

## ENDS LIFE AT MAD REVEL

Rich Young Parisian Fulfills Promise of "Surprise" by Shooting Himself at Monte Carlo.

Paris, France.—Fernand Ravenez, a wealthy young Parisian, committed suicide under remarkable circumstances.

He gave a supper to a number of his friends, at which the fun was fast and furious. Several times during the evening Ravenez cried: "This is nothing; a big surprise is awaiting you at the end."

At dawn, when the party was breaking up, Ravenez shouted: "Now for the great surprise."

He arose abruptly and walked toward the Gypsy orchestra, which was playing a Hungarian rhapsody. His friends, who were expecting some practical joke, were stupefied to see him suddenly place a pistol to his temple and fire. He fell dead.

The only reason for his act is said to be "sheer boredom." Ravenez was only twenty years old, but he had become a familiar figure on the Paris boulevards, where his liking for "loud" dress attracted attention. Three years ago the young man figured in a sensational duel. He challenged a professional swordsman as a result of a café quarrel, but the swordsman refused to fight on the ground that Ravenez had not reached his majority.

Undaunted, Ravenez issued a challenge dated the day he was eighteen years old, and he devoted the intervening time to rigorous training.

When he finally did meet his adversary the contest was of the fiercest character and it ended by Ravenez plunging his sword into his opponent's body.

## HOW HIGH TO RAISE SKIRTS.

Milwaukee Judge Undertakes to Decide the Delicate Question in Court.

Milwaukee, Wis.—How high can a woman hold her skirt on a damp night and still remain a lady?

It was up to Judge Neelen in District Court to decide it, and he made

the following ruling: "The skirt should be held up to the level of the knees, and no higher."

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

The judge's ruling was based on the fact that a skirt held higher than the knees is considered to be indecent and is liable to be fined.

## BETTER IN BIRDS' NESTS.

New Region for the Efforts of Bug-Collectors.

In the Entomologist's Monthly Magazine Mr. N. H. Joy indicates an apparently little explored region for "rare" beetles. Having last year obtained various species looked upon as rare by collectors in birds' nests, Mr. Joy was led to doubt the genuine rarity of these species. He further concluded that if the nests of our familiar birds and mammals were carefully searched many species of beetle might cease to be labeled rare in the records of entomology. Mr. Joy has put his theory to the test, and finds that birds' nests are productive of many rare and interesting beetles. And in searching the nests of smaller British mammals this enthusiastic collector has been even more successful. Is it not even possible that when such situations are more carefully and exhaustively searched new species of beetle may reward the collector?

## Stone Ships.

Eleven years ago an Italian engineer made a boat of artificial stone or cement which excited much interest. It was an excellent boat, and is yet in use. The framework of light iron rods, was covered with a metallic trelis, and then coats of cement were applied, inside and out, to form the hull. It proved surprisingly resistant to shocks. Since then the same engineer, Gabellini, has made many more "stone" boats, of various forms, and among them a barge, about 54 feet long and between 17 and 18 feet broad, which for several years has been employed for carrying coal in the harbor of Genoa. He also makes pontoons of the same material, which have been used to replace wooden pontoons on the Po. The material lasts better even than iron, and is not attacked by salt water.—Youth's Companion.

## Health and Beauty.

Never visit a sick person with an empty stomach, especially if the complaint be contagious, as this disposes the system more readily to receive the contagion.

A Scotch teacher gave this advice to her pupils: "If you have cholera or Scarlet fever in the house, put some onions under the bed, and they will sweep away the disease."

Years ago when the cholera raged through London, the onion proved of value. It was noted that in the most unsanitary district, they were exempt from the disease, being Italians and great onion eaters, and in their homes had strings of onions suspended across the ceiling. The opinion is said to be a powerful antidote against disease.

## The Ape and Primitive Man.

Mr. S. P. Verner points out that the recent discovery of the chimpanzee in a part of Africa where it had not been known to exist enable us to define a few regions where the gorilla, the chimpanzee and the pygmies exist in conditions suggestive of the possibility of discovering the fossils of their ancestry in good preservation. The pygmies are now known to have existed practically in suit for 3,000 years, and it is probable, Mr. Verner thinks, that the two great anthropoids may have been there for as great or a greater length of time. He is trying to indicate localities of limited area in which the likelihood of discovering the fossils mentioned is very great.

## The Periscope.

Under this name Commandant Soulie de Cnac of the French Legion of Honor has designed a pince-nez, or eye-glass, which enables the wearer to see at the same time on all sides, and even behind. This is ingeniously effected by means of reflections. At the same time the glasses are so constructed as to correct myopia, and other errors of vision. A use for the instrument that the inventor did not think of has been revealed to him by deaf persons employing it. They say that it increases their safety by enabling them to perceive the approach of dangers of which their ears give them no warning.

## Lightning and Petroleum.

At the beginning of September some of the petroleum wells fired by a violent thunder-storm near the end of June at Boryslaw, Galicia, were still burning, like torch flames 40 or 50 feet in height. It is said that not less than 5 wells were struck by lightning every year at Boryslaw, the cause being ascribed to the obligatory use of sheet-iron coverings for all the installations. The iron surfaces communicate with the system of metallic tubes, thus forming, during a thunder-storm, a sort of Leyden jar, which provokes lightning strokes.

## World's Sugar Production.

It is estimated that the total production of sugar throughout the world is about 2,000,000 tons per annum. Of this quantity nine-tenths are afforded by the sugar cane, 25,000,000 tons of which are required to produce the above quantity of cane sugar. The average of saccharine matter in the ripe West Indian sugar cane is from 18 to 21 per cent., of which only 8 per cent. is available to commerce. The total value of the sugar in the cane, if it could be extracted, would be about \$230,000,000, but one-half is lost in the process of manufacture.

## Why She Declined.

"Really," said the stylish lady, enthusiastically, to her friend, "it is worth while to see the wonderful display of rhododendrons." "Is it?" replied her friend, languidly; "I like to look at the great big clumsy beasts, too, but it always smells so unpleasantly around the cages."

## Short Sermons For a Sunday Half-Hour

### THE POWER OF AN ENDLESS LIFE

By the Rev. W. Jasper Newell

Text: "Who is made, not after the law of carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life."—Hebrews vii., 16.

There is change and decay in the most enduring structures that men build. The Cathedral in Cologne was 632 years in building. The great Cathedral of Milan was 419 years in building. But we know that these are not permanent buildings. The architecture of man, at the touch of the tooth of time, shall crumble and fall. Scriptural instruction lifts our eyes toward celestial architecture—

"A house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." That building shall abide. Our home is not here, but there. How few of the productions of men abide. A noble life is man's only enduring building. This earthly life is brief and like an inn, where passing travelers spend but a transient night. The pages of history tell of the passing of material things. Forms of government change. Material things and institutions of men perish, but principles never die. Carthage and ancient Rome lie in the speechless dust. Archaeology is another voice—a voice from the tomb.

We have uncovered the "Buried Cities" of the past, which, bridging the centuries, stand as mute monuments of ruin and decay. Fame is transient. Many struggled for the honor of becoming members of the Roman Senate, but the names of few found a place in history. Fame is only a finger-mark in the sand. Geology proclaims the ceaseless transformation of the earth.

Men have always hoped for and believed in an after life. Immortality has been the hunger and the hope of all the ages. Socrates indulged this hope, yet he lived centuries before Jesus and the New Testament gospels. The nations that have never known the Bible have nevertheless believed in a life beyond the grave. Such a belief is not created by the teachings of Scripture only, because it is as universal as humanity itself. Jesus, in his priestly prayer, exclaimed this joyous discovery: "Father, this is life eternal that men may know thee, the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." The desire of every heart is for an endless life, a perennial springtime.

Death does not "reverse" character. Eternity does not change what time hath made. What we are now, we shall be then. Jesus forgave the sins of the penitent thief, but he could do no more. A man's sins may be forgiven, while his personality is still left impaired. It is a wrong emphasis, that so long as a man is saved it makes no difference what he has been nor what he has done. We enter yonder where we end here. If we end here upon a high plane. The more a man has to invest, the larger will be his income.

This endless life is impossible to all except to the Christian. The regeneration of the Holy Spirit alone secures this life. Life in the New Testament means salvation. Salvation is possible only by a new birth. Physical life is harmony with environment. The endless life or Salvation is harmony with the spiritual laws of God. This life can begin only when Jesus takes His control of the inner purpose and affections of one's heart. This endless life begins when a man becomes a penitent and inquires, "What must I do to be saved?" There can be no endless life of moral character where there has been no beginning of spiritual struggle. None but those who are following Jesus by a moral and spiritual discipleship can ever know either here or hereafter the rapture, the joy and the final triumph of this endless life. Eternal life becomes a present possession at the moment of conversation. Jesus says: "He that findeth me, findeth life." "He that believeth in me hath everlasting life." This means that he has that life here and now. This endless life begins, therefore, when one becomes a disciple of Jesus. The aim of Jesus as teacher and Saviour was to restore men into fellowship with the Father. If you have this fellowship now you already have eternal life. So, on this side of the resurrection, in this present life and in this present moment, the Christian has fellowship now you already have eternal life. So, on this side of the resurrection, in this present life and in this present moment, the Christian has fellowship with his Father.

Spiritual life must grow or die. This present life must always be a growth. Life beyond the resurrection will be a growth of personality. There are different capacities here. Two men are differently affected by the sight of sorrow, trial and hardship in others. One is stirred to compassion, the other is unmoved. Men also differ in moral capacity. Heaven will not equalize them. But growth will prevail there, as here.

We do not obtain that spiritual perfection in this life that we started to seek. That perfection shall not be realized and completed until we stand in that resurrection country.

## ALDRICH UPHELD. Senate Adopts Committee's Tariff on Pig Lead.

### REGARDED AS AN INDORSEMENT

Eleven Republicans Vote Against the Proposed Schedule and Two Democrats Are Recorded

In Favor of It.

Washington, May 11.—The ability of the Republican majority of the senate to uphold the recommendation of the committee on finance on the lead schedule, which contains the Dingley rates in the tariff bill in the place of the lower duties fixed by the house of representatives, was fully demonstrated when, by a vote of 35 to 44, the senate declined to reduce by one-quarter of a cent a pound the duty on pig lead, as recommended by the committee on finance.

In this vote eleven Republicans voted with the Democrats and two Democrats with the Republicans. By a viva voce vote the senate adopted the rate of 2 1/2 cents a pound on pig lead, as recommended by the committee.

Chairman Aldrich stated that he regarded the vote as an indorsement of the action of the committee, and he expressed confidence that all the schedules of the committee would be upheld.

The vote was considered a test of the strength of the Republican insurgents. Of the thirty-five votes cast for the amendment eleven were cast by Republican senators, but they were not sufficient. The committee won, with four votes to spare. The Republicans voting for the reduction were: Beveridge, Burton, Brown, Burkett, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dolliver, Gamble, La Follette and Nelson. Senators Hughes (Colo.) and McEnery, Democrats, voted against the amendment.

After the result was announced Mr. Beveridge moved to reduce the differential quarter of a cent, making the rate on pig lead 2 cents, and the differential half a cent a pound, and he spoke at length in support of his provision.

Mr. Beveridge declared that the reputations of Speaker Cannon and other Republican members of the house as protectionists were sufficient to defend senators voting for the amendment from the charge of being indifferent to the protective needs of this industry, as the house had declined to allow any differential on pig lead.

Replying, Mr. Aldrich referred to the senator from Indiana as one of the "progressive senators" and declared that if five-eighths of a cent a pound on pig lead was necessary to protect that product, as was declared by all the senators who seemed to know anything about the industry, then one-half a cent was too little and not protective.

Mr. Aldrich declared that if the senate did not intend to turn this industry over to foreigners a proper protection was necessary to keep it at home.

Mr. Beveridge vehemently replied that the senator from Rhode Island would have to invent "some new argument" in place of the argument that the industry would be turned over to foreigners. Mr. Beveridge asked whether the Republicans of the house of representatives wanted to turn the lead producing interest over to foreigners.

"Forty-four of them voted against the house provision," declared Mr. Aldrich.

"That old argument of turning the industry over to the foreigner," continued Mr. Beveridge, "comes like a phonographic report of an ancient campaign, and I ask again whether a Republican house attempted to strike that industry down?"

Yeas and nays being called on Mr. Beveridge's amendment, it was defeated by a vote of 37 to 46.

The committee provisions fixing the rate on pig lead and kindred leads at 2 1/2 cents a pound, a differential of five-eighths of a cent a pound, was then adopted.

Strenuous opposition by the Democrats in the house prevented the reference of the president's message recommending certain legislation for Porto Rico to the committee on ways and means. A motion by Mr. Garrett of Tennessee directing the speaker to forthwith appoint the committee on insular affairs, which under ordinary procedure would have charge of the subject, disclosed the fact that a quorum was not present. Consequently the message will lie on the speaker's table until the house meets on Thursday.

In opposing the appointment of the insular affairs committee the Republican leaders indicated their intention of adhering to the policy of permitting no legislation at the present session other than the tariff bill except that they deem urgent or which the president recommends.

It is believed that the house will pass the Porto Rican bill while waiting on the senate's action on the tariff bill, and senators say that they see no objection to its consideration by the senate after it disposes of the tariff.

American Tourists Prisoners.

Tangier, May 11.—A party of American tourists has been taken prisoners by natives near Agadir, the most southern port of Morocco.

## FEAT BY COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

Ex-President at Risk of His Life Killed a Bull Rhinoceros.

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 11.—Colonel Roosevelt undoubtedly owes his life to his coolness and unerring aim, which combination brought death to a huge bull rhinoceros that was furiously charging the former president.

Mr. Roosevelt fired a bullet into the rhinoceros' brain when it was but fourteen paces from him and rushing forward like a wild engine. The bullet was fatal, but so fierce was the rush of the giant rhino that it plunged on almost to the feet of the colonel before toppling over dead.

The bull came into the clearing at a point about 100 yards from Mr. Roosevelt and immediately charged upon the party. Realizing the danger that beset Mr. Roosevelt, others in the party were on the point of firing, but Mr. Roosevelt held them in check while he stepped immediately in the path of the oncoming infuriated beast and put a bullet in its brain.

Mr. Roosevelt was warmly congratulated for his coolness and skill.

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call was 2 per cent; time money and mercantile paper unchanged in rates. Closing prices of stocks were:

Am. Copper... 8 1/2; Norf. & West... 31; Atchafalaya... 109; Northwestern... 132; B. & O... 11 1/2; Penn. R. R... 13 1/2; Brooklyn R. T. Co... 7 1/2; Reading... 15 1/2; Ches. & Ohio... 7 1/2; Rock Island... 30 1/2; C. C. & St. L... 7 1/2; St. Paul... 15 1/2; D. & H... 18 1/2; Southern Pac... 12 1/2; Erie... 3 1/2; Southern Ry... 2 1/2; Gen. Electric... 15; South. Ry. pf... 6 1/2; Ill. Central... 14 1/2; Sugar... 13 1/2; Int. Met... 10 1/2; Texas Pacific... 31; Louis. & Nash... 12 1/2; Union Pacific... 17 1/2; Manhattan... 14 1/2; U. S. Steel... 5 1/2; Missouri Pac... 7 1/2; U. S. Steel pf... 11 1/2; N. Y. Central... 13 1/2; West. Union... 7 1/2.

Market Reports.

WHEAT—Dull and one cent lower; contract grade, May, \$1.38 1/2.

CORN—One-half cent lower; May, 79 1/2 c.

BUTTER—Lower, closing steady; receipts, 7,000 packages; creamery, special, 23 1/2 c; official, 27 c; extras, 29 1/2 c; thirds to firsts, 22 1/2 c; held, 21 1/2 c; state dairy, common to finest, 21 1/2 c; process, common to special, 17 1/2 c; western, factory, 17 1/2 c; imitation creamery, 21 1/2 c.

CHEESE—Lower and weak; receipts, 852 boxes; state, new, full cream, special, 13 1/2 c; small, colored, fancy, 12 1/2 c; large, colored, fancy, 12 1/2 c; small, white, fancy, 12 1/2 c; common to fair, 9 1/2 c; skims, full to special, 2 1/2 c.

EGGS—Weak; receipts, 24,000 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, fancy, selected, white, 23 1/2 c; fair to choice, 22 1/2 c; brown and mixed, fancy, 22 1/2 c; fair to choice, 21 1/2 c; western, storage packed, 22 c; firsts, 21 1/2 c; seconds, 20 1/2 c; southern, firsts, 20 1/2 c; seconds, 20 c.

POTATOES—Firm; domestic, old, in bulk, per 100 lbs., \$2.75-3.12; per bbl. or bag, \$2.50-2.75; European, old, per 100 lb. bag, \$1.75-2.12; Bermuda, new, No. 1, per bbl., \$4.50-4.75; No. 2, \$3.25-3.50; southern, No. 1, \$4.50-4.75; No. 2, \$3.25-3.50; sweet, per basket, \$1.50-1.75.

LIVE POULTRY—Unsettled; chickens, broilers, per lb., 25-30 c; fowls, 15-17 1/2 c; old roosters, 10-12 c; ducks, 12 c; geese, 15 c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Firm; broilers, nearby, fancy, squab, per pair, 60-75 c; 3 lb. to pair, per lb., 30-35 c; fowls, barrels, 10-12 c; old roosters, 12-14 c; spring ducks, nearby, 24-25 c; squabs, white, per doz., \$2.45-2.75; frozen turkeys, No. 1, per lb., 21-22 c; broilers, milk fed, fancy, 21-22 c; corn fed, fancy, 21-22 c; roasting chickens, milk fed, 21-22 c; corn fed, 17-18 c; fowls, No. 1, 16-17 c; old roosters, 12-14 c; geese, 12-14 c.

HAY AND STRAW—Steady; timothy, per hundred, 20-22 c; shipping, 6-8 c; clover, mixed, 6-8 c; clover, 5-6 c; long rye straw, \$1.40-1.45; small bales, 25-30 c, less.

CITIZEN'S 5 MILE RACE.

In hopes that every athlete will read the following suggestions, they are herein printed for their guidance.

First, before competing, or even entering upon the course of training necessary to compete in this event safely, each athlete is advised to have his heart examined.

Second, not only should the athlete have his arms and body covered in his practice, but he should likewise wear a loose fitting pair of long woolen trousers, and he should have his feet well protected, by strong soles, from the pebbles and hard road, and thus avoid bruises.

While the man running feels warm, his arms and shoulders being exposed to the cold air it is very easy for him to contract rheumatism and colds, which will result later in life in much pain and discomfort.

The training should be started with long walks at a rapid gait with frequent jogs, and the distance of the jog should be gradually increased until by the 15 of May every contestant can safely jog at about two-thirds his best speed the full course of five miles without great inconvenience. He should be especially sure to cover up warmly after his work, and after his heart and lungs have resumed their normal rhythm, and his temperature has become normal, to be rubbed down in a warm room, free from draughts, after which he should rest in bed warmly covered up for at least an hour.

Since the race is to be in the afternoon, the best time to train for this race is at that hour.

Tobacco and liquor should be avoided, as no man can get in his best condition and partake of these things; especially is this true of the young athlete who has not formed the habit of depending upon these stimulants.

Deal direct with the Stickley-Brandt Furniture Co. and save the dealer's profit.



Only \$7.95

For this large and handsome Couch in fancy brocade Velour. This splendid Couch is 75 inches long, 37 inches wide, five rows wide and deep tufting. Construction guaranteed. Oil tempered springs all metal fastened which insure excellent wearing qualities. Spring edge. Frame in golden oak, richly carved. Claw foot design. This style of hand-made Couch would easily retail in stores from \$11. to \$12.00.

Carefully packed and shipped freight charges prepaid for \$7.95.

Send TO-DAY for our factory-price catalogue of Furniture, and be well posted on Furniture styles. FREE.

## STICKLEY-BRANDT CO. FURNITURE BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

We have no Insurance against panics, BUT--

We want to sell-- Every business man in Wayne county a good sized life or endowment policy that he may use as collateral security for borrowed money--tides you over tight places--when sales are poor and collections slow--possibly head off insolvency.

We want to sell-- Every farmer a policy that will absolutely protect his family and home.

We want to sell-- Every laborer and mechanic a saving policy that will be possible for him to lapse or lose.

If not Life Insurance-- Let us write some of our FIRE INSURANCE. Standard, reliable companies only.

IT IS BETTER TO DO IT NOW, THAN TO WAIT AND SAY "IF"

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., 1906, 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 filled, and for what county offices nominations are to be made at the Spring Primaries to be held on Saturday, June 9th, 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.

6 One person for Party Treasurer.

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, Committee men 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'r.

J. K. HORNBECK, Com'r.

T. C. MADDEN, Com'r.

Attest: GEO. P. BOSS, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Honesdale, Pa., April 5, 1909.

## For New Late Novelties

### JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES

Try SPENCER, The Jeweler

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

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