

An Aparian Renaissance

By TOM P. MORGAN

THE softly-sighing breeze, that, straying in at the window of Prof. Humboldt Mellick's chamber, brings the fragrant breath of Araby the Blest and Hunkthunder's soap-factory, dallies with the whiskers of what looks a good deal like a large and knobby blood-pudding, with hair and a few features on it. This is the result of Prof. Mellick's recent tempting of fate with his latest invention, the Eureka Effluent.

In the other room lies another and darker-hued victim of the inefficiency of the Effluent. This is old Uncle Rufus White, the scientist's colored man of all work.

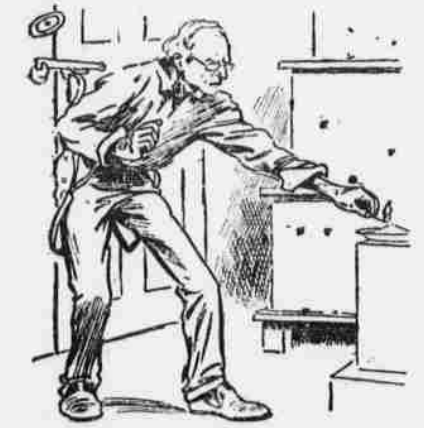
The professor became the possessor of bees because of a young and accomplished conversationalist who was going about, as Scripture says, like a roaring lion, seeking whom he could sell the plans and right to build a Complex Reversible Bee-house.

The reversible part was a great boon, from Booneville, Kentucky. If the owner did not like the appearance of the front, he could, with a little more than a day's labor, turn the back side of the bee-house around in front.

The young man kindly proved to Prof. Mellick that the air-line to the possession of great riches lay through the Complex Reversible Bee-house. He showed how the late Mr. Croesus laid the foundation of his justly-celebrated fortune by propagating bees in one of these houses.

The young man also imparted to Prof. Mellick a reminiscence of Captain Kidd, who, though not particularly religious was credited with wonderful fluency in taking up collections, and afterwards slaughtering the collectees with neatness and dispatch. Prof. Mellick was astounded to learn that Mr. Kill really accumulated the money, which he afterward buried all along the coast from Goth to Askelon, by the continued use of reversible bee-houses, and not by means of his self-invented process for expeditiously jerking the financial cuticle off over the heads of all whom he met, after which he proceeded to plow the Spanish Main some more, singing in a low, cooing refrain, his celebrated song, the chorus of which mentions incidentally that he sailed and did a few other things, among which was that he murdered William Moore and left him in his gore and kept right on sailing.

With the shining examples of these gentlemen before him, Prof. Mellick speedily purchased the right to make



Prof. Mellick Set Fire to the Odorous Powder.

a bee-house for himself, with the privilege of turning the back end toward Main street whenever he liked.

The building was nearly completed before Prof. Mellick bethought himself of the fact that he had no bees to put in it. As a bee-house without tenants could hardly be considered a source of revenue, Prof. Mellick purchased several hives of early dwarf bees, warranted to be sound in wind, limb and stinger. The hives were placed in the bee-house, and the scientist sat back and waited for the bees to roll up their sleeves and make honey till you couldn't rest.

Old Rufus scoffed at the idea that they would improve each shining hour to the extent of increasing the assets of their owner. This angered the scientist so that he forbade the old dorky's approaching the bee-house—exactly what the sable schemer was working for.

Soon, Prof. Mellick was attacked by a haunting fear that the bees would swarm and thus cause a great amount of trouble. To prevent this he invented the Eureka Effluent—a powder, which, when burned, would give out a smoke, the smell of which was louder than calls for reform, and was calculated to make the bees settle down in somnolent content.

Not being familiar with the habits of bees, Prof. Mellick feared they might swarm at night, and so, for a week after their purchase, he visited the reversible house three times each night, while Uncle Rufus White, secure in his scorn, snored serenely.

Last night, about one o'clock, upon making his visit to the bee-house, he discovered that something was wrong. The inmates were buzzing angrily, and Prof. Mellick was sure that they were about to swarm.

Hurrying to his laboratory, he speedily returned with a lamp and a pan of the Effluent. The bees were buzzing and crawling about in their hives. Fastening the door of the bee-

THE TRIAL OF A NEW INVENTION

Professor Humboldt Mellick's Experiments with the "Eureka Effluent" are the Source of Dire Consequences and Result in Unforeseen Calamities and Pain

house upon the inside, Prof. Mellick set fire to the odorous powder.

The result was as unexpected as it was uncomfortable. Instantly the little house was filled with a blinding cloud of smoke that totally eclipsed the odor of triple extract of skunkibus, and made Prof. Mellick gasp like a lizard. Instead of quieting the bees, the effluent seemed to irritate them almost to frenzy, and they poured out of their hives and fell upon the pundit, who was groping blindly about in the choking vapor in search of the door, which seemed, to his excited senses, to be traveling around the sides of the house just fast enough to elude him.

Then ensued a sound of revelry by night. The bees devoted their time and attention solely to the scientist. They whirled their stingers anew, and formed a halo about his head. They crawled up his sleeves and trousers-legs, and down his neck. They promenade up and down his spine,



The Bees Devoted Their Time to the Scientist.

encircled his neck and danced on his wish-bone. They stung him from Genesis to Revelations.

The pain tortured him almost to madness, and the smoke nearly smothered him. He tore around in the murkiness of the bee-house, trying to find the door which he had so thoughtfully fastened, and which now seemed always upon the opposite side of the bee-palace. All the time, he uttered soulful yells loud enough to raise the defunct Ramezes II.

Old Rufus heard the racket, and, club in hand, came on the run. He had scoffed at the professor's bees and bee-house, but he was not going to lie supinely upon his corrugated spine and let midnight robbers carry off the treasures of his employer.

As the veteran dorky reached the door of the bee-house, Prof. Mellick had succeeded in unfastening it and was just pulling it open. Old Rufus, accompanied by his club, rushed in, knocking Prof. Mellick over.

Finding himself in the very presence of the would-be stealer of bees, Rufus attended thoroughly to the matter at hand. The lamp was capsize, and, in the darkness, each took the other for a bloodthirsty assassin, and there was a wild commingling of men, bees, club, effluent, woe and yells.

The bees devoted considerable attention to old Rufus, and he, sure that his adversary was endeavoring to murder him in a new and horrible fashion, nearly drove that learned gentleman's head into the floor. Had the club not slipped from the irate dorky's grasp it is my firm belief that the erudite Mellick would have been driven so far into the floor that nothing short of grease eradicator would have extracted him.

Then there occurred a variation to the programme. The professor's hand came in contact with the lost club and he used it in quick succession upon the scone of his adversary so liberally that Rufus ceased trying to tear the mouth of his employer clear out of his head. The overturned lamp set fire to the straw on the floor of the patent reversible apiary.

A few minutes later a passing pedestrian was startled to see two



Old Rufus Rushed In.

figures burst out of the blank side of a blazing bee-house totally ignoring the location of the door.

After they had put out their hair, raked the bees off from themselves and recognized each other, Prof. Mellick and Rufus sat down side by side, and with the keenest satisfaction watched the burning of the complex reversible bee-house.

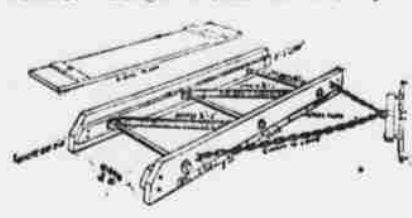
Then they crawled off to bed, and the groans from Prof. Mellick's chamber were answered by moans from the bedroom of Uncle Rufus White.

ROADS AND ROADMAKING

USE THE ROAD DRAG.

There is No Excuse for Allowing Highway to Become Rutty.

The process of dragging, smoothing and planing the road with one of the numerous styles of road drags now happily coming into use in many localities, is so simple and inexpensive that there is no excuse for allowing any road to become rough and rutty through neglect. The split log drag was first brought to the general notice of the public by D. Ward King of Missouri, who had previously used one for several years on the roads adjacent to his home. Although drags of many different styles have been used for years, none seem to have impressed the road users with their utility and economy as the King split log drag. It is easily and cheaply constructed and consists of the two halves of a ten or twelve-inch split log eight feet long, framed together after the manner of a wood rack and drawn with the split faces to the front along each side of the road at an angle of 15 degrees to the line of the road, thus drawing the earth toward the centre. Drags should be used just



Great Western Road Drag.

after rains or continued wet weather to smooth the earth surface and prevent ruts from forming to hold the water. During a visit to the East a few months ago the speaker saw a good illustration of the benefit to ordinary dirt roads from the use of road drags. It was after a long rainy spell and on one section of road the conditions were the same as are usually found on country roads after heavy rains. Teams without loads had difficulty in traveling even at a walk. Another section of road in the same vicinity had been worked with a road drag which preserved the rounded section, filled the ruts and allowed the water to run off. There was no mud on this section and teams were driven at a trot. The roads were ordinary farm roads of black loam, with some clay in places.

A Better Way.

In the construction of a new road through an open country the usual custom has been to excavate ditches with the road grader, and throw all the material into the centre of the roadway, thus making what is often called a turnpike. The objection to this method is that the most important part of the roadbed, the foundation, is composed largely of soft material which does not easily become consolidated. A better way would be to remove all sod from the portions excavated and use it for filling in the low places where it can be covered with at least three feet of earth. After the sod is removed the road grader can be properly used for carrying up the earth into the roadway, and the entire roadbed is formed of solid material which in its future settlement is compacted uniformly, and will be less likely to develop soft spots, as would be the case if sod is thrown into it indiscriminately. On a level or nearly level prairie the roadbed should be built up a foot or two above the original surface to provide suitable drainage from the center of the roadway to the ditches and the crown of the road should be sufficient to allow the water from rainfalls to be quickly carried off.

Sand Clay Roads.

Natural sand clay roads may frequently be found in localities where the soil contains the right proportion of sand and clay. In sections of the country where the prevailing subsoil is composed entirely of clay or, on the other hand, is of extremely sandy character, these materials may be properly mixed so as to overcome the objectionable features of each, provided the material to be added is conveniently available. Sand clay roads are well adapted for light traffic and, when the cheapness of this kind of construction is considered, it will be seen that for certain localities it is preferable to macadam. The best sand road is one in which the wearing surface is composed of grains of sand in contact in such a way that the voids or angular spaces between the grains are entirely filled with clay, which acts as a binder.

Tap the Springs.

If water is allowed to stand in the structure, the whole roadway is liable to be broken up and destroyed by frost and the wheels of vehicles. If there be springs in the soil which might destroy the stability of the road, they should be tapped and the water carried under or along the side until it can be turned away in some side channel.

More and More Appreciated.

Good roads are daily becoming more and more appreciated by every one. It is gratifying to realize that the people are waking up to the fact that good roads are, next to morals, the most potent factor for good citizenship.

AWARDS TO HEROES

Carnegie Medals and Money For Life Savers.

MANY BRAVE DEEDS REWARDED

Commission Also Appropriates \$10,000 to Relief Fund For Relatives of Victims of Two Mine Explosions.

Pittsburg, May 4.—The Carnegie hero fund commission at its meeting here made awards to twenty-three persons in different part of this country for deeds of heroism. The awards consist of sixteen bronze and seven silver medals, \$14,000 in cash and annuities amounting to \$125 a month. The commission also appropriated \$10,000 to the relief fund for the relatives of the 117 victims of two mine explosions at the Lick branch mine of the Pocahtontas Consolidated Collieries company at Switchback, W. Va. The principal awards were as follows:

John J. Zangerle, Buffalo, awarded bronze medal. He stopped a runaway horse and saved a child two years old.

John Carruthers, West Newton, Pa., a railroad engineer, awarded bronze medal and \$1,000 for saving a boy of two years from being killed on the track in front of his train.

John C. Scourman, West Pittston, Pa., awarded a bronze medal and \$2,150. He rescued Karl A. Kellar, eleven years old, who had grasped a live wire and was thrown unconscious to the ground still grasping the wire.

Henry Herwig, Sharon, Pa., awarded a bronze medal and \$1,000. On April 27, 1908, Herwig plunged into the Shenango river, wearing rubber boots and heavy clothes, went to the rescue of Louis E. Armstrong, who was about to drown, and swam to shore with him.

Charles F. Meyer, New York city, awarded bronze medal and \$500 for saving Misses Roslyn and Bessie Morris from fire while they were entangled in the wreckage of an automobile which had been struck by a surface car.

Eugene P. Heinze, Cleveland, O., captain in the Salvation Army, awarded a bronze medal for rescuing Miss Dena M. Schmidt, also of the Salvation Army, from drowning at Benlah Beach, in Lake Erie.

Henry E. Weckbecker, Sharpsburg, Pa., awarded bronze medal and \$1,000. He dived into the Allegheny river and rescued Anthony J. Hensel, seventeen years old, who was drowning.

Frederick W. Miller, Rush, N. Y., awarded a bronze medal and \$600. He rescued Timothy Matoney from drowning.

Frederick W. Wether, Braddock, Pa., awarded a bronze medal for rescuing Zaccariah T. Dimsey of Wall, Pa., from a well in which Dimsey had fallen.

Patrick H. Fitzpatrick, South Bridge, Mass., awarded a bronze medal and \$1,200. He rescued Mrs. Bridget L. McGrath from drowning.

Frances E. Hall, fourteen years, a schoolgirl of Canandaigua, N. Y., given a bronze medal and \$2,000. Miss Hall saved Miss Nellie Rathbun of Canandaigua from drowning.

John W. Ely, Point Marion, Pa., awarded bronze medal and \$1,000. Ely rescued Edward and George Johnson, brothers, of Cheat Haven, Pa., from drowning.

Pierce D. Marsh, an engineman of Weston, W. Va., awarded a silver medal and \$1,000 for preventing a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

John G. S. Walker, Alexandria, Pa., awarded bronze medal and \$1,000. Walker jumped, fully clad, into a forebay at the plant of the Wilson Electric company at Alexandria and saved Miss Claire McCauley of Philadelphia, who had fallen into the water.

Mrs. Lulu J. Small, New York city, awarded silver medal. She rescued from drowning two women.

ANNULS TRADE TREATIES.

Ambassador White Notifies France of Effect of New Tariff.

Paris, May 4.—Ambassador White has officially notified the French government that the pending tariff legislation in America involves the annulment of the Franco-American and all other existing foreign trade arrangements.

At the same time he expresses the hope that the two governments will resume negotiations upon a new basis as soon as the law is enacted.

CHINA'S REGENT ENTERTAINS.

Foreign Envoys Have Luncheon at Winter Palace in Western Style.

Peking, May 4.—Prince Chun, the regent, gave a remarkable luncheon at the winter palace to the foreign envoys here to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late Emperor Kwangsu.

The repast was served in foreign style. The Chinese authorities have shown especial favor to Prince Fushimi, the Japanese envoy, and this discrimination has caused irritation.

Curate (who struggles to exist on £120 a year with wife and six children)—We are giving up meat as a little experiment, Miss Dasher.

Wealthy Parishioner—Oh, yes. One can so well live on fish, poultry, game and plenty of nourishing wines, can't one?—London Punch.

ROOSEVELT'S FEAT

Ex-President Saves Two Men by Shot at Lion.

BRINGS DOWN KING OF BEASTS

Huge Beast Was About to Spring on Members of Hunting Party When Timely Bullet Laid Him Low.

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 4.—To the accuracy with the rifle attained by Theodore Roosevelt two members of his party owe their lives today. As a result the praises of the ex-president are being chanted not only by his own party, but by all the big hunters here.

According to the story which has reached here, two of the party, a white man, whose name is not given, and a native, were beating the hunting grounds when they suddenly stumbled on a gigantic lion crouched all ready to spring.

The pair wheeled their horses and started to flee, but as the giant brute's muscles quivered in the inception of the spring a shot rang out and the lion fell into a heap dead. Mr. Roosevelt had followed the hunters closely and, taking a snap aim, sent his bullet through the brain of the lion, the biggest of the entire kill.

There was great rejoicing in camp when the story was told by the two men. Mr. Roosevelt belittled his marksmanship, simply declaring that the lion had presented a "glorious target."

With five lions and numerous specimens of smaller game as the bag of the first hunting expedition, Mr. Roosevelt and his party after a rest at Wami, near Kapiti, resumed the hunt, their objective being giraffe, none of which have yet been seen. The hides of the lions secured have all been sent to Mombasa for treatment at the plant established for that purpose.

Mr. Roosevelt has three lions and one lioness skin to show for his prowess with the rifle, while Kermit's prize is a splendid specimen of the lioness. The experts declare that all of the lions killed are larger than usual and praise the ex-president and Kermit for their prowess.

The trip of Theodore Roosevelt and his party to Fort Hall to witness the war dance of 400 warriors and Kikuyu chiefs was a success. The party were received with full regal honors and saw the dance from a platform raised on the parade ground at the fort.

The chiefs presented Mr. Roosevelt with a goat, three sheep, a bull and a wild ostrich, while he in turn gave each a piece of silver. When asked about the hunting Colonel Roosevelt declared that he had had lullaby snort

THE FACTS IN "RACE-SUICIDE."

The birth-rate in the United States in the days of its Anglo-Saxon youth was one of the highest in the world. The best of authority traces the beginning of its decline to the first appearance about 1850 of immigration on a large scale. Our great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, estimated six children to a normal American family in his day. The average at the present time is slightly above two. For 1900 it is calculated that there are only about three fourths as many children to potential mothers in America as there were forty years ago. Were the old rate of the middle of the century sustained, there would be five teen thousand more births yearly in the state of Massachusetts than now occur. In the course of a century the proportion of our entire population consisting of children under the age of ten has fallen from one-third to one quarter. This, for the whole United States, is equivalent to the loss of about seven million children. So alarming has this phenomenon of the falling birth-rate become in the Australian colonies that, in New South Wales, special government commission has voluniously reported upon the subject. It is estimated that there has been a decline of about one-third in the fruitfulness of the people in fifteen years. New Zealand even complains of the lack of children to fill her schools. The facts concerning the stagnation, nay even the retrogression of the population of France, are too well known to need description.

Monkey of a Peersess. A French woman of fashion happening to see an organ grinder's monkey begging for money in the street, took a fancy to it, bought it and made a pet of it, dressing it in a gaudy and fashionable costume. One day she was holding a fashionable reception in aid of some charity. In the course of the proceedings a peersess sat down at the piano, and, accompanying herself, sang a pretty song. As soon as she had finished the monkey, which was being made a great pet by the guests, seized a hat, and holding it before each visitor, as it was wont to do in its organ-grinding days, took up a collection. To the amusement of everybody it completed its round and collected a large sum. Then, the task ended, it jumped on the singer's shoulder and, amid shouts of laughter, deposited the money in her lap. The charity, therefore, benefited in an unexpected manner.

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HITTINGER & HAM, General Agents, WHITE MILLS, PA.

NOTICE OF UNIFORM PRIMARIES

In compliance with Section 3 of the Uniform Primary Act, page 37, P. L. 189, notice is hereby given to the electors of Wayne county of the number of delegates to the State convention each party is entitled to elect, the names of party officers to be filed, and for what county offices nominations are to be made at the Spring Primaries to be held on Saturday, June 30, 1909.

REPUBLICAN.

1 One person for Jury Commissioner.
2 Two persons for Delegates to State Convention.
3 One person in each election district for member of County Committee.

DEMOCRATIC.

1 One person for Jury Commissioner.
2 Two persons for Delegates to State Convention.
3 One person in each election district for member of County Committee.

PROHIBITION.

1 One person for Jury Commissioner.
2 Four Delegates to State Convention.
3 Four persons for alternate delegates to State Convention.
4 One person for Party Chairman.
5 One person for Party Secretary.

For Jury Commissioner, a petitioner must have no less than fifty signatures of members of his party who are voters; for Delegates to State Convention, County Officers and party officers, no less than ten signatures.

All of these petitions must be filed in the Commissioners' office on or before Saturday, May 15, 1909.

J. E. MANDEVILLE, } Com'rs.
J. K. HORNBECK, }
T. C. MADDEN, }
Attest: Geo. P. Ross, Clerk, }
Commissioners' Office, Honesdale, Pa., }
April 5, 1909. } 28w4

For New Late Novelties

—IX—

JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES

Try SPENCER, The Jeweler

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

EYES TESTED O. G. Weaver Graduate OPTICIAN

Honesdale, Pa., April 16, 1909. NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act of Assembly, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wayne County Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Thursday, July 22, 1909, from one to two o'clock p. m., to vote for or against the proposition to again renew and extend the charter, corporate rights and franchises of said bank for the term of twenty years, from February 17, 1910. By order of the Board of Directors. H. S. SALMON Cashier.