

unlirne from the first, still maintaining and aiding all other Governm't officers, at home and abroad, (was) official duties enabled them to participate in the work.

The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1893, amounted to \$1,000,000 pounds, a gain of \$1,000,000 in the same month of 1892; in June, 1893, the exports aggregated \$5,100,000 pounds, against \$4,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent, and in August of 55 per cent over the corresponding months of 1892. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1893, with the same months of 1892, shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 65 per cent, and an increase in value of 65 per cent.

The exports of dressed lard increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1892 to 223,500,000 pounds in 1893, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there was an increase of 364,677 head of live cattle as against 335,783 exported in 1892. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection and approval of law and the faithful efforts of the Secretaries of the various departments to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes of meat and lard all diseased animals.

The requirements of the English regulations that all cattle arriving in Great Britain should be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuropneumonia existed among American cattle, and that the disease was a communicable one, and only to be determined by a post-mortem inspection.

The Department of Agriculture has labored with great energy and intelligence to exterminate this disease, and in a circular dated September last, a public announcement was made by the Secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. The value to the cattle industry of the United States has been estimated at \$30,717,676, which exceeds by more than \$150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

An interesting and promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of the American farmer into the markets of Europe. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn and rye to produce a cheaper bread. This experiment has been attained, and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The Secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the product of corn has a very great future, and that it will be widely adopted in the near future.

It may, I think, be said without challenge that in no country has the progress of agriculture been so rapid during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our port in August last of a steamer from the West Indies. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution they are plainly within the exclusive Federal jurisdiction, and so far as Congress is concerned, in my opinion the whole subject should be taken into National control and adequate power given to the Executive to protect our people against plague invasions. In the late September of last year, an epidemic of cholera broke out in our country, and the establishment of a twenty-day quarantine from foreign ports, this order will be continued in force until the epidemic has subsided, and a danger for the homes of the people justifies such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and it is imperative that action should be made at this session to enable our quarantine officers to exclude the deadly disease.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unregulated emigration brings us out of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of our country, lead me to suggest that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We must insist on a right to a day for our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the evil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

AGAINST LYCH LAW.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent breaking of contracts, the disregard of the law, the prevalence of crime, the increase of pauperism, and the increase of crime, that are the result of the lawlessness, are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A reliable sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promulgated by every possible means. The officer who gives his life for the brave discharge of his duty is worthy of special honor. No less a man to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy soldier or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

LAST WORDS.

This exhibit of the work of the Executive Departments is submitted to Congress as a public record of the work that has been done in a difficult and responsible position, and its earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. An exhibit of the work of the various departments of the Government is a fitting and necessary part of the annual report. It is to be noted that the increase of crime, the increase of pauperism, the increase of crime, that are the result of the lawlessness, are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A reliable sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promulgated by every possible means. The officer who gives his life for the brave discharge of his duty is worthy of special honor. No less a man to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy soldier or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Executive Mansion, December 6, 1892.

JOHN C. KEO, the most distinguished of the American exiles in Canada, lives comfortably in Quebec in a handsome mansion, and is frequently seen in society. He is said to be the life of the anxious Union Club, which owes its existence to his efforts, and is popular and contented. He has grown stout in recent years, his cheeks are rosy, and there is every physical evidence that existence is agreeable to him.

DEPARTMENT WORK.

The Reports of Secretaries Noble and Eikins

Work in the Department of the Interior for the Year.

The annual report of Secretary Noble, of the Interior Department, is an interesting document and covers fully and in detail the operations of the department. The volume of work accomplished during the present Administration is shown to greatly exceed that of any preceding period. This view is supported by a condensed summary preliminary to a description of the work of the various bureaus under the direction of the Secretary for the last fiscal year.

The General Land Office has worked off the vast accumulation of former years and the Bureau on current business, greatly to the advantage of Western settlers; the Indian Bureau has made great progress in elevating the various Indian tribes, in the way of allotment of land in severalty to individuals, and in the consequent disintegration of their tribal relations, and the development of schools. Great reform has been accomplished in the purchase of Indian supplies. The Pension Office has discontinued its immense volume of work which has exceeded all former records in the number of final adjudications, both original and upon appeals, executing the basic laws for the widows of the Union. The Census Bureau has finished nearly all its immense and highly scientific work, and what remains is rapidly nearing completion.

The Geological Survey has progressed greatly in its topographical survey of the States and Territories, in locating reservoirs for the irrigation of the arid lands, and in its other useful divisions. The Railroad Bureau has kept constant supervision of the operations of the railroads, and given careful consideration to the question of the maturing debts of the subsidized railroads and the future conditions which should govern the operations of the railroads.

The Patent Office has introduced several important reforms. The Bureau of Education has greatly extended its operations in Europe and our own country, and the distribution of the funds for agricultural colleges, a difficult problem, has been satisfactorily and efficiently handled.

Educational work among the Indians has been greatly increased, and in many respects efficiency. There has been an increase of over thirteen per cent, in attendance of children in the schools, the total for 1892 being 19,783 scholars.

The reservation system is being rapidly broken up, and the allotments of land in sufficient quantity to enable each Indian to have a farm, has developed a sense of individual responsibility and appreciation of personal power that is rapidly disintegrating the tribal relations.

Wherever it is possible the employment of Indians in preference to whites, at the agencies and in schools, is being practiced, and many important positions are now filled acceptably by educated Indians.

The Patent Office in preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair which is represented by the Secretary of the Interior, has done very satisfactory work, and the Government. The total number of applications for patents during the year was 43,915.

The volume of business handled and discharged by the Pension Office during the past year was enormous. There were on June 30, 1892, 816,093 pensioners borne upon the rolls, being 192,928 more than were on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. The amount expended for pensions during the year was \$129,951,653, and it is estimated that the appropriation for 1893 of \$141,955,000 will leave a deduction of \$11,993,347 from the fund.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be formed from the fact that during the year 5,375,123 pieces of mail were received, and 4,316,016 pieces sent out.

The Secretary presents a bill framed to give Alaska to a better government, and is very earnest in his recommendation that the condition of the Territory receive the attention of Congress.

The report also contains an account of the work done on the Nicaragua Canal. The Secretary expresses the opinion that this enterprise is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country in either peace or war, and should have the favorable recognition of Congress.

The annual report of the Secretary of War has been made public. Secretary Eikins expresses gratification in being able to say that the Army has maintained throughout the year its high standard of discipline and efficiency. Since the present organization of our infantry was adopted many changes have taken place in the art of war, resulting, among other things, in a material modification of the form of infantry regiments. Our stationary condition in this respect has left us with an obsolete organization, the defects of which render immediate action in organizing three-battalion formations for our regiments. The Secretary recommends the revival of the rank of Lieutenant-General as a permanent grade.

Embellishments during this year have been of an improved class of men, the standard of qualification having been raised. The Secretary thinks the Army, under favorable conditions, should be one of the most desirable of the Government's. It is recommended that the pay of all non-commissioned grades be increased, making promotion thereto the object of legitimate ambition, thereby inducing the attainment of the very best material to compete for promotion to those grades.

The announcement is made that our Indian wars are nearly ended, and the necessity for moving troops no longer exists. The Secretary has now secured the peace of the Mississippi River. New military posts are recommended in Montana, Arizona and New Mexico. The presence of regular troops in these States would familiarize the people with the Army, and thereby better understand its operations and it is believed, foster a kinder interest in it.

The West Point Academy shows marked improvement. Its capacity is not overtaxed. Vacancies in the list of cadets constantly exist, which it is important should be kept full. It is recommended that the President be given authority to appoint ten cadets-at-large each year.

The artillery, infantry, engineer and cavalry schools have proved successful experiments. The only serious obstacle to the rapid development of the schools is their full limit of usefulness arises from a want of funds to conduct the exclusively scholastic work.

The importance of maintaining and improving the militia of the several States is generally admitted. The National Guard is the reserve force of the Army. Attention is invited to the necessary appropriations for arming and equipping this reserve force. In 1892 appropriations for the militia of the States was \$20,000. The high improved arms and equipments of the present day cost more than double what they did eighty-four years. An appropriation of at least one million dollars for this purpose is recommended.

The Indian soldiers are doing excellent service, showing remarkable aptitude for military duty. He estimates that the total expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, will be \$43,354,672.23, against \$41,318,975.52 in 1892 and \$56,381,921.31 for the preceding year.

W. F. SWIN, of Winston, N. C., has come into the possession of the left hind foot of a greyhound rabbit, that popular tail-man of dog luck, and expects to make a gift of it to the next President of the United States. A jeweler has put a gold band and a ring on the foot so that it may be worn as a watch chain.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at noon by the President. Mr. Chaplain Butler opened the session with prayer. The credentials of Mr. Proctor, of Montana, for Mr. Edmunds's unexpired term and for a new term on the 4th of March, were presented to Mr. Secretary of the Senate, and the committee on the subject of the Senate's business was appointed. Mr. Edmunds's unexpired term and for a new term on the 4th of March, were presented to Mr. Secretary of the Senate, and the committee on the subject of the Senate's business was appointed.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1000) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1001) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1002) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1003) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1004) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1005) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1006) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1007) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1008) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1009) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1010) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

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MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1019) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1020) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1021) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

MR. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 1022) for the relief of the United States Fish Commission, and for other purposes.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

The Lancaster County Tobacco Growers Association listened to an address on the subject of the need of experimental farms for tobacco in the county.

JOHN BROWN, of Allegheny, in charging the Grand Jury at the opening of the District term of the Criminal Court, called attention to the lawless, disorderly and unchristian spirit which seemed to be prevalent in the county.

SAFETY RIBBERS broke open and robbed the safes of four business houses in Newville, Cumberland County.

MISSOURI KUTZLER, of Euston, aged 53 years, and a veteran of the late war, committed suicide by shooting himself.

JOHN WETZEL, of Hazlet, the man who robbed the Pullman baggage house and tried to kill Mrs. Patten, was remanded for trial and to await the result of his victim's injuries.

By an explosion of powder in the home of J. M. Bailey, of Scottdale, two of his children were so badly burned that they will die.

THOMAS MORAN, a walking boy, and John Washington, a section hand at Pittston, were killed while examining a blast that had failed to explode.

EDWARD K. ARNEY, Chief Burgess of Carlisle, is missing and is said to be financially involved.

ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded for ex-Governor Hoyt's funeral. Adjutant General Greenleaf has issued an order to the National Guard regarding proper marks of mourning.

The funeral of the late Judge John F. Conolly at Scranton was the largest ever seen in the county.

The crusade against Pittsburg's disorderly houses is temporarily off owing to bad blood between the Mayor and Chief of Police.

RESIDENTS near the Honeybrook mine near Hazleton were excited by a cave-in of five acres of ground over the mine.

INTERMENT of the remains of the late Rev. Dr. John W. Scott was made at Washington.

MEMBERS of the bar of four counties have asked Governor Pattison to appoint Hon. A. S. Lands to the bench in the Twenty-fourth District.

W. W. WEIR denies emphatically that he will be a candidate for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Baltimore, Best Pat. \$4.75 @ \$5.00
High Grade Extra..... 4.75 4.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 74 74
CORN—No. 2 White..... 46 46
Yellow..... 48 48
Second Yellow per bushel..... 2.90 2.75
OATS—Southern & Penn..... 47 42
Western White..... 38 42
Mixed..... 27 28
RYE—No. 2..... 1.90 1.90
HAY—Choice Timothy..... 15.50 16.00
Good to Prime..... 14.50 15.00
STRAW—Rye in car lots..... 10.50 11.00
Wheat Blocks..... 6.00 7.00
Oat Blocks..... 5.00 5.50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stand. No. 2 \$8 @ \$9
No. 2..... 70 72
PEAS—Standards..... 1.25 1.40
LARD—Choice Timothy..... 1.10 1.10
Moist..... 1.00 1.00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS..... \$4 @ \$8
City Cows..... 4 4
Southern No. 2..... 6 7

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks..... \$8 @ \$8
Yellow..... 2.25 3.00
Yams..... 1.75 2.00
ONIONS..... 80 90

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—sheds \$8 @ \$10
Clear rib sides..... 8 9
Bacon sides..... 8 10
Hams..... 11 12
Mess Pork, per barrel..... 16.00 16.00
Best refined..... 11

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Cream..... \$3 @ \$3
Under line..... 26 28
Roll..... 26 27

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N. Y. Factory \$11 @ \$12
N. Y. State..... 12 12
Skim Cheese..... 7 9

EGGS.

EGGS—State..... \$2 @ \$2
North Carolina..... 25 30

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens..... \$9 @ \$10
Turkeys..... 10 11
Ducks, per lb..... 9 10

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer. \$1.90 @ \$2.50
Sound common..... 1.50 4.00
Middling..... 6.00 8.01
Fancy..... 12.00 13.00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Bees..... \$4.50 @ \$4.71
Good to Fair..... 4.00 4.25
SHEEP..... 3.00 4.25
Hogs..... 5.75 6.25

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT..... \$10 @ \$11
Raccoon..... 40 45
Red Fox..... 1.00 1.00
Skunk Black..... 80 80
Opossum..... 22 23
Mink..... 80 80
Otter..... 6.00 6.00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern..... \$3.15 @ \$4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 77 78
Red Wheat..... 74 75
CORN—No. 2..... 50 55
OATS—No. 2..... 36 38
BUTTER—State..... 39 31
EGGS—State..... 39 30
CHEESE—State..... 5 11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern..... \$3.00 @ \$4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 74 75
Red Wheat..... 74 75
CORN—No. 2..... 50 55
OATS—No. 2..... 36 38
BUTTER—State..... 39 31
EGGS—Penn. fat..... 39 31

EMILIE ZOLA is now paid for the right to publish his novels serially, at the rate of three cents a word. That beats Alexander Dumas's seven cents a line.

WANTED, GOOD ROADS.

Every Bicyclist a Critic of the Highway He Traverses.

Lovers of the wheel will be pleased to find Professor Shaler, of Harvard, declaring in the Atlantic Monthly that "in its social importance the bicycle deserves to rank next to the railway and the telegraph among the inventions of our waning century." General Miles has recently assigned to the bicycle a high military value, not only for courier service, but for the transportation of bodies of troops. But Professor Shaler's appreciation of its uses is still higher and more comprehensive. One of the special services performed by the wheelmen is to create an interest in the bettering of the public roads. "Every cyclist becomes a critic of the highway he traverses." And since the bicycles in use are nearly as Professor Shaler says, "probably to be reckoned by the million," he ascribes the recent remarkable growth of interest in the improvement of highways largely to their introduction.

It is ordinarily true that a measure of the progress of a modern country is found in the condition of its roads. That tells the story of trade as well as of neighborly communication. Yet judged by that standard America is not very high among the civilized countries. In her case, however, there are exceptional conditions, including especially the rapidity with which settlement has spread, the search for new homes going on before the occupied regions had been developed. It changed, also, as Professor Shaler points out, that the introduction of the railroads came half a century ago, just about the time that the importance of making good wagon roads had been fully appreciated, and public interest and attention were diverted to the new means of transportation. Steam railways have since been supplemented by horse cars, and they in turn by electric cars; but now there is a return of public interest to the common roads. The church, the town meeting, the social festivities of neighbors and families are all interested in this new movement, for, as Professor Shaler rather quaintly puts it, "where the roads are bad all the duties of the citizen and the social being are most imperfectly done."

Perhaps the best way to reconcile communities to the great cost involved at the outset in establishing a perfect system of roads is to get into their minds the conception that every bad road exacts a tax on the wagoner in time, in labor, or in wear or injury to the team. This imposition may be slight, but it is constant, day in and day out; and if properly reckoned it will be found to amount to far more annually, as a roadway tax, than the interest on the money needed for building a proper road and keeping it in repair. Another point insisted on by Professor Shaler is the need of abandoning the old tendency of roadmasters to take the straightest course from one point to another, up hill and down, "rather than choose a level but circuitous route. Here, also, a simple calculation of the extra strain on the horses, the extra wear on the vehicle, and the increased cost of keeping hilly roads in repair, will show that, except under special circumstances, such roads should be avoided. Still another important matter is the character of the roadbed, the materials for which ought to be selected with a view to the underlying soil, and the effect of frosts and rains upon it. The common fault in American roads is that of making them too wide, with the result of having a fringe of arable land going to waste in weeds, and too broad a road to maintain properly. But in this matter the length of axle common in any region must be considered. Professor Shaler thinks that farm vehicles in most parts of this country are now tending toward shorter axles.

Much of the trouble with America roads is ascribed to the absurd narrowness of the tire on wagon wheels, a relic of the days of high-priced iron. This narrow rim is very hard on the average road when heavy loads are carried. But, accepting this peculiarity of the tires, a fundamental rule in road construction should be to keep the substances which form the bed firmly in place. This need is shown by the shearing strain on a road of stone or asphalt can be laid, but not in a country districts on account of the cost, and the best ordinary substitute for the country is angular bits of stone so driven together on the macadam principle that they will not be moved by the pressure of wheels.

It is interesting to learn that the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, considers this subject of so much importance that it has engaged an instructor for teaching exclusively the art of road construction. It is thought that good results would follow from similar attention to the subject in the leading engineering schools through the country. A convention was recently held to organize a National League for the improvement of country roads. Indeed, everywhere the subject appears to be attracting attention. The Interior department concludes that one method of developing the Indian reservations will be to open good roads on them, so as to help the red men who are trying to be farmers. If half the study and energy that have been devoted to the development of American railroads are applied to the improvement of the country highways there will be a wonderful transformation in the latter before the end of this century.

HOW PEOPLE USED TO LIVE.

Wages and the Cost of Living in This Country 100 Years Ago.

The Department of Agriculture is about to publish an interesting report, comparing the cost of living early in this century with what it is now. It exhibits vividly the contrasts between the poverty of primitive agriculture and the progress in civilization and wealth resulting from high development of all the possibilities of land and labor in rural and industrial arts and industries. The small wages paid in those days are as surprising as the low prices of commodities of all sorts. Game was abundant early in the century and therefore cheap. Venison cost 3-1/2 cents a pound. Bear meat was very slightly higher. Pigeons were in extraordinary abundance, selling at a little more than a cent apiece. Elderly readers will remember the flights of flocks of

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