

# TENTATIVE TALK OF GRAFTING PLOT

## Proposed Addition to "Palace of Graff" to Cost \$1,000,000.

# OFFICE BUILDINGS THE FANCY

Ample Room in the Present Building For All the Government Departments, But the Hungry Horde is Growing Ravenous For Spoils.

Sent out as a feeler, but with an evident purpose back of it, was the announcement from Harrisburg last week that the new capitol had been found too small to accommodate the growing number of departments, and that it will either have to be enlarged or the state will have to erect new buildings in close proximity to the capitol, purchasing sites therefor from private property owners.

As a matter of fact there is no necessity for more room to accommodate the various departments of the state administration, there is plenty of room in the big capitol as present, and that is apparent to anybody who visits it. Some of the departments occupy suites of rooms in which an entire room is allotted to one clerk, where a dozen clerks could be accommodated. In some departments there may be some crowding, but that is the effect of the multiplying of many offices in these particular departments.

But this semi-official announcement that more room is needed has a very serious object back of it. It is evident that any attempt to enlarge the capitol would result in failure, because the stretch of the capitol has not yet been blown away. It is, therefore, proposed to build near the capitol an entirely new set of buildings, to be known as office buildings. This would not attract as much attention as an addition to the capitol, but it would afford a fine opportunity for grafting, and that is the main object in this move for a big new building to cost at least a million dollars of the taxpayers' money. It is known that the Republican machine needs the money. Since State Treasurer Berry exposed the looting that took from the state treasury over \$5,000,000 there have been no opportunities for grafting, and there are a good many hungry and thirsty patriots who will not be denied a whack at the treasury, and they are not particular how it is brought about.

These are the reasons why the scheme for a new office building to accommodate the departments, and they alone would profit by it.

It may be said that any attempt at grafting in connection with the construction of a new building for the state would be instantly detected and exposed. But would it? Not with such a Republican state treasurer and auditor general as the Republicans have placed on the ticket this year. Two worthless of that stripe would be very compliant officials as long as their friends in the machine were on the job. Sisson, of Erie, as auditor general, and Stober, of Lancaster, as state treasurer, would stand for a good deal to oblige their friends. People who have a knowledge of the game as it is played on Capitol Hill are saying: "Just imagine Sisson and Stober on the board of public grounds and buildings and a new state building being erected. As a majority of the board they could order the Quaker monument to be placed on the site, and they would do it, no matter if the other member is the governor. It would be a fine thing for the men like Sisson and Stober to overrule the governor in a board meeting, and order something that would cost the state a big sum of money, for they Stober, as auditor general, would audit the accounts made by the contractor, then issue the warrants, and then turn over to Stober, who as state treasurer would pay them. Lovable arrangement all around. No wonder people are amused over the story that there is to be a new state building.

But would Sisson and Stober do what they were told to do and stand on their feet? Why not? They took orders when they were in the state senate, and not an iniquitous measure during the notorious corrupt session of 1903-4 that they did not vote for every machine measure that was sprung. They had to, they were under orders. With an air of piety Sisson voted for all of the bad legislation, while Stober traded along and voted just as he was told by the leaders. If they took orders as legislators they certainly would take them as state officials. It is why they were nominated. They will favor a new state building all right, for it will be a fine opportunity to help their machine friends.

President Taft has all his predecessors skinned a mile in the matter of prodigality. He is about to start out on a 12,000 mile trip at public expense, and part of the distance will be covered by a whole flotilla of warships, which will have to travel a thousand miles in order to convey him a couple of hundred.

The disclosures in the Schuykill county ballot fraud cases surprises no close observer of events. The Republican majorities in Schuykill county have been built up in that way for more than a dozen years and we are only finding it out now because of a quarrel among the crooks themselves.

Roosevelt's slaughtering operations in Africa "look like thirty cents" when compared with the achievements of others during this period of marvellous development.

Fish Living Inside a Shell. In a recent issue of a zoological periodical L. Platt describes the curious habit of a new species of fish from the Bahamas. This fish spends part of its time in the shell of a large specimen of strambus. Probably it finds the shell a convenient shelter and place of retreat from its enemies. Its presence does not appear to be of any advantage to the mollusk.

# PERVERTED NOTIONS OF THE JUDICIARY

Dean Trickett, of the Dickinson Law School, Discusses the Subject. Dr. William Trickett, dean of the justly celebrated Dickinson law school, doesn't share the absurd notions of the bench that some of his colleagues at the bar are endeavoring to foster, but he has a much better idea on the subject, which he expressed in an interview the other day. "It is necessary," Dean Trickett observed, "not only that we shall have honest judges, but judges in whose honesty and knowledge of the law the people shall believe."

In another part of the interview he said: "I believe that the very first step toward making a new system should be the selection of honest judges. Not that there aren't many honest judges on the bench at present, but unfortunately there are too many in whom the people do not have confidence."

Dean Trickett must have had the present judicial contest in this state in mind when he made those observations. Senator Quay cast an indelible stain on the judiciary of Pennsylvania a few years ago when in an open letter to Justice Brown, of the supreme court, he declared that unfit man had been "catapulted" on to that bench as a reward for partisan service.

That is precisely the present situation. Judge Von Moschler had served the machine by making an absurd declaration affirming the constitutionality of an act in palpable violation of the organic law, and his nomination is the reward. If the people of the state would preserve the integrity of the bench they will refuse to ratify this bargain between corrupt machine politicians and judges of elastic consciences.

Judge Trickett expresses some other views on the question in point worthy of remembrance. He says: "The acts of the judges should be criticized, not only as those of other public servants, but even more freely. The public should keep a closer watch on them than on any other class of officials."

A judge should have every protection that any other citizen has against attacks on his character. He should have an action for libel, and that is all he needs. There is no reason why he should have the power to issue a warrant for a man who has criticized his public acts and summarily put him in prison.

The courts expand and contract the constitution to suit the whims of the individuals who happen to be on the bench at the time. The income tax is a case in point. The principle involved had been repeatedly adjudicated over a period of seventy years, and the government had collected under these decisions something like \$40,000,000.

It wasn't until 1894 that the supreme court discovered that the income tax was unconstitutional. Then it was a divided court, as is nearly always the case when a constitutional question is involved.

# QUAY MONUMENT IS IN HARRISBURG

## In Pennsylvania Station Among Unclaimed Goods.

The Quay monument has arrived in Harrisburg according to press dispatches from that city, and is among the unclaimed freight in the Pennsylvania railroad freight station. Governor Stuart declines to express any opinion in respect to the ultimate disposal of the obelisk, but states that he will lay the letter of Dave Lane, chairman of the Quay monument commission, before the board of public grounds and buildings at its next meeting, together with the information that the monument is at the freight station.

State Treasurer Shesta is ominously silent on the subject. He declines to give even an intimation of what he will do when the matter comes before the board. Auditor General Young is equally vacillating. The obelisk adds, and can't be interviewed on the subject, though there is an impression current that he opposes the acceptance of the obelisk. In the first place there never was a monument commission with power to order an obelisk placed on the capitol grounds. During the last session of the legislature, however, Senator McNichol introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a monument on the capitol grounds, which was adopted, providing for the placing of the monument in the corridor of the capitol. This resolution, if put into operation, would work the repeal of the provision of the act of assembly which directed that the monument be placed in the capitol grounds. Thus the entire affair is without authority of law and consequently invalid.

In the event of the election of Senator Sisson and former Senator Stober to the offices of auditor general and state treasurer, respectively, there will be no doubt of the outcome of this vexed question. Both Sisson and Stober voted for the act authorizing the creation of the monument commission and appropriating \$20,000 to preserve the monument, and perpetuate the memory of Quayman, and Sisson voted for the McNichol resolution to place the monument in the corridor of the capitol. Stober having been retired by an ashamed constitution to private life, meantime, but both represent the principles of Quayman and are indebted to those principles and methods for all their past and present political success, and will be glad to vote to Stober Quayman disgraced the state and outrage the consciences of the people.

A Solution. In one of Boston's primary schools the other day the head master of the district presented a problem for the scholars that would require the use of fractions. He expected the answer "I don't know." The problem: "If I had eight potatoes how could I divide them among nine boys?" One bright-looking youngster raised his hand. "Maah them," promptly replied the wise mathematician.

Superman. Only he is lord of riches who despises them, and he is so whether he has any or not.—Puck.

The American Climate. On Shichuan, of the Chinese Embassy, on a sultry evening in Cape May condemned the American climate in the world. And yet you can joke about it. "A physician joked to me about it the other day. 'Acoustom yourself, Mr. Ou Shichuan,' he said, 'to our climate's ways. Our winters are arctic, our summers are subtropical. And often our climate gets mixed, and arctic days and subtropical ones alternate. Inure yourself, like me, to these changes. In summer and winter, sleep with four blankets.'"

"You do?" I gasped. "I do. In summer, he added, 'I get them under me.'"

# APPEAL TO CIVIL WAR VETERANS

## Self Respect Compels Sundering of Political Ties.

## GOOD ADVICE TO COMRADES

One Pension Bill Voted on a False Pretense by a Republican Governor and Another Defeated by Act of Senator Sisson, Republican Candidate For Auditor General.

Veterans of the Civil War are beginning to take notice. For years the Republican party, especially in Pennsylvania, has considered the soldierly vote one of its principal assets. The veterans themselves have encouraged this fraudulent pretense, and protesting to believe that the war of the rebellion was a conflict between the two parties, have with practical unanimity defeated such grizzled veterans as Wellington Ent, W. H. Davis, Richard Coulter and others for the reason that they were nominees of the Democratic party.

Without going into details the fact that fully half the troops of Pennsylvania enlisted in the Civil War were Democrats is susceptible of proof. It is an undoubted fact that Democrats in office have been more generous to the veterans in dispensing favors than Republicans. It was a Democratic state senator, Hon. J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, friend and neighbor of C. LaRue Munson, the present nominee of the Democratic party for justice of the supreme court, who first introduced into the legislature a bill providing for a state pension to veterans of the Civil War and a Republican governor who vetoed it. During the last session of the legislature every Democrat in the house voted for a state pension bill, which was smothered in a senate committee named by Senator Sisson, the Republican candidate for auditor general this year.

"Truth travels with a leaden heel," according to the proverb, and facts tardily make their way through prejudice, but the veterans are coming to understand that it is the Democratic party to which they must look for justice. They are growing old, and there are not as many of them as there used to be. But their needs are increasing as their years multiply, and the political records of the state admonish them that it is time to look to their real friends. That they are following this natural impulse is proved by the following "Appeal to the Civil War Veterans," which has recently been sent out to his comrades in Blair county by a battle-scarred veteran of Altona.

Comrades—There are times when a man's self-respect compels him to cut asunder the political ties which have bound him, and vote for his dignity, his manhood, and his pocket. Such a time is at hand.

You all know how the nearly unanimous vote for a soldiers' pension by the state of Pennsylvania was defeated by the veto of the governor of the state, on the false pretense of there not being sufficient money to pay the amount appropriated, and those of you who have kept in touch with the treasury report of the state know that there was at no time less than twelve millions surplus in the state treasury, while the amount appropriated was only about five million dollars.

At the last session of the legislature another pension bill was passed by the house, and sent to the senate, where it was buried in the committee of the senate committee on finance.

Senator Albert E. Sisson was and is president pro tempore of the senate, and when the house bill regarding the pension bill was sent to the senate it went to Senator Sisson in the regular order, and by him was referred to a committee that he had created. All attempts to swell the bill have failed—hence he is responsible for it being defeated the second time.

Senator Albert E. Sisson is now the candidate of the Republican party for auditor general, and he is now the Republican management of the party is against soldiers' pensions by the state, and the law prohibits them from running Governor Stuart again, they now propose to reward Senator Sisson for killing the Pennsylvania soldiers' pension bill by electing him to the office of auditor general.

If you, the soldiers and their sons vote for Senator Sisson and elect him as auditor general, it will be a plain declaration that you don't want a Pennsylvania soldiers' pension bill enacted.

If you defeat Senator Sisson, as you have the votes to do, the next legislature will pass your bill. It is squarely up to the soldiers and their sons. Elect Sisson and your bill will be passed by the legislature. What will you do? A REPUBLICAN SOLDIER.

Altona, Pa. Sept. 4, 1909.

Don't imagine that the tariff-pampered owners of the McKees Rocks Pressed Steel Car company enjoyed themselves while they were signing concessions to the strikers. They came to the agreement very reluctantly and under the belief that it is only a temporary expedient. After the election the agreement will be broken in order to force the workmen to yield. It is simply a "good enough until after the election" affair.

Even the tedious details of a controversy between Commander Peary and Dr. Cook with respect to the discovery of the North Pole will make more interesting reading than the grovelling narrative of Roosevelt's butchery of animals in the jungles of Africa, and the time is coming when we shall have to take one or the other.

The Weight Man's Woes. "I wouldn't mind this business," acknowledged the man who guesses the weights of people, "if it wasn't for the automobile coats the women wear to hide their figures—how are you to guess a weight unless you see the figure?—and if the crowd didn't nearly die laughing whenever I happen to guess wrong. A lot of them seem to stand around waiting to see me guess wrong, then whistle like demons."

# "BONE AGE" ON THE PRAIRIES.

## How Many Settlers Lived While Getting Their Claims.

The pioneers of Kansas will never forget the "buffalo bone age." When central and southwestern Kansas were settled the prairie was strewn with buffalo bones. These were hard times in Kansas and the gathering of these bones enabled the early settlers to live while they were getting their claims broken out for the producing of crops.

Nine-tenths of the pioneers of that section of Kansas—and there weren't very many of that—had literally nothing but a team and a few household goods that they had hauled from the East in a single wagon. Of course there were no buffalo, for this was in the late 70s, but their bones strewed the plains, and these bones were the only thing that had a commercial value and they were utilized. They were hauled in great wagonloads to the nearest railway, often from sixty to one hundred miles away, and sold.

The horns were the more valuable and they went first, but the rest of the skeleton soon followed. There were no fortunes made by these early bone hunters, for a large load of buffalo bones brought only from \$5 to \$8 at the railroad towns, but the proceeds from a load enabled the settler to buy a little flour, coffee and occasionally meat and lumber.

Bone vs. Hymns. "I'm a religious man myself—'ve walked into Prosecutor Geier's office, considerably aroused. 'But is a man supposed to listen to his neighbor playing the organ and singing hymns at 6 o'clock in the morning? Huh? 'I go to church just as much as he does and my children go to Sunday school, and I think I'm just as good a man as he is, if I do say it myself. But this is going too far. He hasn't even a good singer. Honest, he's got an awful voice.'"

The neighbor, it seems, gets up at 4 or 5 and starts long hymns every morning, accompanying himself on the organ. Geier refused to order an arrest.

"All I can suggest is a counter-irritant," he said. "Noting the look of surprise, he exclaimed: 'You get up a little earlier and start a phonograph playing 'Waltz Me Around Again, Willie,' or 'Oh, Gee, Be Sweet to Me, Kid,' or 'Love Me, and the World is Mine,' or something like that. Then when he gets mad and comes to you about it make a bargain with him.'"

The man agreed and started for a music store at once.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Plea for Cannibalism. The physician took a little more turkey. "We digest turkey easily," he said, "because the flesh resembles our own. A turkey eats grain, meat, fish, pretty much everything tasty; we do the same, and hence human flesh and turkey flesh are a good deal alike. "Fish digest fish best. Carnivorous animals, if fed on the flesh of carnivores, keep in the best condition. When a snake goes off its feed the trainer soon brings it round with a meal or two of snake meat.

"These and similar facts have been proved strikingly by Emil Fischer, of Berlin chemist. The most digestible and the most economical food, Fischer's experiments show, is that which is more like the feeder. The most indigestible, costly and least nourishing food is that which is most unlike the feeder. Cannibalism, in other words, is the most reasonable food law, and vegetarianism is the most unreasonable."

A Moveable Watermark. "One is a little the following story of high tide and low tide in a small boy's affairs: "Willie," commanded the mother, as the little fellow were about to set out for the Sunday-school picnic, "you run right back to the sink and wash your face again; and when you come out don't let me see that black watermark on your neck!"

A little later, as the mother and her two children were hurrying to board the suburban trolley depot, the boy and girl, unable to keep the mother's pace, dropped behind.

"Willie," asked the sister, stimulated to continual chatter by the thought of the joyful picnic, "did you manage to wash the watermark off?" "Now, I didn't!" the boy gleefully rejoined, casting a stealthy glance at his mother, "I only moved it furder down!"

Dog Rescued Another in Distress. An instance of a dog's devotion is reported by M. K. Gleason of Warren, Pa. Mr. Gleason and others owned a big shepherd dog on the railroad bridge over the Allegheny barking frantically. The animal ran to them and then back to one of the centre pillars, where it stopped and looked down.

Finally the men secured a ladder and going out on the bridge clambered down and found a fox terrier dog that had fallen there. When the little dog was rescued the joy of the shepherd was unbounded and it manifested its gratitude by jumping up on the men and licking their hands.

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# Helpful Beauty Hints

Strawberry Recipe Good For Red Cheeks—Mouth Wash to Heal Sore Gums—Simple Lotions For The Skin—Anti-Kink Hair Pomade—The Best Cure For Enlarged Pores.

How to Gain Red Cheeks. Some people are constitutionally pale, and no amount of deep breathing and physical culture exercises, tonics to enrich the blood, etc., will ever give them red cheeks. These people must therefore use rouge if they want a tinge of color in their faces. If you object to the usual rouges you might try beet juice or a rouge made of strawberries, which is harmless and impalpable. Make it as follows: Recipe: Fresh ripe strawberries, 2 quarts; distilled water, 1 pint. Place in a fruit jar and set the jar in a saucepan of water over a slow fire. Let the water simmer for two hours. Strain through a fine hair sieve. When cold add pure alcohol, 12 ounces; best Russian kumiss (discolored), 20 grains; pure carmine, first dissolved in the alcohol, 15 grains; otto of roses, 4 drops; oil of neroli, 2 drops; oil of cedar, 5 drops.

Keep closely stoppered in a dark place. Apply to the cheeks with a bit of absorbent cotton.

Sore Gums, Etc. Below is the formula for a mouth wash which will heal the gums. A paste made of powdered pumice stone and peroxide of hydrogen applied with an orange stick will clean off the tartar, but if your teeth are really in poor condition the best plan is to see a dentist at once and not experiment with them yourself. It is poor policy to economize on dentists' bills.

Compound Liniment of Sitchona. 4 ounces; glycerine, 2 ounces. The above is useful for a sore mouth, irritable or sore gums and for sore throat. Add one or two tablespoonfuls to the same quantity of water and rinse out the mouth and gargle the throat with it.

Cucumber Lotion. This is a very good time to print the formula for cucumber lotion, which is given below: Cucumber lotion No. 1.—Expressed juice of cucumbers, 12 pint; deodorized alcohol, 1-2 ounces; sweet almond oil, 2-3 ounces; shaving cream, 1 ounce; blanched almonds, 1-2 drams.

This is a nerve lotion, very whitening, softening and cleansing. Take the shaving cream and dissolve in the cucumber water by heating in a custard kettle. Beat the almonds in a mortar and by degrees work in the soap and water. Strain through muslin and return to the mortar. Stir continually, working in gradually the alcohol, in which the oils have been already dissolved.

Liquid Powder. Here is a formula for liquid powder which may be used at night. Be sure to follow the directions carefully in applying it. Bismuth oxychloride, 2 ounces; glycerine, 1 ounce; water, enough to make 16 ounces. Shake well and apply with a soft sponge or an antiseptic gauze. The face must be well wiped off before the liquid dries or it will be streaked.

Skin Too Shiny. Be careful to rinse the soap well off after washing your face. It should be rinsed off in several waters. Then dry your face with a soft towel and apply this simple remedy: One dram of boracic acid mixed with four ounces of rose water. Before the face is quite dry from the lotion put on a little powder. If the skin looks oily, rub it gently after the powder dries with a soft camellia skin.

Scalp Too Dry. Here is the formula of a good stimulating unguent for a dry scalp. Mass it into the scalp thoroughly once a day. Coconut oil, 3 ounces; tincture of muscivora, 1-2 ounces; Jamaica bay rum, 2 ounces; oil of bergamot, 40 drops.

Anti-Kink Pomade. Here is a pomade that will not make the hair permanently straight, but will make it more pliable and easier to arrange: Best castor, 8 ounces; yellow wax, 1 ounce; castor oil, 1 ounce; benzoic acid, 5 grams; oil of lemon, 1-2 grams; oil of cedar, 8 drops. Mix the castor oil and wax over a slow heat, add the benzoic acid and then add the other oils. Apply to the hair as any other pomade.

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No. 8, Daily Express	6:54 A. M.
708, Way Sunday Only	7:21 P. M.
48, Local except Sat. & Hol	7:30 P. M.
30, Local Except Sunday	10:20 P. M.
4, Daily Express	1:34 P. M.
704, Sunday Only	8:30 P. M.
24, Way daily except Sunday	8:30 P. M.
9, Daily Express	4:56 P. M.
25, Way daily except Sunday	6:55 P. M.
705, Local Sunday Only	7:15 P. M.

WESTWARD

No. 7, Daily Express	12:28 A. M.
4, Daily Express	2:26 P. M.
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