Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XXVI.

"The rector of Holdenhurst Major

has been my friend for ten years."

"I hate parsons," said uncle Sam.

CHAPTER VI.

My father's intimation that he had

invited the Rev. Silas Fuller to lunch-

very well, and I was beginning to

eon disturbed me. I knew Mr. Fuller

know my uncle a little. Two men

differing more widely in habit and

opinion it would be difficult to find,

and I feared that a conversation be-

tween them might afford my father

tertainment.

and me more embarrassment than en-

The Rector of Holdenhurst Major

was a thin, spare man, a little on the

wrong side of fifty, short of stature,

neat in appearance, formal and pre-

cise in manner and speech. The def-

erence which for many years had been

paid to this reverend gentleman by

the most tractable but ignorant peas-

antry in England, had bred in him a

somewhat dogmatic style. Like most

of his class, he had married early in

life, choosing for his wife a portion-

less lady about three times his own

size, who, in lieu of dowry, had pre-

the disposal of this clergyman of the

Church of England, and with them he

had to support himself, his wife, his

eleven children, two servants, one

pony, one dog, and one cat, as well as

take a material interest in the well-

being of the poor of the parish-that

is to say, of the entire population; for

my father and the Rector were by

very much the richest persons in the

place. I remember also a canary, said

to have been the pet of the eldest

daughter, that was once a member of

this clerical household; but it died-

whether from the draught through the

window, of inanition, or as prey to

the hungry cat, I could never correctly

I felt that my worse fears were

shortly to be realized when-introduc-

tions over, seats taken, and grace said

by inquiring of Mr. Fuller how busi-

ness was looking, hastily correcting

his sentence, and substituting "church

"I thank you, Mr. Truman," replied

the Rector, with great deliberation, as

he slowly smoothed the puckers in his

waistcoat with his left hand, while

his right grasped the wine-glass which

he had been about to raise to his lips

when addressed; "I thank you, Mr.

Truman, for your kind inquiry. It is

very considerate of you to ask such

a question. Too little interest is taken

diately connected with the Church-

far too little interest. Born in the

Church, if I may so express myself

held curacies at Splashmire-on-Orwell),

and myself, I trust, a conscientious,

hard-working minister of the Church,

I fully appreciate the comprehensive-

ness and importance of the question

with which you have been so good as

sion of my visits to the Hall that I

to favor me. It is only on the occa-

find myself in a situation to be so in-

telligently interrogated. I fear my an-

swer must be somewhat different from

that which doubtless your position in

life and your proper opinions induce

you to desire. The Church, alas! has

many enemies; and among her ene-

mies are some who should be her

that we of this district are rather ex-

uncertain, though certainly unchris-

without the remotest exhibition of par-

genius of England, Mr. Glad-"

point, and he cried out:

terruption.

nany years."

tisanship, I may stigmatize as the evil

Mr. Fuller had only proceeded thus

far with his answer-the bare prelim-

inary to a fifteen minutes' discourse-

when uncle Sam's impatience, of

"Was that your pony I saw coming

"It was," replied the Rector, much

surprised at such an extraordinary in-

"The animal seems in a very bac

"Madcap is rather eld," said the

Rev. Mr. Fuller, looking very uncom-

'ortable; "we have had him a good

I think it must have occurred to my

thich he had so tlawittingly started

ould not be effectually dismissed in

his unceremonious way, for after a

"I suppose there are not many prizes

the few which exist are well pre-

served by the cliques with a present

religion, if he has brains, I think,

grasp on them. For a prefessor of dead or dying.

ondition," observed uncle Sam.

up the path about half-an-hour ago?"

matters" for "business."

-my uncle opened the conversation

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1904.

NO. 46.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Chatham Record.

One square, one insertion One square, two insertions

One square, one month

For Larger Advertisements Liberal Contracts will be made.

Holdenhurst Hall LTER BLOOMFIELD

Copyright 1876, by ROBERT BONNER'S SONS. CHAPTER V. "The devil you have!" exclaimed Continued. uncle Sam. "Is he a good fellow?"

"Oh, Annie is a few months younger than I. When she was about fourteen her father apprenticed her in one of the big drapery establishments in the West End of London, but we don't know which. She didn't go to New Zealand with her father. Further than | UNCLE SAM AND THE REV. SILAS FULLER that we know nothing about her." "Then I am not your youngest aunt?" "I don't know, I am sure," was my

reply. "I am twenty-six," confessed aunt Gertrude.

"Then, if Annie is living, I have an aunt nearly seven years younger. 'As I said, she is younger than I by a few months."

Aunt Gertrude sighed, turned somewhat abruptly from the picture, and walked through the open window on to the verandah.

The view from our verandah is probably as good as from any point in Suffolk distant from the coast. Accepting as truth a popular fallacy some will think this is faint praise, but those acquainted with the county will hardly so regard it. No part of England is less esteemed by English people than the eastern counties, but this. like many other of our national prejudices, does not admit of any explanation. The absurd fact remains. A rolling country, highly cultivated here and there, interspersed with abundance of wild open spaces and woods which shelter immense quantities of game, with a rainfall the most moderate in Britain, would, it might well be supposed, attract many visitors-especially from London, but it is not so. and East Anglia is left very much to East Anglians, particularly in that part of it called Suffolk.

The weather was delightful, the clear blue sky being streaked here and there with slowly moving white clouds, the temperature mild and refreshing, the sunshine brilliant-a spring morning fraught with every condition to promote health and buoyancy of spirit. Aunt Gertrude shaded her eyes with her hand and looked out toward the old abbey town. Bury St. Edmund's, eight miles distant, could be faintly discerned, separated from us by a fine stretch of undulating country.

"How delightfully green everything is in England!" exclaimed my aunt enthusiastically.

"Particularly the people," observed a voice at our back.

The voice belonged to uncle Sam. Turning round we saw that gentleman just within the room, standing in a jaunty attitude, his hands in his pockets, chewing the end of an unlighted cigar. My father was with him and had a pair of field-glasses in his hand. This unexpected interruption appeared to annoy my aunt. "You are not very complimentary to your own people," she said, slightly tossing her

delicately poised head. Her husband perceived her mood "All right, my dear," he said, in his most affable manner, as he stepped on to the verandah, "I forgot for the moment that some Americans are more English than the English themselves. Just let me look at the boundary line of this place and I am gone." So saying he took the field-glasses from my father, who remained within, and surveyed the prospect for a couple of minutes. Having completed his observation he made no further remark, but re-entered the room and disappeared

with his brother. It was not long before my aunt and I followed. We went through a number of rooms, some of them named after distinguished guests who had occupied them long ago-Camden, Swift, 'Addison, Butler, Purcell and others of less note-the lady evincing greater interest in the quaint furniture than in the historical associations to which I | friends; though I rejoice to inform you

endeavored to direct her attention. . In this way did I amuse my aunt for | ceptionally free from such adverse inthree hours, conducting her at last fluences. The unprecedented depresthrough the clean, dry stone crypt, sion in agriculture, however, and the which formed the basement of the house. This crypt was very ancient, | tion, procedure of one whom I think, being the only unaltered portion of the old abbey which supplied the site, and in part the material, for Holdenhurst Hall. The stonework of the spatious arches seemed quite uninjured by time; and, though they contained much lumber, there still remained amwas much interested, and constantly plied me with questions about the habits of the original ecclesiastical occupants as I preceded her through this strange place, lantern in hand. "Why is that last arch bricked up?"

she inquired. I looked at the object of her inquiry. "I haven't the remotest idea. I never noticed it before. It is rarely anybody comes down here," I said.

It was now time to prepare for lunch con, and we ascended the steps which led into the house. In the hall we again met my father and uncle. "Well," asked uncle Sam, addressing his wife, "what do you think of

orief pause, he himself re-opened it. the old place?" "Very interesting, indeed. I have enjoyed myself immensely." in the Church of England, and that

"I am glad to hear it," said my father. "You must be very tired. Lunchcon will be served in a few minutes. I have invited the Rev. Mr. Fuller,"

after all, Nonconformity offers the best field; but for a slow man, with a life, doubtless the Church is best."

These words plunged my father and is true they were spoken by one who knew little or nothing of the circumstances of the Rev. Mr. Fuller-who indeed had never so much as heard of that gentleman until an hour beforebut their effect was none the less disastrous. My father coughed, I choked, and aunt Gertrude asked me to oblige her by passing the water.

"I suppose the collections in a place like this are very trifling," said uncle

"We collected £8 last Harvest Thanksgiving," answered the Rector. "What became of the money?" asked

my uncle. "All our collections are given away in charity. The £8 of which I spokethe largest collection of the year-was paid over to the Royal Agricultural

Benevolent Society." "Oh, I see," said uncle Sam. "Now this matter of collections in churches is one of the many things which we manage better on the other side of the Atlantic. I am not thinking of

Holdenhurst, for of course there is no money here to collect anyway; I am thinking of New York and London. Why, I remember when I was a boy in England in some churches the collecting boxes were fixtures at each side of the door! 'Could anything have been more absurd? Any effect which the eloquent begging of the preacher had produced died away like the memory of a dream as one walked along the aisles, and the posts supporting the money-boxes were passed as heedlessly as the lamp-posts in the street, After that, if I remember rightly, the plan was to place a plateholder at each side of the door. This was better; but the plan had two glaring defects: nothing was easier than for the people in the middle of the stream of passsented her lord with seven daughters ers-out to affect not to see the plates, and four sons in the most rapid suc- neither was there any check on the cession permitted by the laws of Na- doings of the plate holders. The next ture. The living of Holdenhurst Major | plan to be adopted, which I recollect, was worth £220 a year in money, with was, the passing of a bag in front of a tolerable house, and five acres of each person present in church. This land all told. Such were the means at | plan, though an improvement, was not without a serious defect. A penny, skillfully dropped into the bag, chinked as loudly as half-a-erown or a sovereign, and produced as good an effect upon the other occupants of a pew as would have been produced by one or other of the more valuable coins. After a while, plates were substituted for bags, only partly removing this objection; and this, I think, is as far

> as you have got in England." "How are collections taken in American churches?" inquired Mr. Fuller,

with evident interest. "By the envelope system. Two deacons pass round the church, the first carrying tray full of envelopes and a pencer the second an empty tray. Each contributor places his contribution in an envelope, seals it, and writes his name on the outside. Deacon number two collects the filled envelopes, and at the next service the name of each contributor, and the amount of his contribution is publicly announced, the giver of the largest amount first; and so on. When there are several persons who give a like amount, their names are announced in alphabetical order. It is a perfect plan, and I have unqualified admiration for the man who conceived it-he read human nature well. It meets all requirements, and nothing in it can be objected to. The man who wants to advertise himself is invited, as it were, to assist the in the Church by persons not imme- Church equally with the simple-minded giver-for I assume that the motive for giving signifies nothing so long as the dollars are scooped. Fraud is (for both my father and grandfather | checkmated, and it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of that; for surely no one will so abuse his intelligence as to deny that in every congregation Ananias and Barabbas find more imitators than any other

Biblical characters." "There is certainly a great deal of villainy in the world," confessed Mr.

Fuller sadly. "You would say so with greater emphasis if you were a member of the

Stock Exchange," said uncle Sam. At this stage my father made a commendable but not very successful effort to change the subject of conversation. Aunt Gertrude sat silent and neglected, and everybody in the room except uncle Sam appeared ill at ease. As for myself, I was desperately uncomfortable, and desired nothing so much as the termination of this memorable meal. My uncle, I knew, would not prolong it by one minutethat was not one of his faults-but the Rev. Mr. Fuller, who was a miracle of slowness, had to be reckoned with; and that gentleman ate as leisurely as he talked, which is saying a great deal. After some skilfui fenc ing my father at last diverted his ple room for a procession of monks to | which I had been watching the growth | brother's remarks from church affairs pass through them. Aunt Gertrude | with alarm, reached an unbearable | to decimal coinage, of which monetary system uncle Sam was a redoubtable champion; and from that moment until he rose from the table the guns of his eloquence played mercilessly upon what he was pleased to call the ab- est friend. surd English chaos of fours, twelves, and twenties.

To be continued.

"A Tooth for a Tooth." deficiencies had to be made good by Post. the real article, so body snatchers ravncie that the subject of conversation aged the cemeteries at night, breaking up the jaws of the dead to extract their teeth to sell to dentists for inser-. tion in live men's mouths. An army of these ghouls followed Wellington's army. They were licensed as sutlers, but once night fell, out came their nippers and they prowled over the bat-

taste for a large family and a dull WIT and HUMOR me into great confusion of mind. It of THE DAY

Urbs in Rure. I'm glad you city-people Love the city as you do; For if you should desert it, You would spoil the country too.

-The Whim.

As to the Star. The Soubrette-"Does she make up

quickly?" The Understudy-"Well, everything but her mind."-Pittsburg Post.

The Mystery of Credit.

"Tactful?" "Very. She lives as far beyond her income of \$50 a week as most women could live beyond an income of \$100 a week."-Puck.

Not Quite the Same. Old Grave-"Are you thinking of the future, my friend?" Young Slave-"No, to-morrow is my wife's birthday, and I'm thinking of the present."-Boston Globe,

By Proxy. Boarder No. 1-"What's that loud thumping noise in the kitchen?" Boarder No. 2-"It's the landlady hammering the steak and wishing it

Sometimes. Upgardson-"Do you share the superstition that opals are unlucky?" Atom-"The fine opal you're wearing on that soiled necktie certainly seems

was the beef trust."-Chicago Tribune.

to be in hard luck."-Chicago Tribune. Her Mistake. "So," said her new neighbor, "your husband talks Russian?"

"Oh, yes, quite fluently." "I had supposed the noise I have been hearing was made by your girl freezing ice cream."-Chicago Record

Veteran Experience. "I'll bet you never smelled gunpowder!" exclaimed an excited veteran to

"Well, to tell the truth, I didn't," explained the other; "you see, the day of that battle I had a bad cold in my head."-Yonkers Statesman,

A Blessed Relief. Dumley-"Gracious! I'm glad I ain't

a Russian. It must be awful to have to leave home and go to war." Housekeep-"Oh, I don't know; there may be mitigating circumstances. Perhaps it's housecleaning time there just | why they should refuse to enter the as it is here."-Philadelphia Press.

What Did She Want? Mrs. Newliwed-"I want to get some

salad." Dealer-"Yes, ma'am. How many heads?

Mrs. Newliwed-"Oh, goodness! thought you took the heads off, just want plain chicken salad."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Wedding Anniversaries. Hicks-"So you're going to celebrate your wooden wedding, are you?"

Wicks-"Yes." Hicks-"Well, I guess I'll celebrate my wouldn't wedding. It was just five years ago that that girl from Chicago said she wouldn't marry me."-Somerville Journal.

A Woise Fear.

"Sorry, boys, but I'll have to be getting home," said Underthum, at the club. "My wife expects me before midnight."

"What's the matter? Afraid she'd go for you if you stayed any later?" "No; I'm afraid she'd come for me." -Philadelphia Press.

A Frosty Atmosphere. "I understand that prima donna failed to give her farewell concert be-

cause she had a bad cold." "Yes," answered the manager. "How did she contract it?"

"Well, it wasn't an ordinary cold It is what is technically known as a box office chill."-Washington Star.

An Experienced Opinion. Father-"Daughter, Algernon von Spook wants to marry you." Daughter-"What, that man? Why,

Father-"Of course not; of course you?"-Detroit Free Press.

Easy to See Through. "They haven't much show of winning a bluff. They're going to have a torchlight procession to-night." "That so? Have they any transpar-

"O! yes; that word describes the various claims they've been making."- De Weese, in the Forum.

Puzzled.

"I am just a little puzzled," she said. "What's the matter?" asked her dear-

"Why, of course, if you become engaged to a young man at the seashore, it doesn't count the following winter, but does it count for anything if you happen to meet him at the seashore Before artificial teeth were created again the next summer?"-Chicago

> Decidedly Fortunate. "You Te trying to break my heart,"

said the flirt. "Yes," admitted the youth who had just found her out, "and it will be a fortunate thing if I succeed. As long as it's whole you can't possibly satisfy all the men you have kept chasing after it. Once broken, there ought to tlefield extracting the teeth of the be a little something for each."-Chi-

eago Post.



Dr. Hamilton Brown of Baltimore has successfully substituted hard rubber tubes in place of the sixth and seventh ribs of an eighteen-year-old patient suffering from pus formation after pneumonia. t is expected that new bones will be formed.

Dr. Manaceine, the famous Russian authority on sleep phenomena, says that rocking is an artifican methol of inducing slumber. The process fatigues consciousness by a series of monotonous sensations and incidentally deprives the brain of its blood supply. Absence of blood from the brain makes

Recent tests show that in fifty-one per cent. of the cases the human right arm is stronger than the left; in thirty-three per cent. the left is stronger, and in sixteen per cent, they are of spread over the top buttered crumbs equal strength. Of fifty skeletons and bake in a quick oven over half an measured, twenty-three had the right hour. arm and left leg louger; six had the opposite, and seventeen showed members of equal length.

Dr. Roux of the Peste : Institute, Paris, reports that at last : microbe has been found which : ay be relied on to exterminate rats and other rodents without doing injury to other animals. A district covering three thousand acres wa experimented on. four tons of bread and ten tons of oats, inoculated with the germ, being used as bait, and ninety-five per cent. of the little pests being killed.

Reduction by electricity of an aneurism or dilatation of the aorta, the main artery of the body, has been attempted in nine recorded cases, but only three of the patients survived. In a recent successful attempt, the galvanic current was applied to a Philadelphia man for one hour, reducing an aneurism that extended three inches above the base of the breast bone and was three and one-half inches wide.

REWARDS OF JOURNALISM.

Why the Average Newspaperman is Fit ted For the Public Service. In my opinion, the most attractive

fields of profitable usefulness opened up by the pursuit of journalism are politics and the business of publishing, Those who have tried to show reasons why journalists should abstain from active participation in politics, and contest for public office, have never advanced an argument that will stand the test of logic or common sense. If a journalist, in pursuit of his vocation, advocates certain governmental policies which may be embodied in the creed of a party, there is no reason why he should decline to accept a position that will enable him to have a part in the practical application of these policies when they are ratified by the people at the polls. The profession of journalism requires extended knowledge of politics and familiarity with the theory and practice of government. The successful journalist must of necessity be a constant student of national issues and party politics. He need not abandon the profession of journalism to enter a public service for which years of study and training have preeminently fitted him. Politics and journalism go together; they are

As a matter of fact, the average journalist is better fitted for the public service than the representative of any other profession. There is no reason why politics or legislation should be regarded as the exclusive domain of the lawyer. There are a great many reasons why the business of the lawmaking should not be entirely controlled by those who make money out of the practice of law. If public office disqualifies a journalist for impartial and fair-minded discussion of public measures, then the lawyer who is elected to Congress is disqualified from practice in any court. There is no reason why a journalist should expend the energies of a lifetime in helping men to secure public office, when he is himself better qualified, by experience, education and training, papa, I wouldn't have him. He hasn't for the public service than most polinot. You don't suppose he would be paper writers that their surest hope juices, then reduce the heat so as to wanting to get married if he had, do of reward for party service is in active keep the water below the boiling point and aggressive participation in the conservice that are usually claimed by in- mometer in cooking. competents who have no especial fitthe election, but they're making quite ness for them, and who have no claim nitely if it is washed in soap suds, to upon the party, outside that which is caucuses and conventions and which, to the disgrace of modern politics, is too often recognized.-Mr. Truman A.

An interesting collection of invitations to and from Benjamin Franklin during his visit to England has been placed in the University of Pennsylvania Library. Among the letters to Franklin are some from the peerage perhaps the most interesting is one from a gentleman who described himself as "in lodgings" and unable to entertain Mr. Franklin at him home. He therefore proposed a visit to the Franklin to bear his share. There is no record of an acceptance.-Philadelphia Record.

Many Species of Fish. The seas of Japan, Okhotsk and Beh. ring contain 133 distinct species of



Codfish Baked With Cheese.

Bake into flakes two pounds of salt codfish and soak one hour; change the water once; make a white sauce with two level tablespoonfuls of flour, one and one-half cupfuls of milk; salt and pepper to season; butter a baking dish; put in it alternate layers of fish and sauce, sprinkling grated American cheese between each layer; then

Potted Chicken.

Boil the chicken in as little water #spossible till very tender and well done. Season while boiling to suit the taste; then while hot separate the white meat from the dark, and chop both very fine.

Place the white part of a bowl, in any design wanted, as a circle or a cross; fill up with the dark meat, pour over it enough of the liquid left in the kettle to thoroughly moisten it; then lay a small board over it and press with heavy weights. After a few hours turn it out on a platter and ornament with sprigs of parsley.

Celery With Cream Dressing.

Wash and cut celery in inch pieces or smaller; put in a cool place until wanted; grate one cocoanut; pour over it one pint of boiling water; allow it to stand until the water is cool; then with the hand squeeze the cocoanut in the water; take it by the handful, press it tightly, and throw away; strain the mixture through a piece of cheese cloth; stand this aside until cold and the cream comes to the surface; at serving time put the celery in a glass dish, sprinkle over it one tablespoonful of grated onion, a little cayenne pepper and a little salt; skim the cream from the top of the cocoanut milk and pour it carefully over the celery; then add two tablespoonfuls and serve at

HINTS FOR THE "HOUSEKEEPER

Always keep your celery roots and dry them. They are good for seasoning soups and sauces.

An attractive way to prepare macaroni au gratin is to bake the macaroni in a shell of Edam cheese.

Cut flowers will last much longer if a little carbonate of soda be added to

the water in which they are stood. If the bread knife is hot new bread can be cut as easily as old. But, if you would not spoil your knife, do not

make it too hot. a failure is the use of too many eggs. | water. The more eggs the more difficult the matter of turning and folding. Four eggs are all that should ever be used at one time.

After rice or macaroni is cooked, place in a colander and drain off the water, then quickly turn cold water through and you will find that the three times the grade to be used withstickiness which is so undesirable will be prevented.

A good general rule always to remember in the use of gelatines is to ployed in penitentiaries in making the soften the gelatin in cold water, then | brick, cement, etc., for these roads, to dissolve in boiling water. Neglect and short term convicts be used in of either part of the process will cause | making the roads, to the moral and trouble in making jellies.

The coffee pot should be washed as regularly as other cooking utensils, but should not be put into the water in which other dishes have been washed. It should be cleansed with fresh, hot an interesting comparison with the water without soap, and then thoroughly scalded.

To cook fish in water, do not boil it. ticians. The proverbial ingratitude of Plunge the fish into the boiling water politicians should admonish news- to sear the surface and retain the -180 degrees Fahrenheit is the detests for those places in the Federal sired temperature if one uses a ther-

Tinware can be kept bright indefiwhich a few bits of washing soda have established by corrupt manipulation of been added, and placed for a few seconds either on the stove or in the sun after being wiped lightly with the dish cloth. When warmed through it should be dried with a domet flannel less than one-fifth of the cost of buildtowel.

Glasses which have been used for times the smoothness and more than milk and eggs should never be plunged ten times the durability of a crushed in hot water. Immediately after using, fill with cold water and allow them to stand. Next wash them in lukewarm water, then in hot suds, and rinse. The for great and for little dinners, but result, especially if linen toweling be New York State, and also be shipped used, will be glassware that sparkles to all points along Lake Erie by boat, as if it were cut.

To clean agateware put the ware on proposed New York and Chicago road the stove filled with water and into to be built by this superior system, the water put a tablespoon of salsoda and at a cost so low as to be insig-Star and Garter, and then went on to (washing soda) and then after a while piacant when compared with its subsay that he would order a dinner at a use a scouring soap and you will be stantial and lasting benefits .- Waynescrown a head, evidently expecting pleased with the result. Also put your | boro (Pa.) Herald. bean pot on the stove and a good generous tablespoon of soda and it will wash as easily as a cup. A little soda put in your greasy baking pans ereigns issued in England during and keeping them warm while washing 1903, as compared with 4,523,000 in your other dishes will help along that 1902. Half sovereigns issued numbered most disagreeable task.

NOK IE present general movement for better roads and the prospect of national aid in road building have **NOW** greatly stimulated the study of the best methods of road building.

While to the general public the idea of building permanent roads is to use broken stone after the system first employed by John McAdam, about the year 1785, other methods should be carefully studied in order to build the best and most durable roads at the lowest cost.

It seems a remarkable fact in view of the great improvements in everything connected with modern life, that we are still building our roads the same way they were built over 100 years ago. This resulted from the universal introduction of the railroad, which caused the improvement of our common roads to be sadly neglected, as well as advancement in the

art of building them. A great obstacle in the way of building durable roads of crushed stone is found in the lack of suitable stone in most localities where good road stone is found. In New York State, for instance, where road building has been very active in recent years, stone has been shipped over 300 miles in some instances in order to obtain stone of

good quality. The lack of good road material has caused careful study of various methods of road building by experts, with the result that for general use a modification of the old stone wheel track or tramway roads, which have been in constant use for over 100 years without material wear or cost, has been highly commended. The old tramway roads could only be built at reasonable cost in a few localities having suitable stone, but by substituting paving brick for the stone slabs, this superior form of road can be cheaply built in

every locality. In fact, even in the favored localities, where good road stone is abundant, the use of these brick wheel tracks considerably decreases the first cost of roads, while they practically do away with all regair expenses, as well as the dust and mud, and at the same time enable three or four times the load to be handled with the same team

This improved method of road building has been adopted by a number of localities and the cost has been found to be from \$1200 to \$2500 a mile, according to the relative cost of materials, labor, etc, while the average cost of crushed stone roads has been about \$9000 a mile in New York, where the greatest amount of road building has recently been done.

A section of this brick track road in the United States Department of Agriculture grounds during the last four seasons shows no material wear, and has been uniformly free from dust, mud and ruts during that time, while an adjacent section of crushed stone road has been nearly ruined during the One reason that an omelet is so often same time, partly by the washing of

> For hilly roads these brick wheel tracks are especially adapted, as by depressing the tracks below the adjacent road surface the water is successfully carried down the hills on them without the use of the objectionable water breaks, besides enabling out disadvantage.

Government road officials recommend that long term convicts be emphysical betterment of the convicts, and claim that in this way the building of these superior and most durable of roads should cost but \$800 to \$1200 a mile in many localities. This makes cost of \$9000 a mile in New York State for crushed stone roads, some of which have been nearly ruined by two or three years of use, while wheel tracks similar to the brick tracks, built of stone, near Albany, N. Y., in 1833, at a cost of \$1500 a mile, show very little wear in more than seventy years of constant and heavy traffic.

If convicts were thus employed in such penitentiaries as Sing Sing, New York, for instance, where the best of brick clays could be delivered at very low cost by boat, and from which the brick, etc., could be cheaply shipped by boat to nearly every point along the proposed New York and Chicago road, that road could probably be built for ing it of crushed stone, have three stone road, and at the same time be

nearly dustless and mudless. Brick made at Sing Sing could also be cheaply delivered at all points in thus enabling the greater part of the

English Gold Coins. There were 9,100,000 new gold sov-

1,044.000, gainst 2,121,000 in 1903.