State college. When communicated with over the telephone he said:

"No offer of the presidency has been made and I have nothing further to say."

The governor told friends in Harrisburg that he was in no sense a candidate.

THIS SCHEDULE AFFECTS FARMERS AND EVERYBODY ELSE.

It Becomes Effective on the First of the New Year, and There is Heavy Penalty Provided for Violations—Interested Parties Should Save This Table and Have it Handy of Access.

- Alfalfa Seed, 60 pounds. Apples, 50 pounds. Apples, dried, 25 pounds. Barley, 47 pounds. Beans, dried, 60 pounds. Beans, castor, (shelled), 46 lbs. Beets, 60 pounds. Blue-Grass Seed, 14 pounds. Bran, 20 pounds. Broom-Corn Seed, 50 pounds. Buckwheat, 48 pounds. Cabbage, 50 pounds. Carrots, 50 pounds. Cement, 100 pounds. Charcoal, 20 pounds. Cherries with stems, 56 pounds. Cherries, stemmed, 64 pounds. Chestnuts, hulled, 50 pounds. Clover Seed, 60 pounds. Coal, anthracite, 75 pounds. Coal, bituminous, 76 pounds. Coal, stone, 80 pounds. Coke, 40 pounds. Corn, shelled, 56 pounds. Corn, ear (husked), 70 pounds. Corn Meal, 50 pounds. Cranberries, 40 pounds. Cucumbers, 50 pounds. Currants, 40 pounds. Flaxseed, 56 pounds. Gooseberries, 40 pounds. Grapes, 48 pounds. Hair, (plastering), 8 pounds. Hemp Seed, 44 pounds. Herd's Grass, 45 pounds. Hickory Nuts, 50 pounds. Hominny, 60 pounds. Homoradish, 50 pounds. Hungarian Grass Seed, 50 lbs. Kaffir Corn, 56 pounds. Lentils, 60 pounds. Lime, 70 pounds. Linseed, 56 pounds. Malt, 38 pounds. Millet, 50 pounds. Oats, 32 pounds. Onions, 50 pounds. Onion Sets, 28 pounds. Orchard Grass Seed, 14 pounds. Parsnips, 50 pounds. Peaches, 45 pounds. Peaches, dried (peeled) 38 lbs. Peaches, dried, (unpeeled), 33 pounds. Peanuts, 22 pounds. Pears, 50 pounds. Peas, green (unshelled), 56 lbs. Peas, dried, 60 pounds. Plums, 64 pounds. Popcorn (unshelled), 56 pounds. Potatoes, 60 pounds. Potatoes (sweet), 54 pounds. Quinces, 48 pounds. Rape Seed, 50 pounds. Raspberries, 18 pounds. Redtop Grass Seed, 14 pounds. Rice, rough, 45 pounds. Rutabagas, 60 pounds. Rye, 56 pounds. Rye Meal, 50 pounds. Salt (coarse), 85 pounds. Salt, (ground), 62 pounds. Sand, 100 pounds. Shorts, 20 pounds. Sorghum Seed, 50 pounds. Spelt, 40 pounds. Strawberries, 45 pounds. Timothy Grass Seed, 45 pounds. Tomatoes, 60 pounds. Turnips, 60 pounds. Walnuts (common), 50 pounds. Wheat, 60 pounds.

WHAT IS THE "TRENTON IDEA"?

Closer Relationship Between City and County.

By T. N. Whitten, President Trenton, Mo. Commercial Club. (National Crop Improvement Service.) There must be a closer relationship between the citizen in town and the citizen in the country. I believe that in our country we have solved this problem, the solution of which will be a great benefit to all small cities and towns and rural districts. I refer to what is known as the "Trenton Idea."

The "Trenton Idea" proclaims, in practical terms, the reaching out for wider fields hitherto untouched; results in a closer co-operation of the agricultural and commercial communities, and promotes a permanent union with the interests of all the people in the trade territory commercially, agriculturally, civily and socially. It obliterates the established legal, but imaginary line that surrounds the town and country. It extends the zone of activity from the central point of real town to the circumference at large. It ignores the tendency to confine its efforts within the limits of the city; tends toward the uplifting of the whole community or trade territory contributory to the town; works to the end that the interests of all are the interests of each and gives vent and direction to the urban and suburban citizen, each alike, in uplifting the whole community in every way possible to better the conditions of that community. Many a man has fitted and equipped himself for bigger and better success in his own business by his public activities in the interest of all the community.

At last there has been an awakening of the great commercial men of the country to the fact that back of all success lies the agricultural district; to the fact that there must be a closer relationship between commerce and agriculture, that they must get in closer touch and sympathy with each other. To do this, they must first understand each other better. There never was a time when there was as much brain and money both working to better the conditions of the farm and to increase its earning powers. Wonderful strides are being made along these lines. Many things are being done to better social conditions, to keep the young blood of the farm content and satisfied, and to smack of the rich black soil.

Good roads, better rural schools, improved machinery, both for the housewife and the farmer; modern farm houses with all the conveniences possible for the city man to have—all these are fast turning the rural districts into an immense acreage of suburban homes—and making the city resident envious of his rural neighbor.

Thus, the differences between country and city life will soon fade away, and with the united effort of the whole people, for the whole community, we will solve this question to a great degree.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 16, 1913.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Deut. xxxiv, 1-12. Memory Verses, 5-7—Golden Text, Ps. cxvi, 15—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We have now come to our last lesson in the books of Moses and to the record of his removal from the earth. The book of Genesis covers a period of over 2,200 years, Exodus over 200, Numbers about forty years, but Leviticus and Deuteronomy do not bring us any farther down the stream of time. The book of Deuteronomy seems to cover about one month, in which Moses rehearsed to Israel the Lord's dealings with them.

We have seen that Aaron died in the fifth month of the fortieth year and Miriam in the first month (Num. xx, 1; xxxii, 38). Moses continued until the eleventh or twelfth month. He began his rehearsal in the eleventh month of the fortieth year (Deut. 1, 3) and continued until the time of his departure (chapter xxxi, 1, 2). We would like to call attention to many things in these closing chapters, but will first consider our lesson chapter, the first four verses of which tell us how the Lord showed him from the top of Pisgah, over against Jericho, all the land which He swore to Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob to give unto their seed, but which neither Moses nor Aaron could enter because of his rebellion against the word of the Lord at Maribah (Num. xx, 12, 24). It is written that Moses pleaded with the Lord to allow him to go over the Jordan and see the good land, but the Lord would not hear him and said to him, "Let it suffice thee; speak no more unto me of this matter" (Deut. iii, 23-27). And this because he had spoken unadvisedly with his lips, having allowed his spirit

to be provoked, and had smitten the rock instead of speaking to it as God had commanded.

Many a time he had prevailed with the Lord in prayer for this rebellious people, and now because of them his request for himself is denied. Yet God is love, and love is kind. Well might the psalmist say, "If Thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?" (Ps. cvi, 32, 33; cxxx, 3.) We cannot but think of Him who did not save Himself in order that He might save us. Of this very event, His decease at Jerusalem, Moses and Elijah talked with Him on the Mount of Transfiguration some 1,500 years after the event of our lesson (Luke ix, 30, 31). Of all the events that have ever transpired on our earth none can compare with those of Golgotha. Though there have been many fore-shadowings, the mind of man cannot grasp the awful realities of that day and the Son of God suffering for the sins of the world.

So Moses, the servant of the Lord, died, but there was nothing sad in such a death. It was a release from the long conflict with the world, the flesh and the devil and a going home to stay with God, whom he had long known face to face. There was neither sickness nor suffering; his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated (verses 5, 7, 10). Aaron had no sickness (Num. xx, 25-28). Sickness is not necessary to death. Do we not see it all about us and read of it in the papers every day whether it is called by the name of heart failure or some other name? Even should it be a violent death our Lord said, "Fear not them which kill the body." And we are elsewhere taught that to die is gain. It is to depart and be with Christ, which is very far better; it is to be absent from the body and present with the Lord, and precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints (Matt. x, 28; Phil. i, 21, 23; II Cor. v, 8; Ps. cxvi, 15).

Moses died and was buried in the land of Moab, but no man knoweth where (verses 5, 6). He and Eleazar probably buried Aaron's body, but there was no man present at the death and burial of Moses. The Lord did it. The record is, "He buried him." Perhaps the angels helped. I am glad that the body is not the

person, and, though we bury bodies, we do not, strictly speaking, bury people. A man once said: "You may bury me if you can catch me. There is great comfort to me in knowing that I shall not be at my own funeral if my body ever has one." There is always the possibility of not dying, but of being caught up to meet the Lord in the air, for we shall not all sleep (I Cor. xv, 51; I Thess. iv, 16-18).

Some already have their glorified bodies, as Enoch and Elijah, who were translated, and probably those who came out of their graves after the resurrection of the Lord Jesus (Matt. xxvii, 52, 53).

It looks from Jude 9 as if the body of Moses was raised from the dead, for the devil does hate the resurrection of the bodies of the saints, and that may have been the cause of the contention there referred to, for Michael is the special angel of Israel (Dan. x, 13, 21; Rev. xii, 7). The story of Joshua, the new leader, will come before us more fully in our next lesson. Let us give attention to some of the last words of Moses. Notice how he set before them life and good or death and evil; life and death, blessing and cursing, urging them to choose life and to set their hearts unto all the words which he had spoken as their very life (Deut. xxx, 15, 19; xxxii, 46, 47).

PIKE COUNTY RETURNS.

Returns from Pike county show that Pike county carried the good roads bond issue by a majority of 140. In fact every amendment in that county was carried. Grim, for Superior court judge, won out by a plurality of 119 votes. Henderson was lowest man, having 73 votes. Grim received 263. Judge C. B. Staples received 833 votes. A Democratic jury commissioner received that office.

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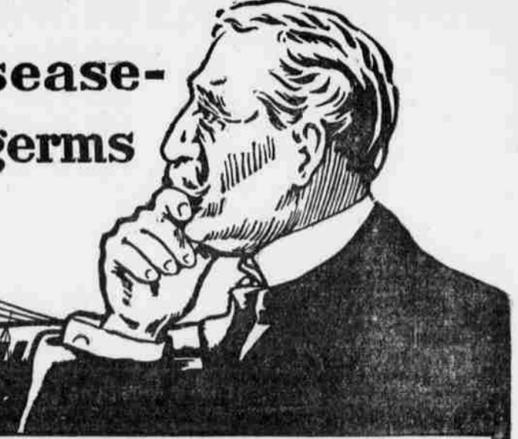
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