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## PAYING THE PENAL



CHAFTER XVII-(Continued.)

I judge you were becoming impatient, the detective said as he joined Robert "I was detained longer than I expected, I will speedily resume the role of my Georgia friend, and we will take our de-"I was not imputiont" said Robert, "

was watching the gate and musing over the improbability of your finding anything here calculated to throw light on the matter you have in hand. You found nothing, I think.

"Well, something that may prove of aid," said Sellars, "At least it will enable me to compare the features of Earl with those of others without trusting to memory. I have secured one of the young man's photographs.

'Nothing more?' Well, some little trifles," said the detective, who was adjusting John Thorn's beard. "In a week's time, I will return them if they prove of no service. There, I am John Thorn again. Let us go,"

'Yes, it is half after three.' 'So it is. Well, I shall leave your city to-night. I may, possibly, be absent for a week. Eefore going I would like to walk through your park."

"I will accompany you," Ten minutes later the two men entered the grounds of what now constitutes Lin-

As they walked leisurely along, Robert attentively havening to the conversation of the old gentleman beside him, the keen eyes of his companion were, from time to time, glancing up each avenue or by-path they crossed, as well as taking in all obiects for some distance in advance. As they neared a sudden curve in the

avenue on which they were strolling, a

"You deny it; but I know that I am stating facts. I will have it, or it shall be the worse for you." A laugh of contempt fell from a wem-

Wretch! What can you do? I defy you! You have my ultimatum. You armed." now what it is. There are two.

Mr. Thorn grasped the arm of his companion and drew him back to the shadows of an elm.

"Do you recognize either of those voices?" he usked. 'No," replied Robert, "But there

seems to be a quarrel on hand. The man is a jilted lover, perhaps, as the lady states that there are two." "It strikes me that I have beard one

of those voices before." Mr. Thorn said. "I would like to puss that couple without your company. Can you not make a detour here, so that they will not observe you, and join me further on? I will follow this avenue."

"Certainly," said Robert, "I will take this path that leads nearer the lake and meet you at the conservatory." He passed on and his companion was alone. Again the detective stepped forward.

"In that event," were the words that reached his ears, as they fell from the lips of the weman, "I will not fail to keep my word. But you are entirely wrong. You were a feel to inform me of yourdon't dare to touch me again. Your hand over my lips-I would rather feel a viper!" "Have a care," the man said,

more errors for me. Within a week it shall be done." "I must go now," said the woman.

Any treachery on your part, and this! Look, woman, look."

Not only did the woman look, but Sellars, through the woven wires and intermingled foliage, gazed also. His eyes rested on that which caused him to shud-The woman's eyes blazed, and with one

blow she struck the object from the hand that held it. It fell in the graveled readway, where the sun fell full upon it. Another lighter object bounded across the driveway and was lost 'mid the shrubbery that skirted the road

"A silver cross," muttered Sellars be tween his set teeth. "A blotch of rust! It will do."

As the man, with a low oath, recovered the object in the road, the woman rose to

Mr. Thorn rounded the curve in the avenue which at this point narrowed down to a width scarcely admitting the passage of a single vehicle.

Not apparently noticing any evidence of excitement on the part of either of the actors in this drama, the old gentleman. glancing but once at the woman, addressed the man, who had restored the object recovered from the road to his pocket. "Could you direct me to the conserva-

The flushed face of the man turned to

"Follow this road," he said.

John Thorn's cane dropped from his hand. "I declare, I am completely exhausted."

he said. "I will rest here before going further." And he scated himself on a rustic seat on the opposite side of the narrow drive from the one which had been occupied by the couple before him and directly over the shrubbery amid which had disappeared the object that had bounded from the road. The woman had passed from view.

The man with the flushed face crosse to John Thorn's side and peered about through the grass and vines "Lost something?" asked the old gen

tleman. "Oh, it's of no moment," said the man, And he leisurely strolled off through the

park. "Gone," mused "horn. "Gone, but to return and renew your search after have passed on to the conservatory." After the individual had disappeare

Mr. Thorn became rather more active.

The old man's cane rested on the rus tic seat, while he himself was on his knees instituting a search.

"I have it!" he presently exclaimed "What! The cross here also? This may prove invaluable."

He placed the object in his pocket and soon after joined Robert. "Did you recognize either of the parties

o that quarrel, Mr. Thorn?" asked the "I think I have somewhere seen one of hem before," was the reply. "Will you go through the conservaory?" Robert asked.

"I think not. It is getting late. Let us "We can take another route from the

"Let us pursue the one over which I They soon neared the suot where Mr. Thorn had secured an object for which a man was now groping diligently.

"Notice that man closely as we pass,

Robert. You may be able to state if you have ever seen him before." At that moment the man glanced in their direction, then sauntered off toward the lake

"Never to my knowledge," said Rob-

"Should you see him again, would you recognize him? "Oh, yes, easily. I had a good view of his features."

"In case you see him again within the next week, please make a note of the time, or times; also of the locality, and what he seems to be doing."

"A suspect?" "Oh, no. Decidedly not a suspect. But I have a great curiosity in regard to him. Does he resemble no one of your acquaintances?"

"I think not; at least I am unable to recall one.'

The two men left the park deeply engaged in conversation. As they were about to separate the younger man said: "I can see no reason for your making the request, but I will comply for one

week at least." "Anywhere save at home," said Thorn. "Not there." "I understand."

"Now one more favor I wish you to grant me. Do you go armed? Do you carry a revolver?"

"Seldom," replied Robert. "For the next week I wish you to have voice broke on their ears, indicative of no a revolver on your person night and day, little exclument on the part of the speak. to keep your eyes about you and be prepared to defend your life."

"Am I crazy, Mr. Thorn, or are you?" "Neither, my dear boy. A peril threatens you that you dream not of. I can state no more. In a week's time all will be clear to you. Promise me that until the expiration of that time you will go

startled the young man. "I promise," he said,

"This is Tuesday. You may look for me at any time after Friday next. Call in at the hotel after each train from that time. Good day,"

A moment later, John Thorn boarded a Clark street car and Robert went homeward, pondering over the experience of the day.

Two events of importance occurred that night. One was the departure from Chicago of Sellars, the detective; the other a consultation that took place between a widow and her son, in an apartment that but a few hours before had been thoroughly inspected by a Southern detec-

Ah, little did they dream it!

CHAPTER XVIII. Thursday merning, July 20, while the banker and his family, or, rather, what was left of it, were sented at the break fast table, two of the members present

were rendered unusually happy. Thomas had brought in the early mail and the first letter Mr. Kellogg had pe rused had been from Dr. Strong. A smile wreathed the features of th banker as he proceeded to read the mis-

sive aloud: Wilmington, N. C., 10 a, m., July 20, '55,

Stephen Z. Keilogg, Esq. My Dear Sir-We arrived home at 12:20

on yesterday. Janette bore the journey remarkably well-was in a decidedly improved condition when we arrived, and is mproving each hour; I am happy to be able to state that she is no longer in a critical condition. Of her ultimate com plete recovery to health and vigor I entertain not the slightest doubt, though some months will elapse ere ber system can be restored to its normal condition.

Yours very truly. D. M. STRONG, M. D. "That is glorious news!" exclaimed Mr Kellogg, as he concluded reading the let-ter. "We can never repay the good doctor. Only for him this would again have been a house of mourning." "Glorious, indeed!" Robert said. "I fee

like celebrating the day." "I am delighted," remarked the widow "I had truly feared that dear Janette would not survive the journey. We shall soon have her home and as bright and

happy as ever, I trust." "No, not soon, my dear Elinor. She must remain until she is fully restored." "But-but the first of September?" said the widow demurely, casting her eyes or

the table before her. "Ah, yes. Oh, she must attend the double wedding if possible. Some of my brother's family will probably accompany the girls North, and Janette can return

with them.' "She may," said the madam. A few moments later Mr. Kellogg left the house accompanied by Robert and Earl, and was soon engrossed with the

business cares of the day. "I must attend a meeting of my board of directors to-night, and probably shall not be home until a late hour," remarked

Mr. Kellogg at the tea table. "It is very lonely evenings when you are absent, dear Stephen, now that my nieces are away," said the widow, glanc ing tenderly across the table.

'You may rest assured, dear Elinor that I shall make that meeting as brief as possible," observed the banker. much prefer your company to that of my usiness friends; but I must go."

"Oh, I know, dear, that the calls of business are imperative. I would not have you remain away." The madam would not, of a truth, for Mr. Kellogg's absence would afford her the opportunity of an uninterrupted evening with Earl; and it was with a sense of

inward satisfaction that she bade him good-bye at the outer door at nearly eight The banker had stated many times in company with his son at table when wine | nal.

was served, that in the use of ardent spir. AMERICANS TOUR MUCH. \$5,000,000 to the bill paid by Ameriits there was a happy medium that no man should transcend.

All this may be true, but there are, undoubtedly, those who, if they imbibe the aforesaid ardent spirits at all, far transcend the happy medium to which the banker alluded.

Such a one was Robert Kellogg; in fact, he rarely made use of the wine when it is red that he did not transcend; and on this occasion between rejoicing over his sister's improvement and an unusual stroke of good fortune on the Board of Trade, he was impelled to indulge so freely that when in the evening he visited one of the theaters, to his eyes a double bill was being enacted on the stage at one and the same time-at least the charac-

ters were in duplicate. He left the theater before the perform ance was concluded, met three or four friends, and indulged in as many drinks. and was passing down Clark street, not walking any too straight, when he en-countered a man who was in the act of entering a door just north of a notorious

Clark street saloon. The man looked up as he stepped in the doorway, and Robert, who had been mindful of Sellars' charge in relation to a certain individual, recognized, or thought he did, the person the detective had pointed out to him in the park on the seventeenth Robert was well aware that the stair

some rather extensive gambling rooms two floors above. The gentleman he had so nearly come into collision with had faced about and stood in the door, seemingly besitating

way leading from this door terminated at

whether to ascend the stairs. "Are you intending to test your luck? asked Robert. "If so, go ahead. I should be fortunate to-night." "So should I," observed the man of the

park, as he ascended the stairs. Robert followed him, and five minutes later the two men were seated side by side at a table, on the second floor, each | the tide of foreign travel is marked by with a goodly sized stack of little white movements as regular as those of ocean ivory chips before him. It was evident itself. It rises sharply at the beginthat in neither case was a stranger seated at the table.

The two men played with varying success, seemingly regardless of others around them and apparently paying little attention to each other, though when either had made an unusually successful play, the porter was summoned with the sideboard decanter.

As time passed on they became more and more talkative, and were soon on the ing the great ocean lines make profits, best of terms. Both became jovial. Robert thought once or twice of poseible foolish suspicions that Sellars might have had in regard to this man. Later he forgot all about the detective and all

about his suspicions. The trips of the decanter became more and more frequent. Each time the fiery liquid that had filled Robert's glass went own his throat, while of the contents of his friend's glass a good portion found its of these do their principal business in and Americans is even more strikway into a convenient cuspidor.

It was exceedingly warm in the room and Robert was fast becoming thorough ly inebriated. The young man was soon making me chanical moves with the chips in a dazed

condition and almost unconscious what he was doing. The dealer knew who he was, and as Robert had, on two occasions, loaned him money when he was sadly in need of the

same, had no desire to rob him outright. so he said: "Robert-Mr. Kellogg, you had better room and that brandy have about knocked rou out. The game will be running tomorrow. Let me cash them. You are wenty dollars shead, at least, as full as

you are."
"You, you are about right, Abe. Cacash 'em in. I-I'm drunk, an' I'll go." The man of the park cashed his in also, "I will help him down stairs and into a ear." he said. "or he'll break his neck." Robert, indeed, could hardly stand on

"I never saw Bob Kellogg in as bad fix as that before," remarked the dealer s the door closed behind the two men. "Who is that man who passed out with him. Abe?" asked one of the proprietors.

"I can't recall his name, if, indeed, I ever knew it; but he has called in here occasionally for the past two or three

(To be continued.) Naval Flags.

In the navy there are seven flags designating rank aside from the special one pertaining to the Secretary of the Navy. Next to his is the Assistant Secretary's, an exact counterpart of the former except that the colors are reversed.

All the remaining flags have a blue field and white stars, the order being: For admirals, four stars; for vice admirals, three stars; for rear admirals. two stars; for commodores, one star in center of blue pennant. The captain's pennant is a strip of bunting fifteen feet long, with thirteen stars in a blue field and a red and white stripe. Last of all is a small triangular pennant with a dead blue field, denoting the senior officer's presence in the ab-

sence of the captain of a ship. There are seven sizes of flags used in the navy, running down from thirtysix feet to three feet in length. The first five sizes are designated officially as "ship" flags, and the remaining two are "boat" flags. Sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are now almost obsolete. They were intended for the old wooden frigates. whose sterns stood high above the water, and would be entirely unsuitable for the low lying freeboard of our

cruisers and battleships. A vessel in commission always carries the national colors at the stern until sundown every night. The flag of the commanding officer remains at the the flag of the senior officer at the fore when the officer is below the grade of captain; otherwise the officer's own colors are used.

Taking Long Chances. "You wouldn't think to look at that little man across the street that he was especially brave, would you?"

"No. What has he ever done that was so brave?" "Married a widow whose first huseand committed suicide."

A Law Breaker. He-Your kisses are so intoxicating. She-And you have been kissing me on Sunday.-New York Evening Jour-

MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT

We Pay an Enormous Tribute to Hotels and Steamships...The Big Item of Tips -Over One Hundred and Fifty Thou-

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

sand Visiting Europe This Season. Much has been said and written about the great number of Americans who go abroad every year, but few persons not connected with ocean transportation realize what an immense business has been built up in travel abroad. The bald statement that 150,000 Americans will go to Europe this year conveys no adequate impression of its proportions.

These figures, it must be remembered, relate only to Atlantic travel. There are increasingly large numbers of persons who start on their wanderings from Pacific ports. This travel has received an unusual stimulus this year from the events which have turned the attention of Americans to the Far East. Counting in the voyagers to the Orient, to South American and other less visited points, there are probably not less than 200, 000 Americans who will visit foreign shores this summer. If they all went on one grand excursion it would require a train of passenger cars thirty miles long and a fleet of 500 steamers, forming in single file a steaming line one hundred miles long, to con-

vey them. Nearly two-thirds of these travelers want to leave this country in May, June or July, and to return in August, September and October. Therefore, ning of May, reaches its height toward the end of June, and commences to ebb along in August. The outward movement is at its height now, but there are indication that the return flow will begin somewhat later than

usual this season. It is during the six months of summer travel that the companies operatcent steamers in operation the year

around. To Steamship Companies. There are thirty steamship lines carrying passengers from New York. freight, and have only a small passenger capacity. The great passenger carrying lines which operate the fast iners number about a dozen altogether. These various companies run about 150 ships, besides freight steam-

ers and sailing vessels. The little Americans who lament so vast an expenditure of money for foreign travel would be surprised to learn how large a proportion of it remains tance traversed in a single season by in this country. Nearly all the voy-agers must travel some distance by would each be compelled to travel 200 cash in your chips for to-night. This warm rail before beginning their ocean journeys. The amount spent in this way and in unusual expenses in preparations for the journey is at least \$25 for each person. This makes an item of \$5,000,000 to begin with, which goes directly to American laborers and tradesmen. Every person who goes abroad, too, finds it necessary to purchase extra clothing and traveling sup-

plies to the extent of least \$50. All the liners outfit for their voyages on this side. American meats, American canned vegetables and American ice cream supply their tables. But the men who sail and own the vessels are for the most part foreigners, and their earnings go into the pockets

of foreign shareholders. The cost of first cabin passage by all the great liners is \$100 during the summer season. Second cabin passage costs from \$40 to \$80. About two-thirds of the Americans going broad travel first cabin and one-third second cabin. Accordingly, if the estimated number of Americans go abroad this season, they will pay the steamship companies something like \$17,000,000, or very nearly the amount

of the Spanish indemnity. Into Foreign Pockets. The cost of the stay in Europe, or wherever the tourist may elect to roam, varies of course according to his means, tastes and methods. The rule ordinarily laid down is an average of \$10 per day for each person to cover all the ordinary expenses of travel. As the length of the usual stay is from six weeks to two months, the outlay for each person, judged by this standard, will amount to between \$400 and \$600. Of course, there are many who spend several times this amount, and in average of \$500 for each person is a very conservative estimate. According to this calculation the amount spent by Americans on foreign touring this summer will not fall short of \$100,000,000, or more than is spent by the governments of the smaller European countries for all their expenses. One item in our foreign travel ac-

count that amounts to surprising proportions is the expenditure for tips The American abroad realizes that he is expected to tip, and if inexperienced he is likely to overdo the matter, dismasthead day and night. In going to tributing his fees with a lavishness and from shore ship's small boats carry | that excites the contempt rather than the admiration of the recipients. Five per cent, of the amount purchased is the established European at the hotel, and soon was fast asleep. tip. Waiters in the restaurants ex- When the time came for him to return

> course of a season, tour through Europe the fees to wait- soon ready to continue his work. ers, porters, guides to public buildings and a horde of unnecessary of-

can visitors to the old countries.

Another Five Million. Another item that reaches to about the same figure is the money expended for souvenirs. Every American who goes abroad brings home a number of little gifts for his or her friends, and this outlay is seldom less than \$25 for each traveler. The custom of shopging abroad has fallen off considerably of late, on account of our rigid customs inspection and the national pride in our own products. But every woman who goes to Paris spends from \$25 to \$500 for the "perfectly lovely" creations of the Parisian shops. Thus another item of millions is added to

the account. From these figures it will be seen the condition of the roads makes a that by a conservative estimate \$150,- | serious difference one way or the other 000,000 will be spent this summer by Americans who are going to foreign countries, and at least \$100,000,000 of this amount will be spent abroad. The compensating return from Europeans visiting America is too small to be

taken into account. It is almost a certainty that the close of this season will give Americans the right to claim the distinction of being the greatest travelers on earth. This honor has been claimed for them before, and for years they have been second to the English, but now they bid fair to outrank their Anglo-Saxon cousins as well as the rest of the world.

Perhaps there is no better index of foreign travel than is afforded by Paris, for the reason that almost every person who tours on the continent visits the French capital. Inasmuch as the Parisian police department keeps a record of the number of travelers stopping in the city it is possible to gain some reliable information from their statistics.

Americans in Paris. In 1885, according to the reports, & little more than 20,000 Americans visited Paris, while the number of Euglish visitors was 35,000. In 1895 the number of Americans had increased to 42,000, while of English there were 45,000, and of Germans 32,000. During the coming season, estimating the increase of Parisian visitors from the probable increase in the number of Americans going abroad, the number recorded by the Parisian authorities will be more than | tific American. 60,000, while the English and Germans are hardly likely to approach the some twenty from other Atlantic ports | 50,000 mark. In the amount of money and a dozen from different points on spent and the distances traversed the Pacific Coast. Of course, many divergence between the Europeans

Putting together the total distance covered by this American army of foreign occupation, and it cannot be less than 500,000,000 miles, or enough for a round trip excursion to the centre of our solar system, with side trips to Mars, Jupiter and all the intervening planets. If a party of 100 persons set out to cover the distimes around the world, a task which would keep them busy at the highest

speed they could attain for a matter of fifty years, a lifetime of activity. About ten per cent. of those who go abroad travel by some one of the numerous systems of personally conducted tours. This method of sightseeing is not to much in favor as formerly for the cheaper kinds of touring, but is coming to be adopted by those who demand all the luxuries of modern travel with none of its inconveniences. It is being generally adopted for trips to distant places and to points off the beaten track of the ordinary tourist, such as the Orient, Australia, Northern Spain and

South America. A Soldier With One Eye.

"It is not in the regulations, you know," said an army surgeon, "that a man with one eye is eligible for enlistment. But there was a man, blind in one eye, who passed the necessary examination and served in the Porto Rican campaign. One day last summer I examined a batch of recruits and among them was an excellent specimen of physical manhood. They were drawn up in one line, and when I tested their eyesight I commenced with the fellow at the head of the line. I used a card on which was printed a number of letters, and these the recruits had to read at a certain distance. When I came to my man I covered his good eye, and he read the letters just as they were printed on the card. I then covered his blind eye and he read those letters just as well as he did with the other eye. Well, sir, it was not until the campaign was nearly over that the discovery was made that one of his eyes was totally worthless. While I was examining the other recruits he memorized the letters on the test card, so that when his turn came he could repeat them without an error. He made a good soldier, as I have since learned, and the loss of the use of one eye did not impair his effectiveness as a fighter. I have not heard of a similar case."

Ever Ready For Duty. It is told that a telegraph operator at Springfield, Mass., was kept at his post of duty for many hours receiving special news. After losing two nights' sleep, he was relieved from duly to get some rest. He went to his room pect that; more they do not appreciate to his instrument, he could not be awakened. Loud pounding on the or understand. But even if Americans adhere to this rule, which most door did not result in arousing him. of them do not, their outlay in tips and An operator then, with his knife fees amounts to a pretty penny in the handle, tapped "Springfield" on the door, in imitation of the clicking of ket. The tiping on shipboard varies ac- the instrument. At once the sleeping cording to taste or will, but on a land operator sprang from his bed, and was

Underground London contains 34,-

## GOOD ROADS NOTES.

A Vacationer's Thought. The country's pleasant, sure enough
But not near what it could be,
If reads now raggedy and rough
Were only what they should be.

What Poor Roads Cost Our Farmers. If ever there were two classes of people that had a good cause in common they are the bicyclists and the farmers. The question on which their interests agree is that of the need for good roads; for while a hard, smooth surface is an absolute necessity to the wheelman, it is of even more vital impertance to the farmer, seeing that in his yearly profits. As the result of an inquiry made in 1895 by the United States Department of Agriculture, replies were received from over 1200 counties giving the cost of hauling crops in various parts of the United States. The average load hauled was found to be 2002 pounds; the average length of haul, 121-10 miles; the average cost of hauling a ton cf crops to market was \$3.03; while the average cost of hauling a ton for a distance of one mile was twenty-five cents.

In order to compare the roads of the United States with those of Europe the bureau through its consuls made careful inquiry on the subject of cost of hauling in England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland. The average cost of hauling one ton one mile was found to be in England ten cents, in France ten cents, in Germany 81 cents, in Belgium 91 cents, in Italy 71 cents, and in Switzerland from six to eight cents, the average for all of these European States being 8 6-10 cents per ton per mile. More than one cause may enter into this determination of cost, but that the great cost in America is due to our poorly made dirt roads is proved by the fact that while over the superb roads of Europe a farmer will haul three or four tons at a load, our farmers are able to haul only a ton or less than a ton over the "plow and scraper" ridge of soil which even at this late day is dignified by the name of road in many parts of the country. - Scien-

A Georgian's View.

New Jersey is not only about th most progressive of all our States in the goodly work of road-building, but she seems to have discovered a way to make good roads at a less expense than any other State. Hundreds of miles of fine macadam

roads have been built in New Jersey during the past five years at an average cost of \$2750 a mile. The Jersey gravel roads, which are considered by horsemen even more pleasant than the macadam roads, cost only from \$1000 to \$1300 a mile. These roads are not only excellent as driveways, but they last a very long time, and require very little expenditure for repairs. In some parts of New York where stone is abundant

at an expense of no more than \$900 a mile. In nearly all the States there is an increasing appreciation of the value of good roads and improved methods

of constructing them. We regret to say that Georgia is hardly keeping up with the procession in this important respect. While road improvement is going on finely in some counties in this State, often wanting than the means. in others it is hardly known. The average Georgia road is a very shabby affair, and a constant drain upon the

resources of the State. The question is not how a community can afford to construct good roads, but how it can afford to do without

Money can hardly be invested more profitably for the public than in good road-building. We must move up in this matter.—Atlanta Journal.

Oil on Road Surfaces. Reports on recent and successful experiments in improving road surfaces by sprinkling them with oil increase the surprise at the unsatisfactory termination recently of like experiments on the roadways in Boston's parks. errors. These good reports come from Califorms and Florida. In the former State Supervisors of Los Angeles County recently examined several sections which had been sprinkled with oil, and found them in excellent condition. A mile stretch at Albambra. sprinkled once a year ago, had no dust, and riding over it is described as "like riding on rubber." In Florida the experiments were in Duval County, where roads made of shell rock had been greatly damaged by heavy travel, which ground the surface fine, the wind blowing it away. A section of new road of Volusia shell at Jacksonville was sprinkled with oil six weeks ago. At first there was a noticeable odor, but this soon passed away. The surface was united in a solid mass, which became more compact with travel; the road was smooth and not penetrate, but ran off, forming no might be supposed, lost the control of crowned, and rain and moisture did and where the oil was applied less sentence glared at him from another mud. Sun heat had no effect on it, thickly the surface was slightly ground up, but remained on top without blowing away. It is now proposed to cover one mile of road with oil, at a cost of \$278 for twenty-five foot width. - New

The Anti-Rut Agitation. Evil roads corrupt good morals. The best road leads to the best mar-

York Post.

People generally are beginning to realize that road building is a public matter, and that the best interests of American agriculture and the American people as a whole demand the condollars for each traveler is a meager miles of sewers, 4530 miles of water money wisely expended for this pur- a-brac as something to throw at a allowance, but at this estimate it adds mains, and 3200 miles of gas-pipes.

THE WILDER FILIPINOS. More Interesting Than the Partially Civ-

Civilization assuredly works won ders in a community, but it often ren' ders the community less interesting. or at least less picturesque, than before. That was what Professor Wor

cester, who visited Palawan, of the

Philippine Islands, thought when he

contrasted the wild Tagbanuas with their partially civilized brethren. The wilder people were to him the more interesting. Their small village houses of bamboo were perched high in the air. When the inhabitants wanted to write a letter, they took fresh joints of bamboo for note-paper, and scratched their letter in vertical columns, like the Chinese. They had a simple sylla-

time when they possessed a higher civilization than at present. These peculiar people were not without a form of government. The affairs of each community was administered by a council of old men, who dispensed justice according to tradition and their

bic alphabet in common use, pointing,

in Professor Worcester's opinion, to a

own sense of what was right. It is to be inferred that a man thought twice before accusing his neighbors of a grave offence, for the method of judging was something of an ordeal, as well to accuser as to accused. When any one was charged with a serious crime, the old men conducted him and his accuser to some deep pool, and there, in the presence of relatives and friends, caused them to dive beneath the water. He who remained under the longest was accounted to have spoken the truth.

The religious beliefs of these inhabitants of the Philippines were as peculiar as their ileas about justice. As to a future life, they considered that state to be the privilege of the good. The bad, they believed, were judged after death, and when found guilty, were pitched into a fire and completely consumed.

They had their theory of evolution also, only in their case the man had not been evolved from the monkey, but the monkey from the man. When asked why the monkey looked so much like a man, they said it was because he was once a man, but he was very lazy, and would not plant rice. Then his companion threw a stick at him, whereupon he assumed his present state, the stick becoming his tail.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Simple integrity simple fairnes simple justice to rich and poor slike, giving to each one his rightful dues # in short, carrying out in daily life the principle of honesty and fairness, is the very best and most efficient means of benefiting the community, and the only foundation on which to build a benevolence worthy of the name.

From a wordly point of view polite-

ness is the best stock-in-trade that

one can possess. It has opened more doors of advancement than any faculty, genius, or art, because for strangers there is no other way to judge another's character than by externals. first-classroads have been constructed Never make the mistake of crying down the merits of anything which you cannot possess. Facts are facts:

> and are laughed at as an imitator of the fox in the fable. There are few things impossible in themselves, and the application necessary to make them succeed is more

> you impose on no one when affecting

to undervalue what is really desirable,

The man who is never tired knows himself. It is only in the furnace heat that the soul learns its own strength and weakness. Power sometimes forgets itself so far as to imagine that it exists for

itself, and not for the service of

humanity. The lottery of honest labor, drawn by time, is the only one whose prizes are worth taking up and carrying

in your work and the effort will soon become a pleasure instead of a hardship. He is the best accountant who can cast up correctly the sum of his own

Force yourself to take an interest

There is no situation in life so bad that it cannot be mended. In love of home the love of country

has its rise. Wheelmen Scared by Texts. One of the bicycle papers calls attention to the fact that a little legislation would not be amiss to check the unfeeling way in which certain ultrareligionists are doing their best to shake the nerves of timid cyclists. A correspondent riding from Yarmoth to Lowestoft was traveling a goodly pace down a steep grade when, upon rounding a turn of the road, a big signboard painted black and white attracted his attention, and he almost fell off his wheel as be read. "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after death the judgment." At the foot of the hill, where the cyclist. as his machine, the following comforting board: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"- London Correspondence in New York Herald.

An Unstealable Umbrelin. A new unstealable umbrella has been patented in Paris. When you place your gamp in the stand, you unscrew the haudle and drop that into your pocket; by so doing you lock the ribs together so that the umbrella cannot be opened until the handle is screwed into its place.

Some Truth in the Definition. An applicant for a teacher's certifificials need not be large. Twenty-five 000 mires of telegraph wires, 3001 struction of good roads, and that cate in Reynolds County defined buc-