

Pike County Press.

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NO. 50.

THE WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1901. The United States government declines to get excited over the latest peanut revolution in Central America, notwithstanding the hysteria of certain gentlemen who have business interests over there. We have a treaty with Colombia by which the neutrality of the Panama railroad is guaranteed; and if Colombia cannot enforce that treaty, this government will do so with its naval forces, as it has done before. The gun boat *Marchas* has been ordered to proceed to Colon, the eastern terminus of the Panama railroad, and it is believed that no stronger force will be needed to protect American interests on the Isthmus, but as a precautionary measure, the cruiser *Ranger* now on the Pacific coast, has been ordered gotten in readiness so she can be sent to the Pacific side of the Isthmus should it be thought necessary. This government has nothing to do with the war between Colombia and Venezuela, which seems to have grown out of the revolution against the government of Colombia, and will not interfere in any way unless it becomes necessary for the protection of American interests. That is the whole story in a nutshell, which has started all of the yellow journals yawning and predicting that we are about to become involved in an European war on account of the little rumpus on the Isthmus.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler's protest to the navy department against the personal attack made upon him and his administration of the navy department by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in his recently published book, resulted in the writing and publication of a letter of censure to Evans by Acting Secretary Hackett. Evans was doubtless glad to get out of the scrape so easily, but it is understood that Mr. Chandler wished to have the navy department placed on record as opposing the right of any naval officer to publicly criticize the official acts of the secretary of the navy, either while he is in office or afterwards. This he has done.

The insular division of the war department was not, when established, intended to be a bureau for the promotion of matrimony, but a glance over its correspondence files shows that it has been indirectly the cause of many marriages, and Col. Edwards, its capable and courteous chief, is in doubt as to whether he deserves praise or condemnation for the unpremeditated results. The epidemic of marriage was brought about by the regulations adopted by the division for the transportation of teachers for the public schools in the Philippines, which provided that the person directly dependent upon the teacher might, if practical, be furnished free transportation upon a government transport. That was enough of a hint for a number of bright young fellows who had been appointed teachers, and the division was at once overwhelmed with applications for transportation for brides, as "the person directly dependent upon the teacher." Inasmuch as the teachers alone were a severe tax upon the transportation facilities of the government, this was decidedly embarrassing, but Col. Edwards, who is a sympathetic man, was equal to the occasion and no bride was left behind. All records for the carrying of brides were broken by the transport which carried the brides to the Philippines, and Uncle Sam doesn't regret his bridal present of free passages, whatever some of the brides may do later. By the way, it is officially announced that all appointments of teachers will hereafter be made by Mr. Fred W. Atkinson, superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines, whose address is Manila. The announcement was made to stop applications being sent to the war department. There will be very few more appointments, anyway, except to fill vacancies.

The late census bulletin shows that Michigan has 1,248,905 males, 1,172,077 females, and 540,655 foreign born residents; Minnesota, 932,409 males, 816,994 females, and 505,815 foreign born; Mississippi, 781,451 males, 769,219 females, and 7,891 foreign born. In the first two states the colored population is less than one per cent; in Mississippi it is just a little less than fifty-nine per cent.

Once more the treasurer of the United States has denied one of the periodical stories, usually originating

abroad and used to defraud those who can be duped into believing them, alleging that the United States treasury held a large sum in trust for the heirs of a man who deposited it there. This time the man's name was given as Dembitsky, a Pole, who was said to have deposited it there just previous to being killed while fighting in the Union army during the civil war. It is needless to say to those who are acquainted with the principles under which our government is run, that the United States treasury is not and cannot act as a trustee for private individuals; consequently it holds no private fund in trust, but the ignorant and even some intelligent persons in our own country do not know this, as often as it has been stated in connection with this sort of thing, and naturally a story of this sort is readily accepted by the credulous in other countries, often to their cost.

Under a decision of the comptroller of the treasury, Secretary Wilson can use in his discretion the sum of \$20,000 in the agricultural bill for the current fiscal year, to pay what will in effect be an export bounty on American fruits, in his efforts to build up a foreign market for our fruits. The money will be carefully spent on a plan that is yet to be perfected, and will, it is believed, demonstrate that a large and profitable export trade in American fruits can be built up with a little intelligent effort.

Last Saturday's Races.

An exceptionally pleasant day brought out a very goodly number of spectators who all enjoyed the day's sports. Three races were on the program. In the first stockholders' race there were five entries but only three horses started. The time and heats won were: Prince R., J. B. Westbrook, 3, 2, 3. Lizzie McCoy, P. N. Bournaque, 2, 3, 2. Frank W., W. F. Chol, 2, 4, 4. 2, 4, 4. 2, 4, 4. In the second, free-for-all, there were four entries, and three starting: Dewey, Howard Stearns, 2, 4, 4. 2, 4, 4. 2, 4, 4. Little Dick, Byron Williams, 2, 2, 2. The third race, called the Stockholders' No. 3, really afforded the most amusement and was competed for by Prince, Thos. Armstrong, 2, 1, 2. Nellie, S. A. Detrick, 3, 3, 3. Harry, Thos. Armstrong, 3, 3, 7. 3, 3, 7. Judge Fullerton of Port Jervis was starter and Hon. J. D. Biddis and Dr. W. B. Kenworthy were judges.

The next meeting will be held Saturday, Aug. 31, and will consist of three classes, 3.00, 2.45 and 2.35, trot or pace.

There will also be bicycle races and other attractions. The last races were financially a success and there is every indication that the driving park is becoming a very popular resort.

Free Tuition.

The Governor has signed the bill granting a special appropriation to the East Stroudsburg state normal school for the erection of additional new buildings, as well as the bill making tuition in this school, of \$1.50 per week, absolutely free to students, thus reducing their total expenses to \$3.50 per week or \$14.00 for the entire year.

Surely this is a golden opportunity for every ambitious boy and girl in the state to secure a liberal education for the mere cost of boarding. Parents should consider well this liberal proposition made to their children, as it may not last more than two years. Remember also, that in addition, the state gives to all who graduate, a life certificate which exempts from further examination in the state and is often accepted and endorsed by school authorities of other states.

Consider carefully the importance of these facts, make known to your friends and neighbors, that the tuition has been made free, that a new building will be erected, that the fall term opens September 16th. Engage your room at once.

Cider will be scarce this fall hereabouts. The apple crop is very poor and the few on the trees are beginning to drop. Peas likewise will not be plentiful, but peach growers in adjoining states are exultant over the prospect of a bountiful crop.

PERSONALS.

H. T. Labar of Stroudsburg is spending the week in town. Lanty Armstrong of New York spent Sunday with his family on High street.

Philip Picot of Newark is visiting his mother, who is quite ill, in Delaware township.

Wilfred C. Lane of South Hadley, Mass., arrived in town yesterday and is a guest at The Homestead.

Alfred Marvin, Esq., of Matamoros, a republican candidate for associate judge, was in town Wednesday.

Hon. John D. Biddis, after spending his vacation in town, will return to his duties at the navy department Sunday.

Rev. Thomas Nichols, wife and daughter Susan left town yesterday for Oswego, N. Y., where they will spend a couple of weeks.

J. C. Grasmuk has sold his cottage on lower Harford street to Ella Louise White of Brooklyn, N. Y., possession to be given in September.

P. M. Nils, W. F. Chol and Mr. Porter were Milfordites who went to Brighton Beach yesterday to see the race between Crescents and The Abbott.

Henry Dewitt, Esq., of Rowlands, a veteran justice of the peace and ex-county commissioner, was a guest with George Gregory a couple of days this week.

James Bennett of the Gazette came down this week to enjoy his annual outing in the Delaware valley and recoup his stock of snake yarns which seems to have reached a low ebb.

Dr. Richard Slee of Swiftwater, Monroe county, assistant bacteriologist to the state board of health for the centre district, was in town Tuesday investigating the recent outbreak of scarlet fever here.

Presbyterian Fair.

The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation will hold their annual fair at the church parlors next Thursday evening, Aug. 23. An excellent supper will be provided.

Two Snake Incidents.

As a rule stories of snakes of wonderful size with fighting instincts are largely discounted, and many of them are sheer fabrications spun in the brain of some misguided person who has familiarized himself too often with what is commonly supposed to be an antidote for snake poison. That there are occasionally startling incidents connected with the ophidian family is no doubt true, and the following, while seemingly incredible, are yet vouchered for as being veracious:

August Tamper of Dingman township recently found five rattlesnakes under a large flat stone; two were shot and the others escaped. Opening one of those killed he found within it eleven eggs and in one egg he found five fully developed little rattlesnakes.

The other is that of a large black-snake which Jerry Greening disturbed and which ran under a brush heap. While a boy was going to the house for a match to fire the heap and burn his snakeship out, a dog ventured under the pile and was warmly embraced by the reptile which wound itself several times around his body. Two other dogs rushed to the rescue of their friend and in short order tore away the folds and left the snake in several pieces. Jerry says it was fully ten feet long and as large around as his arm, and that means that it was of unusually large dimensions.

Expensive Methods.

Whatever it may be to others it is no laughing matter for the Sandyston taxpayer to know that its town committee pays one of its well-to-do citizens for hauling stones from off his own fields to fill a low place in the public road, especially when there were stone walls much nearer that could be had for the asking, and from which two loads could have been placed in the road where one could be gathered from the field. Their name is legion who would do the same work gratis to get rid of the stones; why, then, should the town committee pay for this? I do believe that if good business methods were followed in town management it would so surprise many people that there would be danger that they might fall right down dead.

TAXPAYERS.

New line hats and caps at Mitchell's.

OUR GAME LAWS.

A Concise Summary of the Acts Now in Force.

Secretary Kalbfus of the state game commission has compiled the game laws of the state up to date, giving all the important points. The following is his summary:

The fines attached to the violation of the several sections of the act of June 4, 1897, must be paid with costs of prosecution or the convicted party serve one day in jail for each dollar of penalty imposed.

There shall be no hunting or shooting on Sunday. Penalty \$25.

Section 1 of the act of May 14, 1888, says: "That no person in any of the counties of this commonwealth shall kill, wound, trap, net, snare, catch with birdlime, or with any similar substance, poison or drug, any bird of song or linnet." Here follows quite a lengthy list of the birds of Pennsylvania, including the yellow hammer or flicker, and closes with the words "or any wild bird other than a game bird." Penalty not less than \$10 or more than \$50. This act is unenforced and still the law of the state.

Section 2 of the act of June 4, 1897, after quoting a lengthy list of the birds of Pennsylvania, says: "Nor shall any person purchase or have in possession, or expose for sale, any of the aforesaid song or wild birds or the game mammals killed or taken in this state, except as hereinafter provided" (for scientific purposes only, under a certificate of the game commission). Penalty \$10. This is still the law and should be used by those interested in bird protection, to prevent the killing of our wild birds for decorative or any other purpose.

The destruction of the nests or eggs of wild birds is forbidden except "for strictly scientific purposes under the certificate of the game commission." Bond \$100; fee, \$5; penalty, \$10.

The killing of game birds and game mammals prohibited, except with a gun held to the shoulder. Penalty \$50.

THE LAW AS TO DEER.

But two deer can be killed in one season by one person and then only during the month of November. Penalty \$100. Deer must not be killed or captured in the waters of the state, and the running of deer with dogs is prohibited. Penalty \$100. Dogs found running deer can be killed by any person and the owner thereof shall have no recourse whatsoever.

It is unlawful for any person to kill in any one day more than ten pheasants, or more than two wild turkeys, or more than fifteen quail, or more than ten woodcock. Penalty \$50. Pheasants, wild turkeys, quail and woodcock can be killed only from October 15 to Dec. 15 inclusive. Penalty \$10 for each bird, except that woodcock may be killed during the month of July.

All manner of devices for the deception of game is prohibited, penalty \$50, except that decoys may be used in the hunting of web-footed fowl.

Rabbits can be killed from November 1 to December 15 inclusive. Penalty \$10. The use of ferrets in hunting is prohibited. Penalty \$25, and the possession of a ferret is prima facie evidence of intent to use the same.

Grey, black and fox squirrels may be killed from October 15 to December 15 inclusive. Penalty \$10. Red or pine squirrels are not protected.

PURCHASES PROHIBITED.

The purchase or sale of pheasant, quail, woodcock, wild turkey and deer is prohibited. Penalty \$25. All other game of the state can be sold within the state except wild pigeons, the capture or sale of which is forbidden in the county of Tioga.

The shipment or carrying out of the state of its game birds or game mammals is prohibited. Penalty not less than \$50 or more than \$100.

All persons and common carriers, such as railroads, express companies or stages are absolutely forbidden to carry said game out of the state. Penalty not less than \$50 or more than \$100.

Ducks, geese, brant, swans and snipe may be killed from September

1 to May 1. Boats propelled by sail or steam are forbidden.

Plover from July 15 to January 1. Rail and road birds during the months of September, October and November.

Section 33 of the game act of June, 1878, provides "that nothing in this act will prevent any person from killing any wild animal or bird when found destroying grain, fruits or vegetables on his or her premises." This section has not been repealed.

By act of April 11, 1901, all owners or lessees of real estate are permitted to kill rabbits at all times of the year, where said rabbits are destroying crops or fruit trees, and for no other purpose or reason.

The act of March 22, 1893, makes the constables of the state ex-officio foresters, game and fish wardens, and requires them to prosecute all violations of the forestry, game or fish laws coming under their immediate notice or reported to them in writing in a manner prescribed by said act. The penalty for neglecting or refusing to do so is \$50 or two months imprisonment.

Prosecutions may be brought by any person; one-half of penalties goes to informer. All prosecutions must be brought within one year from the time of the offense.

LICENSES FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

By the act of April 24, 1901, all non-resident gunners (the same not being owners of real estate in this state) are required to pay a license fee of \$10 before shooting in the state.

The treasurer of the county wherein the non-resident desires to begin shooting is directed to issue a certificate. This paper, so far as the state is concerned, covers all the counties of the state. The penalty for neglecting or refusing to secure this certificate is \$25 or one day in jail for each dollar of the penalty imposed.

This class of offenders can be arrested without warrant by a constable or warden where they refuse to display said certificate upon demand.

All shooting paraphernalia, including guns, etc., is forfeited to the state unless penalty and costs are paid.

By the act of July 9, 1901, the act of hunting or trapping upon "posted cultivated land" is made "willful trespass; penalty \$5 with costs. Upon failure to pay, the offender may be imprisoned not to exceed three months. This act applies against resident and non-resident, and the fact that a party may hold the license prescribed by the act of April 24 gives no rights that may conflict with the wishes of the owner or lessee of posted, cultivated lands in this commonwealth.

By an act of congress all packages containing game intended for shipment from one state to another state must be so marked that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of the package. For each evasion or violation of the shipping upon conviction shall pay the sum of \$200. The consignee knowingly receiving such articles shall pay the same, and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall also pay not to exceed \$200. This is national law and all violations thereof may only be tried in the United States courts.

State Board Certificate.

This will certify that I have this day made a thorough, complete and careful inspection of the resort known as the Bluff House located in the Borough of Milford. I find not only have they furnished in the most approved and careful manner that portion of the house in which illness occurred, but the entire house from basement to garret has been sanitarized in view of this fact and also that the plumbing and other vital parts appear to be in perfect order. I have no hesitancy in expressing my opinion that the Bluff House is at present free from infection of any kind and that as far as human skill and foresight can prevent there is not the slightest danger of any spread or continuance of the late trouble.

RICHARD SLEE, M. D. Assistant Bacteriologist and Deputy Inspector, Centre District, Pennsylvania State Board of Health, August 13, 1901.

What a Tale It Tells.

If that mirror of yours shows a wretched, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, it's liver trouble; but Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, purify the blood, give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c at all druggists.

Chase & Sanborn's Old Homestead Java coffee at Armstrong & Co.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Cruelty to Animals Educates to the Higher Degree of Crime.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and that fact was illustrated in a peculiar way not long ago in New York. To those who read of the incident it may occur that some pains ought to be taken to sort out different types of humanity and consider which is best worth encouraging.

There is a line of coast steamships plying between New York and Boston, which owns as its mascot a small woolly dog known as Pete. He has traveled to and fro on a steamer or another for several years, and has always been well treated. One day during the recent hot weather, a lot of boys were swimming near one of the steamers which was tied up in New York harbor, and it occurred to them that they wanted a little fun. So what did they do but catch Pete, who was loafing about in a sociable and friendly way, and throw him into the river? Not content with that, they began pelting him with stones when he tried to swim ashore. To many people it will seem strange that there should be any fun in that sort of a thing, but there is. The more miserable a defenseless animal can be made and the longer he can be made to fight for a chance of life before being finally killed, the more amusement there is in it for some folks. The folks who take their sport in this fashion would see no fun in things which other civilized human beings regard as highly desirable. Their idea of heaven would possibly be a place in which they would have an unlimited number of helpless creatures, brute or human, but preferably human, to torment as they chose. The chances are that if these boys could, without danger of punishment, have gotten hold of a smaller boy and treated him just as they did Pete, they would have been still more amused.

In default of anything better, however, Pete did very well. But in the midst of the entertainment the watchman came on the scene, and he was an old man and fond of the dog. Strangely enough, he was one of the people who fall to see fun in things of this kind. He told them to stop. He was on shore and the boys were in the water, and they had the advantage and knew it. They kept on having fun, and presently a stone struck Pete on the head and he began to sink. The old watchman did not stop to take his clothes off. He jumped head first into the river, and swam toward the dog. His head was hit by a floating beam and he was stunned. Then a fifteen-year-old boy, who had taken no part in the previous sport, came along, and saw what was doing; and he leaped into the water and rescued the old man, and then pulled the dog out with a boat hook. Both recovered, and the dog insisted on going where the watchman went.

There are many persons, including the boys whose amusement was so summarily interfered with, who will say that this was a good deal of a fuss to make over a dog, and that a human life is worth more than that of an animal. Undoubtedly it is. But that is not just the question. When a freeman risks his life to save that of a crippled child in a tenement fire, we do not reason in that way. We do not argue that he ought to weigh the worth of his life with that of the child, and sit down on the sidewalk and let the child burn to death. It is obvious that the moral value of his act of heroism is worth something to the community, aside from its direct consequence. The same is true in this case. It is unlikely that the boys who threw this little dog in the water and stoned him will amuse themselves in just that way again, where the watchman is, and perhaps some of them were sufficiently ashamed of themselves to refrain from such performances for the rest of their lives. A great deal of such cruelty is more thoughtlessness than anything else. One boy, stronger, more active or more vicious than the rest, sets the fashion and the rest join in. The difference between different "crowds," "sets" or "gangs" of boys is not so much in the character of the rank and file as in that of their leaders.

At any rate, there were concerned in this incident two opposite types of humanity,—the type which delights in inflicting pain and that which is willing to suffer to prevent pain being inflicted. It is likely that many of those who came to know about it did a little thinking about the desirability of allowing the former type to perpetuate itself. It was a sort of

object lesson which could hardly fail to have some effect.

The spirit which sets a "gang" of boys, eggheads by two or three leading spirits, to torture and kill a helpless animal is very much the same as that which insists on lynch law as a substitute for justice. During the season, several years ago, when there was a general hydrophobia scare in this country, a great many harmless dogs were probably chased down and killed at one time or another because the cry was started by some senile, among people who are in the habit of disregarding the rights and sufferings of others, it is quite as easy for some thoughtless person to gather a mob to hunt men; and whatever may be added of the right of an indignant community to take the law into its own hands when crime is clearly proved, there is no possible excuse for such an action when the prisoner is not absolutely known to be guilty. The statistics of lynch law show that a considerable percentage of those who have been lynched at one time or another had not been proved guilty, or anything like it; they were merely suspected. The lawlessness which caused their death is exactly the same in greater degree as that of those young New York wharf rats; and it ought to be suppressed wherever found.

Adjourned Court.

Court met Saturday, Aug. 10th. All the judges were present.

In the matter of the exceptions to road in Shohola from Lutheran church to Gardiner's store. Exceptions dismissed except the fourth, which is sustained, and report referred back to viewers to amend the draft so as to show improvements.

The business for which the court was especially convened, that of considering the bonds proposed to be offered by the Delaware valley railroad to H. L. Davenport, J. Victor Rosencrance and Jacob Van Anken for damages for taking land in Delaware township was deferred on account of the non-arrival of the bonds in time, and court adjourned until Sept. 3d at 2 p. m.

Judge Purdy stated that with this session his official connection as president judge of the Pike county courts terminated. Under the act reforming the districts his would be Wayne county alone, and he took the opportunity to express his thanks to the members of the bar and the officers of the court for their kindness and courtesy to him during his incumbency. The good will shown and readiness to aid and assist him by their suggestions had in a great degree enabled him to conduct the business of the courts with satisfaction to himself and he felt quite grateful for the assistance thus rendered. His intercourse had always been agreeable and it was with deep regret that his relations had been involuntarily terminated.

Hy. T. Baker, C. W. Bull and J. H. Van Eiten, Esqs., briefly responded and united in expressing regret at the severance of professional ties which had always been of a pleasant nature. The uniform courtesy and patience of Judge Purdy, his impartial rulings and the spirit of fairness with which he met every question and accorded to all an unprejudiced hearing were warmly commended, and each member of the bar expressed profound reluctance to part with one who had so endeared himself to them by his kindly manner and sincere endeavor to aid in the administration of justice.

A German Custom.

Professor Sommerville, who is spending the summer in the "Black Forest" in Germany and whose interesting letter appeared in last week's Press, says that in the United States the people meet for religious services on the first day of the week, while there the people in summer enjoy themselves with music and dancing. Any day in the week most convenient especially to the farmers the great church bell rings and the country people convene to thank God for his mercies.

Unclaimed Letters.

Last of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Milford for the week ending Aug. 17, 1901:

Miss J. M. O'Connor, Miss Edith M. Porter, Mrs. S. H. Carragan, Miss Kate Callahan, Miss Annie E. Price, Mrs. Chas. Toddy, M. Arshak, Enni Thaeak, Sydney Carragan.

Persons claiming the above will please say "Advertised" and give date of this list.

CHARLES LATTIMORE, P. M.