

ROADS AND ROADMAKING

GERMAN ROADS.

Experiments in Surface Materials to Lessen Dust and Mud.

The construction and maintenance of streets and roads is a matter of great public interest in Germany. From every standpoint—military, agricultural, commercial, hygienic, economic—the question of good roads is deemed of the utmost importance. Every encouragement is given to those experimenting along these lines, and many improvements originating here have been adopted in other parts of the world. One of the matters now receiving the special attention of German scientists, highway authorities and engineers, is the treatment of streets and roads for the purpose of obviating dust and mud.

While the modern paving of streets and the more solid construction of roads resulting from the use of macadam and other hard materials have largely eliminated the mud and the consequent clogging of traffic in periods succeeding heavy rainfalls, the dust has still remained to plague the traveler and to menace the public health by the absorption and distribution of bacteria.

Various combinations of oil and salt have been used in Germany to sprinkle the streets and roads, but as the effect was only transitory this method was not considered a solution of the problem of maintaining hard, clean and sanitary highways. Experiments have also been made with coal tar, and some of these preparations applied to the surface of roads have kept the dust settled for longer periods of time than by former methods. Although recognized as an improvement, the expense connected with the employment of these preparations has stood as an objection to their general use, and experiments were continued for the purpose of producing a more ideal and cheaper composition for treating roads.

One of the results of these recent experiments is the preparation of the substance mentioned, apokoinin, which has been pronounced by some technical observers the best and most lasting road covering yet brought out. The merits of this process were discussed at the recent convention of scientists and physicians held in Salzburg, Germany. The process is secret, but it is known that coal tar oils are the main ingredients. The heavy, penetrating qualities of the oils give great binding power to the composition. This together with the pressure applied produces a formation iron-like in its consistency, making the surface of the road, it is claimed, so smooth and hard that snow and rain water cannot penetrate.

Another important advantage ascribed to apokoinin is the sanitary nature of the material. It is claimed that the crocote present in the coal tars together with the high temperature of the composition when applied combine to destroy all the bacteria in the dirt, thus preventing the spread of disease from particles that may be ground and blown off the surface.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

Convict Road Builders.

The advantages of prison labor for road building are recognized by engineers and others interested in the crusade for good roads and the use of convicts for this work is gradually extending and is being considered in many localities. There is a general objection to the use of convicts on roads, due to the aversion of having them in the neighborhood of settled districts, but it has been observed that where they are so employed this feeling of distrust soon wears away. There are two decided advantages in making use of convict labor on highway construction. The first of these is that a large number of men are imprisoned for short terms, and it is impracticable to teach them any trade during such a brief period, even in those States where trades are taught in the penitentiaries. It is much better to keep these men in active, useful work than in idleness or engaged on menial tasks, which are manifestly set merely to keep them busy. The second advantage of convict labor of this sort is that roads can be obtained in this way at a low cost, which otherwise would not be constructed for some years.

Tax for Road Improvement.

The new road law adopted by the last Legislature of Missouri provides that the money raised by the special road tax levy on property within incorporated cities, towns and villages shall be paid to the treasurer of such city, village or town and used for the improvement of the road within the city limits. The constitutional amendment adopted at the recent general election authorized the township boards to make a special road tax levy, the maximum being 25 cents on the \$100 valuation.

Then Good Roads Will Come.

When the farmers realize that a good road for an automobile means a good road for all the farmers all the time they will beat the automobilists in demanding the good road.

Selling Mutton.

On a farm of 100 acres or over it pays much better to sell sheep as mutton instead of stock for other people to fatten.

For the Children

How to Photograph the Frisky Squirrel.



The photographer in search of a comparatively rare and fascinating subject would be well advised to combine his or her hobby with that of the naturalist and, in addition to securing permanent records, will derive much pleasure from spending a few hours or even a day with that semi-wild, attractive little animal, the gray squirrel.

Some precautions are necessary until you have gained the confidence of these shy and reserved pets, as on account of their somewhat diminutive size they should be photographed at not less a distance than four to six feet. The camera should be used as near the ground as conveniently possible, and the writer has found a kneeling position the most generally desirable.

It will be found that the camera is viewed with a certain amount of distrust, especially when advancing to the subject, and whenever possible the subject should be induced to approach the camera. Avoid all semblance of hurry or sudden movements, as the squirrel once frightened means an opportunity lost instead of gained. Do not be in too great a hurry to employ the camera, and the time spent in making observations will enable the photographer to decide what positions to take and what to avoid wasting his plates on.

"Comic Concert" Game.

Every one in the company chooses an imaginary musical instrument. One may be a violin, another a piano, a harp, and so on. The leader of the band also chooses one, say the flute. He begins to play this imaginary instrument, running his fingers up and down it and tooting away in representation of the real instrument. As soon as he begins the other players must follow suit. The piano player begins to strum an imaginary piano, the violin player to wield his bow, and so on. Not only must the players imitate the actions, but also the sounds which proceed from the various instruments.

During the concert the leader will suddenly cease playing his flute and commence playing the violin, when the violin player must take up the leader's discarded flute playing. Presently the leader will change again. Any player who fails to take up the leader's instrument must take the leader's place and likewise pay a forfeit.

Fairies in Kaffir Land.

There are fairies of all kinds in Kaffir Land—so at least you would be told by the merry little children whose dark skins gleam like satin as they romp and play in the sun. When the long happy day is over and dusk comes on they gather around the open fire in a wide circle, and some old woman of the tribe stands up and tells them weird stories of elves and goblins, or grim imzimus, or ogres, who do most dreadful things to boys and girls who come under their spells. Fortunately, however, there is always some good genius at hand in the shape of a "rabbit prince" or a "fairy bird" to come to the rescue, and monster serpents have a most encouraging way of turning into noble kings with gorgeous palaces.

The Goat Itched.

In October last a Swiss boy had a number of goats on the side of a mountain to pasture. One of the animals felt an itching and walked up to a large stone to have a good rub. As he rubbed away the rock was dislodged and started down hill. It took others with it, and soon an avalanche was started that swept a path down the mountain and carried away a church and a summer hotel. No lives were lost, but the damage was about \$15,000.

The Swallow.

Swallows have great powers of flight, now soaring to great height, now skimming the surface of the ground and of the water and wheeling with great rapidity. They prey on insects which they catch in the air.

Uninvited Guests.

I wrote the invitation, and I pinned it to the tree. "Dear Mrs. Robin, bring your family to tea." Then I made the table ready in the orchard's pleasant shade. The cloth a pieplant leaf, the cups of acorn shells were made. Some cookies and some breadcrumbs, and the party was complete. How happy would the robins be, with such good things to eat! So then behind the largest tree I hid as best I could. And watched to see my company come hopping through the wood. When there, all in a moment, down swooped upon the ground. A host of greedy sparrows and took everything they found. As off I drove those sparrows, all dressed up in their best. I saw the robins coming, each in his scarlet vest. I almost cried I was so vexed to invite these friends to sup. And have some other people come and eat the party up. —Youth's Companion.

NEW TALES THAT ARE TOLD

The Peculiar Professor.

Woodrow Wilson, the head of Princeton, whose name has been mentioned as a presidential possibility, owes perhaps part of his remarkable popularity to his story telling skill. Dr. Wilson at one of his receptions said of absentmindedness: "While I was a student at the University of Virginia we had a delightful



"No, professor," replied the burlesque old professor there about whose absentmindedness many stories were told.

"A Charlottesville burglar once broke into the professor's house and hid under the bed. The old gentleman a little while afterward entered the room and began his preparations for retiring.

"As in his dreamy, moon struck way he pattered about the room he heard a noise, started and said, with a puzzled frown:

"Dear me, is any one there?" "No, professor," replied the burglar in a very low voice, for he knew the professor's peculiarities.

"Well," said the professor, "I was positive I heard some one under the bed."

"And his face cleared, he turned in and was soon fast asleep."

The Answer.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the noted novelist, was addressing a group of beautiful girl graduates in New York. "The girl graduate," she said, "enters upon life with the determination to find out the why and wherefore of everything. It is a fine determination, but life is very complex, and most of the girl graduates' attempts to discover ways and wherefores will end like the landlubber's.

"A landlubber, you know, crossing the Atlantic for the first time, said to a sailor:

"What is it that you call that spar over there—the jibboom?" "Whatever else," the sailor answered, "could you call it?"

AN UNAPPRECIATED INTERRUPTION.

Candid Delinquent at a Revival Startles the Congregation.

Mark Tully tells that one time he was in a town in central Kansas where a protracted revival meeting was going on. One of the residents of the town was named Toby. He was a tall, gaunt man with long whiskers. He was very fond of whisky, of which he frequently imbibed beyond his limit. This man was attending one of the meetings, and the revivalist was busy scoring every form of vice and calling down drastic condemnation upon them.

"Woe to the drunkard! Woe to the drunkard! Woe to the drunkard!" he shouted in doleful tones.

Old Toby got on his feet and tugged at his whiskers, and the fact that he stuttered only made his interruption more marked: "G-g-guess th-th-that's m-m-me! I-I-I'm p-p-present!"

The preacher went on: "Woe to the liar! Woe to the liar! Woe to the thieves! Woe to the thieves!" His voice was dolorous and sepulchral.

Again old Toby got to his feet. He motioned around the room, swinging and pointing with his arms and fingers. "G-g-get up!" he commanded. "G-g-get up! He's callin' on s-s-some of you fellers! I've answered P-p-present! It's your turn now. S-s-stand up and be c-counted!"—Kansas City Journal.

The Dominant Note.

"The late John G. Carlisle," said a member of the Manhattan club, "was very fond of music, and it annoyed him inexpressibly at the opera to see the inattention of the fashionable part of the audience.

"One night I found him supping here and asked him where he'd been.

"I've been to the opera," he replied.

"What did you hear?" said I.

"I heard," said Mr. Carlisle, "that the Van Vans are going to get a divorce, young Knickerbocker-Smith has married a London barmaid and Mrs. J. W. Hardup is gradually pawing her jewels."

HUMOROUS QUIPS

A Bridge Alphabet.

A was an amateur doing his best.
B was the bridge that he played with such zest.
C was the cards that he pulled rather slow.
D was the discard that bothered him so.
E the eleven rule (only slight aid).
F the fessise that he vainly essayed.
G was the game which he played well, he thought.
H was the honors which somehow were caught.
I was the inference never he drew.
J was the jack that he led from J. 2.
K was the king, whose guard he would lose.
L was the lead, when he shook in his shoes.
M was the make; he counted his hand.
N was no trump. He thought that was grand.
O was the opening lead, always wrong.
P was post mortems. On those he was strong.
Q was the queen he fessised to his cost.
R was the rubber he frequently lost.
S was the score, which he never looked at.
T was the ten ace. He understood that.
U was unblocking—too many for him!
V was a value, a trump he thought dim.
W was whist, which he bravely attacked.
X was experience he sadly lacked.
Y was a Yarborough that made him mad.
Z was the zero score often he had.

An Essay on Boyhood.

The green corn season is about ended. Corn was good this year. But do you remember when you had to eat corn from the cob and you had a loose tooth in front?

It put you in a terrible position. Any other fellow could finish a cob of corn in three minutes. You couldn't do it in less than ten, because you had to save that tooth. It was a thing to show to the other kids. Don't you remember?

If it came out in the corn you'd have to leave a rank of grains all around the cob to mark its missing place.

Oh, that tooth! If it came out you could no longer gather the other fellows around you and wiggle it and make them jealous. But it couldn't last forever. You were told that if you kept your tongue out of the hole a gold tooth would grow there. Could you? You couldn't. And you couldn't eat corn as well as you used to. All you could do was to be glad that you didn't lose all your upper teeth at once. You couldn't have eaten a bite of corn that way. Nature is kinder than we think.—Cleveland Leader.

A Correction.

"Now, Caroline," said the teacher of the infant class in a certain Sunday school, "it's your turn. What does your little card say?" Caroline climbed off her chair and stood looking earnestly at the teacher while she explained: "My card is wrong, Miss Appleton. It says, 'Watch and pray,' and it should say, 'Watch and chain.'"—Judge.

With the Wallops.

"In the last ten years," snapped Mrs. Wallop, "it has probably cost you at least \$25 to color that meerschaum pipe of yours, and yet at that time you kicked at giving me \$20 for a new carpet."

"Well," drawled the tantalizing Wallop, "at the end of ten years I've got the pipe, while the carpet is worn out."—Boston Herald.

Making It Fit.

"I am having a play made to fit my personality," said the eminent actress. "Is it nearly completed?" "Yes. All it needs is taking in in the first act, a little letting out in the third and some new style trimming with morals cut rather more on the bias."—Washington Star.

The Last Man.

The last man surveyed the fading world. "Thank heaven I don't have to conserve for posterity any more!" he cried.

Herewith he picked a piece of Alaskan coal and vanished.—New York Sun.

Fussy.

"I never saw such a man for trying to get the worth of his money."

"Well?" "Before he would consent to spend a week at the Thousand Islands he insisted upon counting them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Did.

Evangelist (to Boggs)—My friend, do you love your neighbor as yourself? Boggs (enthusiastically)—You bet I do. She's the dandiest little widow you ever met!—Harper's Weekly.

The Bell Buoy in the Clouds. Nervous Passenger—Great heavens! What's that? Aeronaut—Bell buoy; skyscrapers about, I guess.—Harper's Weekly.

Not Satisfactorily.

"Did you question the gentleman's veracity?" "No. I was afraid it wouldn't answer."—Baltimore American.

Friendly Counsel.

"What is a good way to avoid the effect of the heat?" "Living in a cold climate might help some."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Summer Plans.

"And we are thinking of spending the summer in a houseboat," said Mrs. Noah, putting the best face she could on the matter.—Puck.

Last Chance.

"I never break my word, ma'am." "Well, it's about the only thing you haven't broken."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section 26 of Article V, which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus as-

signed, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Number Four.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TWELVE muslin trespass notices for \$1.00; six for seventy-five cents. Name of owner, township and law regarding trespassing printed thereon. CITIZEN office.

SPENCER
The Jeweler
would like to see you if you are in the market for JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES
"Guaranteed articles only sold."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 8.25 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days. Trains arrive Union depot at 1.50 and 8.05 p. m. week days. Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m. Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.