

Their Most Deadly Enemy.

The most deadly enemy to good roads is water! Try and keep in mind this one fundamental thought, that water does more damage to roads than all other agencies put together! If it were not for water a road once good would always be good. Think about this; every time you drive over a road speak about it to everybody you meet. Keep insisting that more attention be given to the subject of keeping water from standing in puddles along the road. It stands in pools only when there are holes for it to go into. No holes; no water! No water, no mud! One shovelful of gravel will fill a small hole, and if all the small holes are kept filled, there will never be any large holes!

You can fill a thousand small holes for what it will cost to fill ten large holes. In one case you will have a perfect road all the time. In the other case you never had a good one. It is either holes or fresh stone the year round! But after a road has been properly built it is an easy matter to keep it so by watching for the small depressions which always appear in a new road, where little pools of water will accumulate after a rain. They look so very innocent and harmless at first; but the enemy—water—is there and at work! It softens the ground, and along comes a loaded team and forces out the water and some dirt with it—just a little—but the depression is made a little deeper and will hold a little more water than before; and the big wagon comes along again and swishes out more dirt with the water than it did the first time, and by continuing the process times enough a first-class "chuck-hole" is soon developed, which we begin to avoid by turning to one side. We keep edging away from it—one wagon after another—until we find ourselves in the ditch, where a second hole is created, and then there is no escape, and we must pull our load through some way. We mutter a little and then "lam-up" the horses, which must "grunt and take it," while they are nearly jerked off their feet by the pole and neck yoke.

This kind of thing is repeated many times over, in a greater or less degree during a day's drive over a pike three or four years old which has received no attention during that time. Wherever a drain tile has been laid across a road you will always find a false or a hole, even though it has been in for two or three years. Everybody sees it and takes the "jolt," but nobody fixes it, although it might be done in ten minutes, simply because it is nobody's business.

For the same reason when you approach a bridge you are compelled to pull your load up a six or eight-inch raise where the earth and plank come together, and then you must "jump off" at the other end of the bridge, and practically the same thing is also encountered at the numerous culvert crossings wherever you go. Because they have never been otherwise—always just exactly as you see them now—everybody has grown to think them all right, or at least they must be tolerated as something that cannot be changed, never realizing how fearfully abominable they really are!

Prize Giving For Maintenance.

There is now a plan on foot in Wisconsin to offer a number of handsome prizes for good roads building, the object being to greatly improve and to maintain one of the most important runs in the State. Back of the movement is the Milwaukee Automobile Club. The project is to divide the highway into several districts and to offer cash prizes for the best kept sections. The prizes will be offered to the several property owners or farmers through whose premises the highway runs. The highest prize will be \$250, and they will run down to a sum that will be large enough to stir up interest alone.

This section of the State is the most famous in all Badgerdom in the matter of unique schemes to improve and keep up the roads. At one time the wealthy summer home owners offered school children cash prizes for throwing stones off the road while they were trudging back and forth in attending schools in country districts. Pathmasters were appointed, they watched the work, and on their reports the prizes were awarded.

It might be mentioned in this connection that not long since the women's clubs of Kane County, Illinois, raised over \$1000 to improve and beautify a road along the Fox River. The money was raised by selling a silver spoon, engraved in the bowl of which was the head of a famous Indian chief who used to trail over the road in pioneer times and always was noted for his kindly treatment of the palefaces. The spoons have been sold to people living in half the States of the Union.—The Automobile.

Pat Was Not Glad.

A fine, robust soldier after serving his country faithfully for some time became greatly reduced in weight, owing to exposure and scanty rations, until he was so weak he could hardly stand. Consequently, he got leave of absence to go home and recuperate. He arrived at his home station looking very badly. Just as he stepped off the boat one of his old friends rushed up to him and said: "Well, well, Pat, I am glad to see you're back from the front."

Pat looked worried and replied: "Begorra, I knew I was getting thin, but I never thought you could see that much."—Ladies' Home Journal.

TIMELY RECIPE

TOMATO SAUCE FOR FRIED FISH.

Cook a cup and a half of stewed or fresh tomato, half a green pepper pod, and half an onion, each sliced fine, also a bit of lean ham if at hand, ten or fifteen minutes, then strain and use the puree with two level tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour in making a sauce. Season with salt and pepper as needed.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

DEVONSHIRE JUNKET.

Take new milk, blood heat, and add sugar and flavoring to taste. Then add prepared rennet at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of milk. Set by in glass dishes, and when quite cold put a layer of clotted cream on the top and grate over a strong flavoring of nutmeg. Devonshire cooks decorate their junkets in many fanciful ways. Ewes' milk makes better junket than cows' milk and does not need so much rennet. Ewes are milked occasionally in Devonshire at the present day. Thirty years ago nearly every farmer milked his flock. Prepared rennet can be bought at all chemists' in small or large quantities.

CHICKEN PIE.

Prepare a nice fat chicken as you would to stew. Make a dough as for biscuit, only richer. A granite pan is preferable. Line the edges but not the bottom with the crust, rolled thin. Remove the large bones from the meat, place a layer of the meat in the pan, then roll some of the crust thin. Cut in strips about an inch wide. Put these over the meat, and so on till all is used. Pour over this about half of the broth in which the chicken was cooked. Cover with crust and crimp edges, cutting slits in cover. Bake. Take the remaining part of the liquid, put in butter size of an egg, a cup of cream, a little thickening. This makes a gravy to be used when the pie is served.—American Home Monthly.

MY APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Materials: Two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful lard, one cup milk cinnamon, brown sugar, three large tart apples chopped.

Way of preparing: Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together. Work into these the butter and lard. Then use the milk and combine all these ingredients into a dough. Place on the molding board and roll into a sheet one-half an inch thick and longer than wide. Brush it with melted butter and sprinkle thickly with brown sugar and cinnamon. Cover with the chopped apples and roll up as you would a jelly roll. Then cut into twelve equal slices. Place the slices on end in a buttered pan. Pour one-half the sauce over them and bake until the apples are tender. The following is the sauce:

Materials: One cup sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one and one-fourth cups hot water, one-half a lemon sliced.

Way of preparing: Mix the sugar, flour and salt. Place in a small saucepan and add the butter, lemon and water. Stir until boiling. Cook four minutes. Then pour one-half of it over the raw dumplings. Pour the other half over after they are baked.—What-To-Eat.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Before sweeping a carpet sprinkle with moist salt. It will both lay the dust and revive the colors.

Alcohol is invaluable to take the soreness from bruises and sprains. Turpentine is also extremely good.

When boiling wax always rinse out the saucepan with cold water before adding the milk. This will prevent it burning.

To remove iron rust put lemon juice and salt upon the spots and set in the sun. A hydrochloric acid solution is also good.

A cloth wet in vinegar and wrapped around cheese will prevent it from molding. Wray dry cloth outside of this to keep moisture in.

To clean Indian brass trays rub with a lemon cut in half, dipped frequently in salt. If badly soiled, more than one lemon will be needed to clean it properly.

Don't throw away burnt milk, instead pour into a clean jug and stand in cold water. By the time the milk is quite cold the scorched taste will have entirely gone.

When cleaning brass try moistening the rag with alcohol before dipping it in the brass paste. The alcohol soon removes all stains from the brass and makes it beautifully bright.

To make glass opaque dissolve in a little hot water as much Epsom salts as the water will absorb. While still hot, paint over the window with the mixture. When dry you will have a good imitation of ground glass.

The woman who wills has no need to wait for leap year.

NEW IDEAS in JEWELRIES

New York City.—Every variation of the blouse that is cut in one with the sleeves is to be noted just now.



and here is one of the prettiest and most graceful that yet have appeared. It can be made either with elbow or

Elaborate Braiding.

Elaborate braiding is seen on many of the newest models, both in cloth and velvet, the narrow souchette being the most popular. Braiding, combined with heavy embroidery, is particularly effective on broadcloth or velvet.

Empire Skirt.

The skirt that is made with the round Empire line is one of the latest developments of fashion and promises to gain still further favor as the season advances. This one is eminently graceful and attractive and can be made with the circular portions laid over onto the front gore, forming the inverted pleats as illustrated, or with the front gore laid over onto the circular portions, forming one wide box pleat, as liked. In the illustration chiffon broadcloth is simply stitched with beading silk and trimmed with little buttons, but the heavier silks, pongee and Henrietta cloth and all materials that are of sufficient weight to take satisfactory folds are appropriate.

The skirt is cut in three pieces, the front gore and the circular portions. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats, and it is perforated both for walking length and for the natural waist line, so that the Empire line is not obligatory.



long sleeves, and is adapted to all the pretty thin materials, which are very nearly legion. In this instance, however, it is made of banana colored crepe de Chine, with trimming of velvet ribbon and bands of stitched taffeta. The long narrow chemisette is a feature, and the high girde gives the short waist line that is so popular just now. In this instance tucked mousseline makes the chemisette, but all-over lace and lingerie materials are having equal vogue.

The waist is made with the fitted lining that serves as a foundation. This lining is faced to form the back of the chemisette and the front portion is arranged over it. The blouse and sleeves are cut in one and are tucked and arranged over the lining, while the girde finishes the lower edge. Cuffs complete the lower portions of the sleeves.

The New Skirts.

The new skirts are long. They fit the hips smoothly. They sweep into generous curves at the foot.

Color Schemes.

Peacock blue and green shadings are among the loveliest of the color schemes employed for the fine feathers, and these peacock tones are emphatically modish, though they do not combine well with other colors.

Newest Colors.

The newest colors are strong in tone, and are either very becoming or quite the opposite. Lines of black serve to tone down the vividness of many of the new materials.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and three-quarter yards twenty-seven, four and



one-quarter yards forty-four or fifty-two inches wide.

Tiny Folds of Taffeta.

Tiny folds of satin or of taffeta are used to trim semi-dress costumes, and lend themselves admirably to original effects. They may be applied in broadening designs and also in serpentine lines and sharp zigzags on hems and waistcoats, and are also used to frame motifs.

All Kinds of Skirts.

Long skirts, short skirts, skirts clinging or skirts ample, all are to be seen.

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.—It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra object to the abuse of rouge by young ladies.

American women in London are made victims of anonymous letter writers.

American women in Paris want to organize a club there like the Society of American Women in London.

Miss Matha E. Johnston is reappointed as tax collector at Laconia, N. H., her first report proving so satisfactory.

Twelve women in England can write M. F. H. after their names, which fifteen years ago was an unheard of honor.

Robert Livingston Gerry and Cornelia Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman, were married in Grace Church, New York City.

Mrs. George Law, of New York City, was reported to have hired an agent to suppress the publication of news of her doings in society.

The possession of \$15,000 left to her by a relative so uninged the mind of a young woman named Bell, of Starkstrom, Cape Colony, that she committed suicide.

Miss Lavinia Rudberg, under the auspices of Yale University, was sent into the wilds of the Quinault Indian reservation to take the physical measurements of the Indians.

Leaders of the conservative wing of the suffragette forces in New York are intensely indignant over the spectacular methods being employed by the radicals in their crusade in New York City.

"Go away! Stop rinsing my bell, or I'll scream for the police!" was the way Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, welcomed a caller the other day who found her living under an assumed name in a \$19-a-month flat one block from the ferry in Hoboken, N. J.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

For instance, a pincushion was noticed decorated with corner designs, including scattered blossoms and butterflies. The tiny blossoms were in different colored linen threads.

A mingling of applique work with fancy stitching is seen on the new fancy work which is to be used on useful articles for bedrooms and dining rooms.

The foliage, of course, was around the bottom edge of the bag, while the flowers came half way to the top.—New Haven Register.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Governor Magoon arrived at Havana and was warmly greeted by the Cubans.

Richard Kearton, one of England's most famous naturalists, decided to visit the United States.

Justice Harlan complains that society people in Washington desecrate Sunday with teas, club dinners and other social functions.

Professor John B. Watson, psychologist of the University of Chicago, has resigned to accept a similar position at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

William Henry Burr, a pioneer in phonography, died in Washington, D. C., in his eighty-ninth year. At one time he was an official reporter of the debates in the United States Senate.

The Kaiser's oldest son, Crown Prince Frederick William, is now to study wireless telegraphy at the Nauen experiment station, with Professor Slaby and Count Arco as his tutors.

Chula-long-Koru, the Siamese King, has informed some of his acquaintances that he is about to write a book describing his adventures and experiences during his recent travels in Europe.

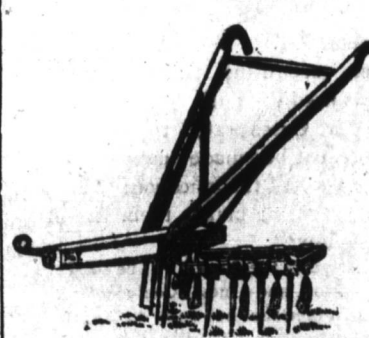
John H. Murphy, general counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, and also general counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, died of consumption at his home in Denver, Col.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, says "that many of the men listed in the Senate as worth all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$60,000,000 each would be willing to take ten per cent. of these estimates in cash to-day."

Senator Allison, seventy-nine years old, received the congratulations of his colleagues in Congress. He will complete his thirty-fifth year in the Senate, which breaks all records. He has been in Congress forty-three years.

Declares the Chicago Tribune: There are some forms of disease whose presence leads to a prompt call for a physician and a faithful obedience of the rules laid down by him. The average grip victim is inclined to suffer from a "little cold," inattention not only means possible bodily weakness from undermined strength but also the infection of others associated with him. If the matter were taken as seriously as it should be there would be far less trouble.

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