



**GOOD ROADS**

A National Movement.

Argument used by the opponents to both State and National aid is that it will encourage local communities to neglect the improvement of the roads and depend wholly on the State and Federal Government to do the work for them. This argument, however, has proven to be wholly imaginary. In every case that State aid has been tried no such result has appeared. Quite to the contrary, it has been proven that money from the State treasury serves to stimulate local self help. Among the counties and townships there is a great competition to secure a share of the State funds. Local communities, in fact, instead of sitting down quietly, it is found, are raising a great deal more money under the stimulus of State aid than they did before. One very important advantage that comes from State aid that should be kept constantly in mind is the intelligent supervision in the laying out of roads, the selection of materials, and methods of construction. The great difference always between success and failure is doing a thing right. Every year millions of dollars are virtually thrown away in fruitless attempts to repair bad roads by merely filling up mud holes, and by trying to improve roads with steep grades, simply because there is no one in charge of the work with sufficient knowledge, judgment or authority to do the work properly. National aid, as proposed, is based upon the experience of State aid, and the correctness of the principle has been proven. "Good roads" are fast becoming a National issue. The needs of the country demand improved roads and there is nothing to stop the movement to secure them.

In the more progressive countries of Europe the building and maintenance of roads is one of the most important functions of the Government. France, Germany and Switzerland are completely covered by a network of the finest roads in the world, and, as a result, that part of Europe is the pleasure ground of the world. The revenue derived from tourists is one of the principal sources of income for the people of all classes. It is a matter of business, and to attract the tourists these people make their roads good in order to have their mountains, lakes and valleys accessible. In our own country we have some of the finest scenery in the world in the mountainous sections of the great West, but it is inaccessible, simply because we do not have roads that will permit tourists to go there.—Good Roads Magazine.

**A Good Resolution.**

At a meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., the friends of the good roads movement adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that in view of the great importance to the city of Minneapolis of a good system of highways leading into the city from producing districts; and, whereas, large amounts of money have been expended by the country and the various towns and villages therein in bettering the condition of these highways, we deem it to be the best interests of the producers, the consumers and the public generally that the Common Council of the city of Minneapolis be requested to arrange for a tax levy of a sufficient amount of money to put into proper condition for general travel the city portion of all highways leading into the said city. The amount of such levy or appropriation to be divided among the several roads in proportion to their importance."

**In Jasper County, Missouri.**

A system of nearly 100 miles of excellent roads is found in Jasper County, Mo. The excellent roadbed is first graded up with considerable crown and with quite large ditches on each side. After the bed is properly made and rolled, from four to eight inches of finely crushed zinc, locally known as "tailings," is spread on it. The road after a short period of use becomes smooth and hard. About \$60,000 has been expended on these roads, the payment of this fund being in the hands of a special road committee appointed by the county court.—Good Roads Magazine.

**Disadvantage of Broad Streets.**

James W. Abbott, United States Government road expert, in commenting on the roads of Colorado Springs, called attention to a fact that applies to many other places where the luxury of broad streets has been secured, viz.: that such streets give a dust area entirely too large and make the expense of laying the dust an enormous burden. He suggested the reduction of such streets to a width sufficient only for the actual purpose of traffic by parking them either in the middle or at the sides.—Good Roads Monthly.

**Building Cinders.**

It is reported that in New Jersey a

test of the use of cinders in road making was made by the Government Experiment Station. The cinders, contributed by the various factories of the different cities of the State, made a good surface for a short time, but they ground into a fine dust which was inclined to wash out during heavy rains. By mixing gas lime with cinders another test was made, which it is claimed, has given for the past three years a very satisfactory road for both heavy and light vehicles, and no repairs have been necessary.

**DOUBTFUL WEATHER PROPHETS.**

Marked Scales on Barometers Do Not Always Tell Conditions.

Much of the current faith in the barometer as a weather prophet is, it appears, misplaced. Because a storm is generally threatened when the fall of the barometer is great and sudden, and vice versa when it suddenly rises, it has been for years the practice to make barometers with "fine," "changeable" and "storm" marked on them, and such is the confidence placed in these by many people who own them that they grow indignant at the weather if it dares to rain when the indicator says "fair" or to be clear if it says "storm."

All that a barometer shows is the pressure of the air upon the earth's surface at the point where the barometer is when the reading is made. The pressure does, indeed, vary continually with the weather conditions, but it varies also with the elevation of the point of observation above the sea level, and it takes an expert to tell whether any given variation is unusual or abnormal, and if so, what it means. A barometer adjusted with weather signs for the seashore may often predict great storms there, but if taken to another and higher altitude the markings are wholly unreliable, even for making guesses. T. F. Townsend, at the head of the Philadelphia Weather Bureau, is frequently called on by people who know this much to adjust their barometer for the level in which they use it, but he is always careful to point out why, even after such adjustment, the indications are not reliable.—Philadelphia Record.

**Three Scotch Stories.**

A shoemaker came to the minister asking his advice because "that sweep, his landlord, had given him notice to quit and he would have nowhere to lay his head." The minister could only advise him to lay his case before the Lord. A week later the minister returned and found the shoemaker busy and merry. "That was gran' advice ye gied me, minister," said the man. "I laid my case before the Lord, as ye tellt me, an' noo the sweep's deid."

At a funeral in Glasgow a stranger, who had taken his seat in one of the mourning coaches, excited the curiosity of one of the other three occupants, one of whom at last addressed him: "Ye'll be a brither o' the corp?" "No, I'm not a brither o' the corp," was the prompt reply. "Weel, then, ye'll be his cousin?" "No, I'm not that." "No! then ye'll be at least a frien' o' the corp?" "Not that either. To tell the truth, I've not been weel myself," and as my doctor has ordered me some carriage exercise, I thoct this wad be the cheapest way to tak' it."

A clergyman was rebuked by one of the ruling elders for sauntering on the Sunday along the hillside above the manse. The clergyman took the rebuke in good part, but tried to show the remonstrant that the action of which he complained was innocent and lawful, and he was about to cite the famous example of a Sabbath walk, with the plucking of the ears of corn, as set forth in the Gospels, when he was interrupted with the remark, "On ay, sir, I ken weel what you mean to say, but for my part I hae nefer thoct the better o' them for breakin' the Sabbath."—Geikie's "Scottish Reminiscences."

**Paper From Rags.**

It is not a pleasant thought that the brilliant white note paper which your hand rests upon may have in it the fibers from the filthy garment of some Egyptian fellow after it has passed through all the stages of decay until it is saved by a ragpicker from the gutter of an Egyptian town; and yet it is a fact that hundreds of tons of Egyptian rags are exported every year into America to supply our paper mills. At Mannheim on the Rhine the American importers have their ragpicking houses where the rags are collected from all over Europe, the disease infected Levant not excepted, and where women and children, too poor to earn a better living, work day after day, with wet sponges tied over their mouths, sorting these filthy scraps for shipment to New York. Our best papers are made of these rags and our common ones of wood pulp, which is obtained by grinding and macerating huge blocks from some of our soft-wooded forest trees.—David G. Fairchild, in the National Geographic Magazine.

A Pennsylvania fisherman has discovered that bullfrogs act as sentries to fish, and that it is useless to try to catch bass when a deep-voiced, bellowing frog is watching.

**THE MUJIK'S WISDOM.**

A Modern Parable is Told of the Russian Peasantry.

The following anecdote was told by a Talmud student, and I give it as related by Dr. Frank. An astronomer and physician were traveling through Russian, and one evening were obliged to ask for quarters at a peasant's (mujik's) log cabin. The request was cheerfully granted. They were, however, informed by the landlord that the resources of the table were of the plainest kind. As the cabin contained only two rooms, they had no difficulty in observing the preparations for the evening meal. The supper consisted of stale fish and side dishes of an equally uninviting nature. The hungry travelers objected to taking part in the repast, as the doctor affirmed that such indulgence would surely result in death from ptomaine poisoning. The family had no such scruples and ate freely. Contrary to the prediction of the doctor, all were hale and hearty the next day.

The farmer invited the travelers to spend the night in the cabin, as he predicted a heavy storm during the night. From the existing atmospheric indications, the astronomer could not agree with his hosts' prognostications, and the two slept outdoors. At midnight they were awakened by a violent storm and they had to take refuge in the house. In the morning the learned astronomer asked the peasant by what means he could predict with such accuracy the storm, when in the evening the sky was cloudless. The doctor desired to know why the tainted food produced no ill results. The mujik's reply was: "We take a drink of vodka before and after meals, which destroys the poison, and we could predict the storm by the peculiar restless behavior of a young bull, which always meant an impending storm." The lesson to be drawn from this story is that the Russian has no use for doctors and astronomers, and that wise men can often be instructed by the ignorant, who are often well-informed in what is contained in nature's open book.—Dr. Nicholas Senn, in St. John's Quarterly.

**What Rational Pleasure Means.**

There is a time, which we all know, when most people read the poets with pleasure, and few can be restrained from themselves writing verse. If a man passes adolescence without exercising the poetic sensibilities there is small chance of his acquiring them afterward. Darwin relates that in his early youth he was fond of the best poetry and music, and that, having neglected the arts for science he arrived at a time when Shakespeare and Beethoven bored him.

In our endeavor to insure the cultivation of the more serious and fundamental virtues, intellectual and moral, we have neglected the importance of youthful training in habits of relaxation and rational pleasures. Parents and educators are learning to revise the adage, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. If Jay Gould had spent a reasonable share of his youth among orchids and on the sea his riches might have been less, but he would have been pretty sure to have lived longer to enjoy them. If Mr. Rockefeller had taken to the links at the age of when he was fixing the habits of thrift his digestion would not require so much golf now—to say nothing of the profit to his driving and putting!—Saturday Evening Post.

**Royal Doubles.**

Now that there is so much in of "doubles," it is worth noting that nearly every well-known personage has a double, who, by careful dressing, does his best to keep up the flattering illusion. King Edward has several, but the one with the strongest resemblance lives in the East End. The Kaiser's double is a tailor. King Oscar of Sweden's an inhabitant of Lyons, the part of the country; by the way, from which the King's grandmother originally came, and King Leopold of Belgium's is a pickpocket, who takes advantage of the likeness to practice his rascality upon smart crowds on public occasions.

Leaving the crowned heads, President Loubet, it was shown the other day, has a double in Paris, while President Roosevelt's likeness is a comic singer. Combes, the French Premier, is the exact likeness of an old general of the empire, while M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, is doubled by a bookmaker, and a cabdriver.—Sketch.

**The Peculiar Passenger.**

As one of the big red cars of the Wentworth avenue line was approaching Fifty-fifth street the other afternoon a large, well dressed woman left her seat and strode haughtily toward the rear door. "Let me off at this street, sir," she said, imperiously, to the conductor. The car stopped. Everybody watched her as she stepped off. Catching up her skirts with one hand, she grasped the railing with the other— And got off the car with her face toward the front end. "Left-handed!" exclaimed the conductor in an awestruck whisper.—Chicago Tribune.

**GOVERNOR OF OREGON**

Uses Pe-ru-na In His Family For Colds and Excellent Finds It an Remedy



The Magnificent state Capitol building at Salem, Oregon. PRAISE FROM THE EX-GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

PERUNA is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State of the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest. The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony. Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh of its victims. Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth. The ex-Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in the house.

In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Co. he says:

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments. Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the ex-Governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Peruna to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do—keep Peruna in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Chronic Catarrh." Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

**Cascarets**

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, swollen skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

Israel Zangwill is again a visitor to New York, he having arrived there last week. Mr. Zangwill is much interested in the plan to establish a colony of Russian Jews in British East Africa, and will make an effort to interest prominent American Hebrews on the subject.

**A Suicidal Record.** The chief medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum reports that 103 members committed suicide during 1903. Among the supposed causes were: Domestic trouble, sixteen; financial difficulties, twenty-six; ill health, thirty-one; loss of employment, ten.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.** The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CERRY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Tagging Fishes.** The United States Fish Commission has contracted the small boys' habit of tagging fishes. Metal tags are fastened to marine fishes, which are let loose in the ocean with the idea of identifying them in case they are caught at any future time.

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No More Blind Horses For Spotted Ophthalmia, Bare Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

So. 48.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**

**\$3.50 SHOES**

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were \$6,253,040.00. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

**SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.**

W. L. Douglas uses Corbu Coltskin in his \$3.50 shoes. Corbu Coltskin is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.