

New York In Truth and Fable

Nature Study in the Heart of the Metropolis—Some Modern Experiments in Mortification of the Flesh. The Painless Dentist.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]



ALTHOUGH John Burroughs, Mr. Roosevelt and the other nature experts are not likely to find me an aggressive rival, I have recently been doing a rather interesting stunt in bird study. Unlike the Sage of Stabside and some of the nature students who are still smarting under the official designation of faker, I do not project my revelations from the heart of the ancient wood. My center of activity has been on Manhattan Island and my point of observation the top floor of a latter day apartment house.

Sitting at my window half an hour before the close of one of these briefest days of the year, I was amazed to see flock after flock of birds in rapid southern flight. There were so many of them that at no time during the half hour or so before darkness came was even my limited skyscape free from them. It reminded me of the annual flight of the pigeons in the great lake region half a century ago.



A YOUNG WOMAN ASSIGNED ME.

It was really the most decided urban novelty I had witnessed for a long time. Had this winged host's flight been northward I should have predicted an early spring, but under the circumstances I could only look forward to a mighty blizzard.

The next afternoon at precisely the same hour the performance was repeated. Evidently the begira of the previous day had been incomplete. The expected weather upheaval had not arrived, but I was confirmed in my belief that it was on the way. I was so convinced that the phenomenon would admit of no other explanation that I exhumed my squirrel lined greatcoat and in due time went operaward provided against any thermometric prank.



FACE TO FACE, AS THE REALISTS HAVE IT.

In the foyer, before I had exchanged my greatcoat for a check, I came face to face, as the realists have it, with Jacobus Damm. "I see you have changed your perfume," he observed, with his nose at an angle not wholly referable to his reputed Knickerbocker blood.

That was his ungenerous method of hinting at moth balls. Thus put on the defensive, I spoke of the warning which I had taken from the flight of the birds. He received my account with an air of impatient incredulity that would have done credit to the chief of zoological doubters in the White House.

"Stuy, you are about the easiest ever," he declared, with the most plebeian abruptness. "The birds you saw were only a lot of those pesky little alien sparrows going home from their day's foraging in the suburbs to the shelter of the evergreens in Central park."

terliner wrote the story of Pellens and Mellande, and it is not quite apparent why Debussy set it to music—of his own patent—but there is no mystery in it and why Oscar Hammerstein likes to have her. In it the Scottish-American diva looks her prettiest, and Gotham flocks to determine how pretty that may be.

While I was thinking it all over I happened to recall the fact that I had heard Jacobus Damm undervalue the opera and its composer with all the positiveness which his name suggests. Yet he was present and outwardly calm. My curiosity impelled me to approach him between acts and ask why.

"For the same reason that induces a monk to wear a hair shirt," he declared gruffly. "I want to be uncomfortable."

Although I put little faith in Jacobus Damm's alleged motive, I must admit that I for one have experienced a similar desire to be hurt. I don't know the psychology of the business, but I know the feeling. Only recently I woke up one morning with the disposition to be injured strong upon me. I felt confident that before night I should encounter an adventure of my own seeking. Late in the afternoon, while strolling in the Sixth avenue shopping district, a splendid vision in the costume of a gentleman of the court of Louis XIV. confronted me.

"M. le Marquis de la Chambost?" I asked involuntarily. "Naw," he responded in the correct idiom of the vicinity. "Git yer teeth extracted at the Metropolitan Painless Dentistry Parlors!"

Instantly I realized that my opportunity to get into trouble had arrived. Without a second of parley with my inner consciousness I turned and entered the premises, passing beneath a monster gilt bicuspid suspended over the entrance. The cheerful industry wholly obscured by a collection of signs of the most seductive character. One of these appealed strongly to me as I glimpsed it: "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Refunded."

The interior suggested business and plenty of it. The area was divided into several small compartments, each containing a dental chair and the necessary instruments. An attractive young woman assigned me to one of these places, invited me to make myself comfortable in the chair and promised to see that I had immediate attention.

The operator appeared almost before the agreeable attendant's smile had betaken itself elsewhere. He looked like a youth in his very early twenties, and his smile was a replica of the one which it was succeeding.

"What can we do for you today?" he asked cordially. "Hurt me," I returned laconically. "Never!" he protested, with charming earnestness. "We cannot do that unless you insist on having your tooth extracted in the old barbarous fashion. Our special treatment is practically painless. It will cost you \$1."

"Proceed, then, with your special treatment," I said, settling back in the chair and preparing to be victimized.

"You haven't said which one," he reminded me, with an appealing look on his handsome face.

"Take that wisdom tooth on the lower jaw," I directed. "No person."

"I want to be uncomfortable,"

of my years and experience has any business with a wisdom tooth, and it is sore besides."

He laid one plump white hand caressingly on my forehead, and with the other he touched lightly the doomed tooth.

"That is the special treatment," he said.

I was about to protest that it was no treatment at all when, with the agility of an electric flash, he removed the tooth from my person and held it before my wondering eyes, with a triumphant chuckle.

"But you haven't hurt me at all!" I expostulated.

"I couldn't. At the last moment my heart failed me," he declared, with one of the most engaging smiles I had ever seen on a human countenance.

I may as well confess while I am at it that I had been screwing up my courage for months.

Extremes of Advertising. "We want to do something big to advertise that new play," said the New York manager.

"Well," answered the press agent, "which kind of a play is it—one to which you invite the attention of the clergy or the attention of the police?"—Washington Star.

Man With a Grouch. "How does he stand in the community?" "On his ear most of the time."

ARTHUR P. DAVIS. Eminent Engineer Who Will Advise on Canal Problems. Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer of the reclamation service, will be prominent in the public eye now that he has been designated by President Roosevelt as one of the principal consulting engineers who are to make an



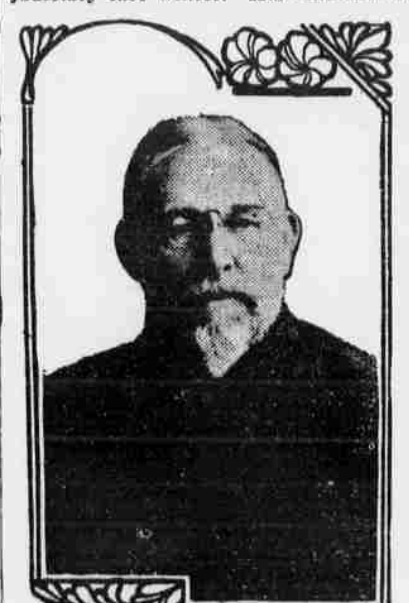
ARTHUR P. DAVIS.

examination of the Panama canal. This task is one of especial responsibility in view of what the United States government is doing at the isthmus, the amount of money already spent and the importance of completing the work according to plans that will stand the severe tests to which they will undoubtedly be put. Mr. Davis was born in Decatur, Ill., in 1861 and pursued his engineering studies at the Columbian university, Washington. He was topographer of the United States geological survey for ten years and was hydrographer in charge of all government stream measurements from 1895 to 1897. He was also in charge of the hydrographic examination of the Nicaragua and Panama canal routes. He is a member of many scientific societies and is author of several works on engineering.

RUFUS H. THAYER.

New Judge of United States Court in Shanghai, China.

Judge Rufus H. Thayer, who was recently appointed to preside over the new extraterritorial court of the United States at Shanghai, China, succeeds in that post Judge Lebbeus R. Wildley, over whose conduct of the court considerable controversy arose. Charges were brought against Judge Wildley, and his case was investigated by a subcommittee of the house committee on judiciary last winter. His vindication



JUDGE RUFUS H. THAYER.

followed, and Secretary of State Root issued a public statement declaring that no charges had been sustained and fully upholding Judge Wildley.

Several weeks ago Judge Wildley brought suit for libel against a newspaper in Shanghai, and after the case had been tried before the British judge judgment was rendered in his favor.

Judge Wildley was attorney general of the Philippine Islands when William H. Taft was governor, and he has always been stoutly supported by Judge Taft. It is said that Judge Wildley's resignation was entirely voluntary.

Judge Thayer is a resident of Washington.

Joan of Arc Portrait. Although no fully authenticated portrait of Joan of Arc exists, artists and connoisseurs who have studied the subject believe her appearance can be portrayed with some approach to truth. The early portraits of her have a general similarity and agree with the traditions as to the aspect of her face and figure.

According to these pictures she looked something like a feminine edition of Oliver Cromwell. Now that Joan will soon be duly catalogued in the list of saints her appearance becomes a matter of renewed interest. The process of canonization is a long one. It will probably be some time in April when the decree is issued pronouncing her entitled to full honors as a saint.



JOAN OF ARC.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—First Quarter, For Jan. 31, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES. Text of the Lesson, Act iv, 1-31—Memory Verses 11, 12—Golden Text, Acts iv, 31—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.] As the gospel is preached and wherever it is preached during the whole of this age we can only expect the experience of Paul in chapter xviii, 24. "Some believed and some believed not." Some are wholly indifferent and care for none of these things, while others violently oppose the truth. The comfort of the believer through it all is that His word will always accomplish His pleasure and that He is never discouraged (Isa. lv, 11; xlii, 4). The resurrection of Jesus was accompanied by the resurrection of many of the saints (Matt. xxvii, 52, 53), and both His and theirs were resurrections from the dead. So also shall be the resurrection of all the righteous.

We now find Annas and Caiaphas and their kindred, with the rulers and elders and scribes, gathered at Jerusalem to inquire more fully concerning the healing of the man who had been lame from his birth, for all the city was stirred because of the notable miracle that had been wrought, which no one could deny (verse 16). Peter and John being brought from prison, this august assembly asked them, "By what power or by what name have ye done this?" This gives Peter another opportunity, and he who at one time asked the Lord Jesus not to think of suffering and on that dreadful night three times denied that he knew Him boldly rehearses the facts of the crucifixion of Jesus by these very men, asserts His resurrection from the dead and assures them that the healing of this man was by that same Jesus. He quotes Ps. cxviii, 22, and has in mind Isa. xxviii, 16, which passages he also quotes in his epistle (I Pet. ii, 4-8). He is bold because filled with the Spirit, and the Spirit brings these words to his mind and utters them through him, according to the promises of the Lord Jesus while He was yet with them in His humiliation (Matt. x, 19, 20; John xiv, 26). It is grand to hear Peter tell these proud Pharisees that there is no other way for even them to be saved but by Him whom they had crucified, whom God raised from the dead. They must have remembered the meek fearlessness of Jesus when He stood before them, for they see something in these men to remind them of Jesus (verse 13). It should be our ambition so to be Spirit filled that those who know us would be compelled to see something of Him in us (I Cor. iv, 11). While they could not deny the miracle nor the strange power in these unlearned men, they determined to do what was in their power, as they thought, to prevent the spread of this doctrine, and so after consulting among themselves, the apostles having been sent out, they recall them and command them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus (verse 18). One cannot but think of the words in the second psalm, "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision." As they were men professing to fear God, these priests and rulers, Peter replied that they must judge for themselves whether it was right to obey God or man, but boldly, yet respectfully, added, "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard" (verse 20).

What a contrast between these men and the majority of believers today, who seem to have seen in Jesus nothing worth mentioning to any one, for both in public and private they can so rapidly keep quiet about Him. Consider Elijah and Jeremiah, who were much like Peter and John (Job xxxii, 18-20; Jer. xx, 9). With further threatenings they were let go and at once went to their own company, who had doubtless been in prayer for them. They reported all that had been said and done, and with one accord these believers looked up to God as the Creator and quoted the words of the second psalm and, resting in the eternal counsel of God, prayed, not for deliverance from further persecution, but only that they might speak the word of God with boldness and that God would accompany the word with signs and wonders in the name of Jesus. They evidently feared no man, nor even death, but by faith saw the risen Christ at God's right hand for them and desired only to glorify Him. They were certainly in touch with the throne, for see the immediate response from thence—the place was shaken and all were filled with the Holy Spirit. There never was greater need than now for believers to be filled with the word of God and the Spirit of God and to speak that word boldly. It can only be done by seeing the risen Christ at God's right hand on our behalf and by so seeing Him that we shall not see the face of man. If we are ever afraid of man, we are evidently forgetting God, and if we live to please men we are not the servants of Christ (Isa. ii, 12, 13; Gal. i, 10).

There is a grand word for the servant of Christ in I Thess. ii, 4, "Allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts." There is only one with whom we have to do, and to Him alone must every one of us give account. Let our motto be, "The Lord alone shall be exalted" and let us "Cease from man" (Isa. ii, 11, 17, 22).

LOOK AFTER YOUR FENCES.

Woven Wire For Inclosure the Latest and Best.

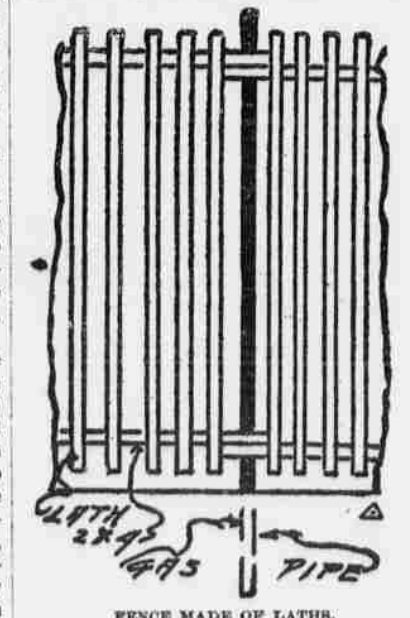
The matter of farm fences is one of the principal improvements of the farm. A farm without good fences never is valued very highly, even though the fields be clean and fertile. On a great many farms the fence proposition is always a serious one with the owner. Too many farmers are indifferent regarding the keeping of their fences in repair. There is usually plenty of work to be done on the farm fences. They are continually getting out of repair, and unless looked after they get into bad order and entice the live stock to cross them. The matter of farm fences has already gone through considerable evolution in the last ten years. Very seldom does one ever see the old rail fence, commonly termed the "worm fence." The rail fence is fast becoming obsolete, even in the timber districts. They never were a thing of beauty, but their construction lent a quaintness to many homesteads. Another fence that is passing rapidly is the hedgerow. A hedge fence when properly cared for is one of the beautifying acquisitions of a well kept farm. When it is not properly trimmed and cared for it is an eyesore. Hedge has grown unpopular on account of the large amount of work required to keep it in proper condition and also on account of its drawing the soil fertility from the ground for a considerable distance where planted.

Barbed wire is also another thing that is meeting with disfavor with the most progressive farmers. It is a very cheap and durable fence, but if it is not kept in perfect condition it is the most dangerous thing about the farm, especially where live stock is kept. On a great many farms barbed wire fences have cost the owner many times more than what it cost to construct them in the damage done to live stock. Many a valuable colt or horse has been rendered practically worthless by it. The damage done to cattle has not been so great, but there are instances where many valuable dairy cows have had their udders practically ruined by barbed wire.

The coming fence—in fact, it is already here—is the woven wire. It has everything to commend it. It is slightly when properly put up and does not permit of grassy or weedy fence corners. Wire fences take up very little land and permit a very high degree of farming. Crops will grow right up by the side of it, and the keeping of the fence rows clean is little labor. Bad fences are often responsible for bad feeling between neighbors. Woven wire fences are the easiest of all fences to keep in repair. If they are put up right they are nearly always in good condition. A little attention paid to them once in awhile is all that is necessary to keep them in first class order. The best way to maintain a woven wire fence is to have a barbed wire stretched on top of the posts. This prevents the stock, especially horses, from throwing their heads over the fence or breaking down the wire.

Portable Fence For a Chicken Yard.

A simple portable fence, a good thing for the chicken yard, can be made by nailing laths on the edge of 1 by 3 stringers. Where it is possible to obtain them, lengths of old gas pipes may be driven in the ground the right distances about to pass through the holes boxed in the ends of the



FENCE MADE OF LATHS.

stringers. The height of the fence is governed by the size of chickens to be yarded. Ordinary wooden lath is four feet long, and it may project six inches above the upper stringer and six inches below the lower stringer, which would bring the stringers three feet apart for a fence four feet high. Three-quarter inch gas pipe is one inch outside diameter, which would require one and one-eighth inch holes through the stringers. Cut the gas pipes five or six feet long, according to the soil. It will be necessary to put the fence in place and drive the gas pipes through the holes, because after the stakes are driven once or twice they become battered on top, or you can saw through from the ends of the stringers and mortise out to form an open seat.

Fertilizing the Orchard.

It might be said that it is always reasonable to fertilize the orchard or garden. Manure placed on this soil this winter will partially decay and its riches soak into the soil for the use of the plants next year. It not only serves as a fertilizer in the orchard, but in winter it acts as a soil protection and regulates sudden freezing and thawing. On hilly land it checks soil erosion.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- Attorneys-at-Law.
- H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Masonic building, second floor, Honesdale, Pa.
 - W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.
 - E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.
 - HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reif's store, Honesdale, Pa.
 - A. T. SEARLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office near Court House, Honesdale, Pa.
 - O. L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.
 - CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reif's new store, Honesdale, Pa.
 - F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office, Honesdale, Pa.
 - M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.
 - HERMAN HARMES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Patents and pensions secured. Office in the Schuholts building, Honesdale, Pa.
 - PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.
 - R. M. SALMON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Next door to post office. Formerly occupied by W. H. Dimmock, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

- D. R. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

Physicians.

- D. R. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 116 Church street. Telephone. Office Hours—2:30 to 4:30 and 7:30 to 8:30, p. m.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS. The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation. We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained. It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the BOULDER OF COURAGE.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice. LAWRENCE WELDON, JOHN DAVIS, STANTON J. PEELE, CHARLES H. HOWLEY, Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

THE GRAND PRIZE (the highest award) was given to the International at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

GET THE LATEST AND BEST. You will be interested in our specimen pages, sent free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JOSEPH N. WELCH Fire Insurance

The OLDEST Fire Insurance Agency in Wayne County.

Office: Second floor Masonic Building, over C. C. Jadin's drug store, Honesdale.

LET US TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES? It will pay you to call at the finely equipped

GOLDEN'S OPTICAL PARLORS 11 South Main St., CARBONDALE, PA.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—The Commissioners of Wayne County have fixed the following days and dates respectively for hearing general appeals from the assessment of 1908, at the Commissioners' office, Honesdale: Monday, Feb. 1, 1909, beginning at 2 p. m.—Honesdale and Texas; Tuesday, Feb. 2—Berlin, Bethany, Buckingham, Canaan, Cherry Ridge, Clinton and Damascus; Wednesday, Feb. 3—Dreher, Dyberry, Hawley, Lake Lebanon, Lehigh, Manchester; Thursday, Feb. 4—Mt. Pleasant, Oregon, Palmyra, Paupack, Preston, Prompton, Salem; Friday, Feb. 5—Scott, South Canaan, Starucca, Sterling, Waymart. Closing at 2:30 p. m.

Real estate valuations can be changed only on appeal from the triennial assessment, unless there is shown to be an error, and no other changes can be made this year. Persons who have complaints can mail them to the Commissioners' office and they will receive consideration by the Assessors and Commissioners.

J. E. MANDEVILLE, } Com'rs
T. C. MADDEN, }
Attest: GEO. P. ROSS, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Jan. 5, 1909. 493