

IN THE CHAPARRAL.

BY EDWARD B. CLARK.

un-baked carth, 11 bays of the country. Inra macched and acouted

ould red a douse most im eded in rounding up and were alike to him. s the face of that

the sp appeared and the

att

t the

0.8 18 10 but a ci Garza by name, thirst. intended to enlooking to the the establishing raid to horities. ritory the leader, sienn I e thickets along making O CLUBS

> the Philippines, | pear leaves seemed simply to have ag-D Troop in the mains. The little was beginning to be more intense than encamped at a can be expressed in words. Painfully miles from the making his way along, Thomas came al, through the to ap open place in the chaparral. At istance of thirty- the farther side of it he heard a crack-Grande River, ling, and in a moment a peccary-one the last star had of the little wild hogs of the Texas southern sky a jungle-broke into the clearing. to camp. He Thomas steadied himself with an efhis horse at the fort. He raised his carbine, aimed ufacturing business. This brought sentinel and said and fired. The shot was a cleau one, anding officer at and the little wild pig fell dead in its med "Who comes tracks. To case the pangs of his life. As a rule, workers in the oil ry as he checked thirst Thomas drank of the animal'a field enjoyed large wages. I found rider at the point blood, and it gave him strength and men working in Toledo for the frac-ed Captain Chase, courage to keep on. The effect of the tion of a dollar a day. I began to was confronting drink, however, was not lasting, and wonder how it was possible for men ted that there in an hour's time he found himself to live on such a small sum of money Garza's men just suffering as keenly as before. He in a way becoming citizens of a free near the ranch strode along, however, with occasional republic. I studied social conditions, something more rests, all through the morning and and the inequality and injustice around Within the long afternoon. At night he was me led me to feel that some protest Rway. maning officer half delirious with suffering, but the should be made against the degradaa troop were gala indicated by him into slumber. He slept in a clared that the so called 'going wages' troubled way for some hours, and ertrude's ranch. dary was the then, waking, found his suffering so ral, the captain intense that remaining still was imand throw them ith an interval of that Southern chaparral be stumbled his toil as will enable him to live ween each skiron. Finally he fell from sheer exar the line went haustion and lay for some time in a aparral. Just as half-dazed condition. outlying edge of Then the moraing came. Little by volley was poured little some expression of returning our establishment."-Ainslee's Magawas hurt, They sense came into the trooper's face. ndred yards into He looked straight ahead, and there, mesquite, prickly not ten yards in front of him, he saw growing souththat there was a break in the thicket. fically found the New life came to him in an instant, my had camped. and he fairly dashed through the uner, had disap- derbrush. In a moment he stood at brough that laby- the chaparral's edge. Before him lay impossibility. a great clearing, with a house in its ight of the skircenter. With a cry of joy the soldier er Thomas. So made his way to the building. It was rgrowth that he deserted. There was not a sign of times, the skir- life anywhere, and all around, comnly two yards dis- pletely inclosing the clearing, he saw his direction a the chaparral walls. A great wooden get farther away eistern, such as one finds in southern arade than the countries, rose beside the house. In h line formation the times when there had been rain ly there came the water had poured from the roof into et order: "As- the cistern. There was a faucet to skirmisher." six inches from the bottom of the en at the right great tank. Thomas almost staggered should turn and as he went to it and turned the hand the centre, thus dle. Not a drop of water trickled the command out. He was at the verge of despair, iu close order. but with that hope which is always ed and headed, present even at fortune's lowest obb the sound of the he thought that it was possible that a his nearest com- little water might still remain in the ugh the thicket cistern below the point tapped by the he was following faucet. He climbed upon a shed and He soon found from thence to the roof of the dwellarther and farther ing. The top of the cistern was covof the cracking ered, save for the small hole into he turned in a which the pipe from the eaves trough oundered on. For ran. The trooper tore off two of the up the pace as rotting boards and looked into the was astounded to cistern depths. Far down, below the yet come up with entering place of the spigot he saw raised his voice something glisten. It was water. He was no answer- cut strips from his suspenders and d his carbine, put from his clothing, and letting down and pressed the an old tin pot that he had found in erly listened. In the house he managed to draw up a two answering mouthful of water. It was stagnant on what seemed and ill smelling, but no draught that The density of man ever took seemed sweeter to him was in itself an than did that drink of green-coated ission of sound. | cistern water to Trooper Thomas. He in from which the and once more came to him. He knew that there ough the thicket. must be a disused trail leading some or a few minutes inother cartridge d and fired. He five minutes, but trail. He knew not where it would in the trail. He knew not where it would in the trail. He knew not where it would in the trail. He knew not where it would it was at the beginning of the war with States navy will be twice as strong as it was at the beginning of the war with rge gladdened his | lead, but he knew also that his only | Spain.

RODUCE in env. He fired three more shots in our mind a grass-rapid succession. Still no answer, as stretch of The envalryman was lost in an almost ountry with impenetrable jungle, through which reat cracks every step of progress was a toiling owing in the pain and where there was no means whatsoever to give him a key to direcwith here and tion. He stood still for a few minutes here a stunted, to think what was best to do. He affess tree, and had no compass, and while he knew a hillock that the northern edge of the chaparral little way of was within a comparatively short disgaunt, gray wolf tauce he had not the remotest idea ilhouettod whether that edge tay before him, begainst the sky, hind him or at his right or left. For ome idea of the two days thick, heavy clouds had obseared the sky. They were full of the after twenty years' more experience.

ich for two years the United promise of rain, which would not to become a newspaper man. come. Time after time the few people api to kill or capture a band living in the region had looked upon just such lowering clouds with some a some hours over gleam of hope that they might let fall callow reporter calls himself a jour

enetrable thorny heavy, murky bank, however, served, tehes for many with the aid of the matted canopy of ng thu Rio Grande River the chaparral, to prevent the lost nites inland from either cavalryman from getting any idea, may become a reporter. After years however faint, of the position of the of study and toil, and when his brains Sam's cavalrymen sun. North, south, east and west

Trooper Thomas finally determined d for nearly two his way through the thorny growth. again visited the region. For two hours he toiled on, and then in despair he realized to a certainty has drunk to its fill with that he was hopelessly astray. When the line had been deployed Thomas an with Mexican had left his canteen behind, and he him to the position of editor.

zen of the United now began to suffer severely from Hours passed, and still neither open-

ing in the chaparral nor the glint of Diaz of Mexico | water gladdened his eye. The trooper slipped a cartridge from his belt, and mough followers from the brass cup. He put the misause much anxiety sile in his mouth and it momentarily After a relieved his raging thirst. It was beginning to grow dusk, and

idred men, to- the soldier realized that he must spend nd there for two the night in the chaparral. He cut some of the thick leaves of the prickly occasional forays pear, and scraping off the thoras from mount of smug- the green surface chewed the pulp for at a number of the slight relief that the juice affordeld to hunt down ed. Then he cleared a place, and lyng to the nature ing down tried to sleep. Physically their familiarity worn out though he was, his thirst hunt was a long and the horror of his situation kept of the Third Cav- rest. As the first streak of daylight

on his feet and on his way once more. F. Chase, now The puckering juice of the prickly hope tay in following it. He had not FILIPINO BANDIT-ROOST. | Benneit to the right to fire the village gone more than a hundred yards be fore he met two Mesicans, who proved not to belong to the bandit gang, They gave him something to eat, and agreed to pilot him back to the camp of his troop. It was then that Trooper Thomas made the ascounding discovery that, although he had been wandering for forty-eight hours, he

was not five miles from the place where he had lost the flank of the skirmisn line. Compassless and with no landmarks to guide him, he had been practically traveling in a circle until when, in the half delirium of the second night in the chaparral, he had risen, and going blindly ahead had managed to keep for a while in a straight line .- Chicago Record.

WHAT A JOURNALIST IS.

How He Differs From a Plain, Ordinary Newspaper Man.

After his lecture before the journal istic class at Cornwall University, a ophomore asked Eli Perkins when he became a journalist.

"Never," said Eli, "but I do hope, "Well, what is the difference?"

asked the sophomore. "Just this, my son," said Eli. "A te waste you would come a hurden of blessed showers. There | nalist. As George Welshons says, 'in codland of chap- was promise, but no fulfilment. The his first tadpole stage, when his head is swelled,' he is a journalist. If he finally shows great brain and industry, and escapes the fool-killer, he may become a reporter. After years

are stuffed with wisdom, wit and discretion enough to kill his own editor ials and 'make up' a sixteen-page San

Toxas country has to trust to luck, and taking the course day edition, then I say he's a newspaper man.

"Then this is as high in the profession as he can get?"

"Yes; he is now at the pinnacle By and by, when he gets lazy and stiff and old and stupid, they reduce

"Au editor is a decayed newspaper man with bunions on his brain, chil-

blains on his heart, corns on his ears and warts and dyspepsia on his liver. The lusiness of the editor is to sleep uptown all day and at night he prowle residential chair, taking his knife cut the head bullet around a newspaper office, and at midnight he takes a blue pencil and assas sinates every bright and readable idea that the smart reporters have brought

in during the day "The editor is all epithet, while the reporter is all proof. The editor calls a man a chicken thief and gets sued for libel, while the reporter, kodak in hand, interviews him while picking off the feathers in his back yard, and the next day the thief takes a whole advertisement to shut up the newspaper. "No," continued Eli, "I hope I am newspaper man, and I dread the this campaign him awake. Toward morning he had time when I shall get old and stupid that Trooper a little feverish sleep that brought no and have to kill my own bright things of the Third Cav-nee of which this stole into the chaparral the trooper was newspapers and made Americaus know

How Sam Jones Turned Socialist.

Sam Jones, Mayor of Toledo, became a socialist after he had made a fortune. He describes the manner of his conversion as follows:

"Since 1870 I have been more or less of an oil producer. In 1893 I invented some important improvements in appliances for producing oil Finding manufacturers unwilling to make the article, I went into the manme in contact with the condition of labor in a city for the first time in my

AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAPTURE A the hills on that side. I felt quite RENDEZVOUS STORED WITH BOOTY, sure that they would not try to come

The Story of the Exploit is the Most Weird That Has Been Forwarded From the schilippines-An Accient Robber Band

Broken Up-Death of the Leader. Ali Baba's Forty Thieves shrink ino insignificance when compared with the nest of robbers which, according to War Department dispatches, has been cleaned out on the island of Negros by Captain B. A. Byrne and a detachment of the Sixth Infantry.

The story is by all odds the most weird that has been forwarded from oar newly acquired archipelago up to date, and, on the whole, the achievement in a military sense is the most remarkable.

It seems that for several years past in Negros there have existent bands of marauders and robbers who lived in the monntains and defied authority. Under Spanish rule they exacted tribute from the haciendan and puchos without much interference, and the prospect that their revenue would be cut off under the new regime has not served to make them warm friends. of the United States.

The greatest stronghold of these bandits was at Bobong, where they were about 450 strong, and, when Captain Byrne received orders to attack them, they had been for some time making life uncertain and property unsafe in the San Carlota district. Indeed, the natives were in such terror of them that it was very difficult to get any information as to their exact whereabouts.

At length, however, everything necessary was ascertained as to the situation of the robber town and its approaches, and it was also learned that the outlaws had au observation tower and signal station on the mountain top, from which they could watch the movement of troops marching against them.

"On this account," says Captain Byrne, in telling the story, "I de-cided on a night march of tifteen niles, though the odds seemed much igainst success, part of the way being through trackless jungle. But it was that or nothing, if the bandits were to be surprised, and in that manner only could a blow be delivered with fatal offect.

"I had 105 men. My plan was to to in command of seventy men and and them, if possible, in such position on the mountain side as to comnand 1 oth Salupitan and Bobong, the ittack to be on the place where the nemy happened to be strongest at the time. Another column of thirty- his Winchester from his horse. ive men was to march to the vicinity of Sanguinit and hold the mountain pass there, by which the bandits might escape should they clude my column.

"At 7.30 o'clock the men were notified to be in ranks at 8. Exactly on having lasted in its various phases for time the column started.

"It had been raining most of the afternoon; the night was as dark as night could be; the rain came down as though the heavens had opened, as t only can in this country.

"After entering the jungle the night was as black as ink; the hand held one foot from the face could not be seen. The rule was that each man should rold on to the man in his front, and each man was required to keep in communication with the man in his rear by touch or voice, not speaking louder than a whisper. In this manner the men with difficulty were kept together. "In this way, with an occasional halt to close up the column, we marched

and to post himself so that he could cut off the escape of the robbers to in the direction in which they had first seen my men.

"Shortly after we opened fire the village seemed to be suddenly deserted, the riflemen alone remaining at their posts. The robbers did not, however, leave the place but, much to my surprise, went into the houses, which afforded no protection excep to screen them from view, and stranger still, the deadly fire of our men could not dislodge them, as volley after volley failed to bring any of them out,

"It occurred to me that at this rate our supply of ammunition would be come exhausted and the village still remain in possession of a considerable force of the enemy, so I concluded they would have to be attacked at close quarters and poked out of the house

"My force was too small for me to retain a reserve under my immediate command, and I sorely felt the need of it now. I could not take the force from the hills for fear the bandits would avail themselves of the oppor tunity to escape, so, having two men with me, I sent one to each of the detachments for fifteen men, and then, with Trumpeter Steele, ran down the hill toward the village. In the dead space ander the bill the trampeter sounded the assembly repeatedly, so the men sent for would know where to assemble

"I took the position of center skirmisher of the party and directed Trampeter Steele to sound the charge, telling the men that at the last note I was going forward and expected them with me.

"At the last note of the trumpet we sprang up over the bank into the village.

"This sudden countercharge by the men whom the bandits had a few minutes before probably regarded as their victims completely demoralized them. They became panie-stricken and dispersed, fleeing down the hill, while our boys poured a deadly fire iuto them at close rauge so long as they were in sight.

'A notable incident of the fight was the killing of the chief of the band, a tall, handsome man, who looked like a Spaniard.

'He was apparently a person of great importance and influence: was equipped with a good Winchester ritle, a revolver and fine talabong, or kind of broad sword; he also had a fine pair of field glasses of French make.

"A man of superb courage, he used

'He died as hard as he fought When pierced by two bullets through the breast he fell from his horse, rolled, plunged and scrambled over the ground like a chicken beheaded.

two hours and filteen minutes. "The men were now afforded an opportunity to get breakfast, but ex-

vised me that up to October 1, 1809 the State and counties had expended "The stock was driven in from the 388,032 under this law, and they had grazing ground; chickens, pigs and completed seven and a half miles of goats were killed to be brought in for food for the soldiers. Great quantities of rice and various kinds of prosince the Higbee-Armstrong bill went visions were destroyed, also house into effect he has received 121 peti hold goods of great variety, the as cumulation, probably, of years of tions for the improvement of high ways, aggregating about 625 miles; in plunder and robbery. other words, the counties and local

people stand ready to pay their half of the cost of 625 tailes of road, and tains into the valley the command presented a remarkable sight. all that remains ic for the State to appropriate their half under the pro-"Almost every man carried one or

BROCKREICHTRANSAMMENTANNAMENTANAS GATHERING RUBBER. GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Need of Better Highways.

VERY owner of an automobile

wants good roads so that he

ringe over them. He is not

may drive his horseless car-

selfish in this. The man with the hoe

-the farmer-wants good roads so

that he may bring his produce to mar-

neighboring towa with a less expendi-

ture of time, wear and tear, and

trouble. In sections of the country

where the farmer has good toads he

would not lose them for more than

their cost and go back to the old sys.

tem of having to haul through the mud

and over the stones. He finds that

the value of his property is increased.

and he can haul two-yes, three-

market, and that he is richer and bet-

ter because of the good road which con-

nects his property with the neighbor-

was built before the railway. It was

their only means of communication

terward the railway came, and their system of highways was found so use-

ful that they have been kept up, and,

It has been claimed that we do not

need better highways because of our

excellent system of railways. This is

absurd. Every pound of freight which

is carried by the railways, except such

as is loaded at factories, quarries,

mines, etc., at side tracks, must first

be carried over our highways. Every

passenger who travels on the railway

must, to reach the railway, first pass

over some portion of the highways. It

cau safely be said that the highways

of this country carry more passenger

and more freight than the railways, but of course for a shorter distance.

gineer-in-Chief of the Department of

Agriculture, said that the annual cost

of hauling in this country over the highways was \$946,414,665. General

Stone estimated that nearly two-thirds

of this vast expenditure is chargeable

Let us see what our neighboring

States have done to improve their high

ways. Several of them in the past few

years have passed good roads laws.

The following data of the amounts

spont by the States and counties un-

der their good roads' law, and the

miles of road improved is made up

from returns of the authorities in the

The State Engineer's office has ad

road, and had seventeen miles in pro-

cess of construction. He reports

Miles. Amount

200 30.573.478

different States named:

to the bad condition of the roads

General Roy Stone when he was En-

until within the last sixty years.

ing town.

indeed, improved.

In Europe the highway

times a greater load in less time

ket and his family and himself to the

CONSIGNATION CONSIGNATION OF THE MILKY SAP IS COL-LECTED.

> Gives Employment to Industrious Colosites on the Para River - As Saen From the United States Steamer Wilmington.

By studying on a map of Brazil you can see that the Para river extends almost due weat, south of the Island of Marajo, to a network of narrow streams, known as the Passes, which connect the Para with the Amazon These numerous channels are from 70 to 150 yards in width, and some of them are navigable for vessels of 18 to 20 feet draught. These passes are interesting enough to those traversing them in small craft, but to the officers and sallors of such steamers as the United States ship Wilmington they are trobly so. At night there is little to arrest the attention other than the weird, dark shapes of the banks, which over seem close aboard. The land being low and flat, and the trees near the water's edge, it seems as if the ship has forsaken her natural element and is trunning overland on invisible wheels. When daylight comes in a sudden burst of light like the unheralded flash of the theater's illumination, there is revealed on each side of the narrow channel 'he forest's solid wall, exposing to view a panorama of overhanging vines, of creepers and follage and branches brilliant. with the multitudinous hues of tropical vegetation. There is a strange chattering of animal life and a whirr of winged insects. The discordant cries of myriad parrots echo from the trees. There is human life, too. Ivere and there embowered in the jungle can be seen little wooden huts, with thatched roofs and sides open to the cooling winds. These are the houses of the rubber gatherers, who labor day in and day out collecting the milky sap of the Heven brasiliensis. This rubber gathering is interesting, and the Wilmington's crew watch curiously as the winding channel reveals little groups of natives at work along the edge of the stream. Those on board who have read the descriptions tell others of the manner in which the half-naked Indians labor, of how each family works what is called at "estrada," or street, a path through the forest, which embraces as many rubher trees as can be conveniently tended, of how these trees are silt with a machete and a cup fitted in the cut to catch the sap, and of the manner in which the ownes makes his daily round and brings to his hut the collected juice. There is also interest in the description of its next stage, when the sap is dipped up by a stick and revolved over a smoky fire. The smoke causes each layer to congulate on the stick, and when the desired amount is formed it is removed and made ready for shipment. These balls of crude rubber usually weigh in the neighborhood of twenty-five pounds. and are of a dark, lustrous hue. It was a novel experience, this visit of the Wilmington's crew to the home of the rubber gatherers, and the closest attention was paid to the ever-

An Inherited Oplaten

Passes --- Ainslee's Magazine.

changing scenery as the white cruiser

steamed slowly along through the

Mrs. Gay--Well, suppose I was a coquette! There's no great harm in a girl flirting a little before she's married. The Colonel-Do you teach your

To. Miles, Amount. Nass., Duc. 31, 1850 27014 53,137,000 New Jersey, Oct. 31, 1840 42914 2,147,37, Connecticut, Duc. 71, 1870 200 1,289,000 How does the great Empire State of New Yor? compare with her sister States in this matter? Something over two years ago the Higbee-Armstrong bill for improving the highways of this State became a law. Under it the Legislature has made two appropriations of \$50,000 each

pressed a desire to go elsewhere.

"We burned the town. "As we moved out of the moun-

utter exhaustion of his body forced tion of my fellow men. I at once derule should not govern the Acme Succor Rod Company. I said, rather, that the rule that every man is en possible, and through the darkness of titled to such a share of the product of decently and in such a way that he and his children may be fitted to be citizens of the free republic, should

be the rule governing the wages of zine.

The Deadly Tree.

Not long ago a prominent citizen of Now Orleans went raging into the electric light company's office and de clared that one of their wires had killed a pet tree on his premises.

"The tree," said he, "has been standing there for twenty years, and we regarded it as one of the family. My children played under it when they were babies, and it is associated with some of the pleasantest memories of my life. When it began to die we all mourned, and we could not imagine what ailed it until yesterday. when I noticed that a wire was lying right across a branch. My poor tree has been electrocted, and I feel as if murder had been done in my house. Considerably moved, the agent of the company went to view the scene of the tragedy, and found the tree still alive, but feeble. When he came to trace the wire, he discovered one end nailed to the roof of an old barn and the other twisted around a dis carded pole. It had been cut off for at least two years, but the oc-casion demanded something, so he

made the following report: "Tree alive, wire dead. Wire evi dently killed by the tree. Bill en-closed."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

London's First Railway.

The last remaining relic of the first railway in London has just disappeared from public view, having fallen vearily into the waters of the Wandle It was in 1801, or nearly a century ago, that an act was passed authoriz ing the construction of a railway from Wandsworth to Croydon, the sleepers and ill smelling, but no draught that being of stone and horses the motive power. The scheme included a dock at Wandsworth, and it is the ancient wooden crane connected therewith which has just committed suicide in despair at the futility of its life .--London Chronicle

intii 3 o'clock a. m., when the guide nformed us that we were near the base of the mountain, which it would e impossible to climb until daylight. "We therefore rested until 4 o'clock,

he day beginning to dawn at that hour:

"At 4 o'clock we began the ascent of the mountain.

"Steep at first, and then, getting ilmost perpendicular, it ceased to be marching and was only climbing intead.

"Foot by foot the men pulled themselves up by grasping roots and small trees; anything to hold on to or upon six feet around, the next five feet, the which the foot could rest, was taken advantage of, and, moving in this way for ten or fifteen yards, all would stop and rest.

"We climbed to the top of the hill, and, looking cantiously over, we were astonished to find one of the robbers' block-houses and observation towers in which it grows is exceedingly rich. not over fifteen or twenty yards away. It had a commanding view of the valley and all the trails in that vicinity, but not of the route we came.

breakfast in perfect ignorance of our presence. We instantly rushed upon them, and, before those in and around the house had realized what had happened, seven out of the nine had been shot down, the two who escaped, zigzaging so quickly in their flight that apple trees of that name in the United they could not be hit before reaching some high grass.

"I soon heard continuous firing in the direction Lieutenant Nesbitt had taken, and I started thither. I had proceeded but a few hundred yards when I came in plain view of the village, about three hundred yards distaut.

"It was a beautiful place for a baudit stronghold, defended by blockhouses and stockade against any enemy except on the side of the mountain where it was not expected, apparently, that a fee would appear.

"The mountain did not descend directly to the village, but its slope continued to a point some distance be-low the level of the town, where it was met by the slope of the elevation upon which the village was situated.

"At the lowest point, where the alopes from the mountain and village would have met, there was a chasm of such depth as to make it impassable except by a single footbridge. A clear, beautiful stream of water ran through the chasm.

"I found that Lieutenant Nesbitt had taken an advantageous position, which afforded him the opportunity to it to wag he wood shake his rite ear, fire into the confused mass of bandits with terrible effect and at the same with terrible effect and at the same would wag. But as fur me, gimme a time to cut off their escape from Salu-bull pup with a paddygree."-Saturpitan by the only trail in that direction.

"Sergeant Bennett soon arrived with the other men who were able to travel, making in all fifty-five tired beg pardon, to say "thank you," cost soldiers for the work ahead, the re-mainder being too much exhausted to join the command. I sent Sergeant have accomplished

more of some sort of bandit weaponspear, bolo, etc. - and the soldier when omething more than \$3,000,000 a did not have a bunch of chickens, ; young pig, kid or some such thing year spent in the State of New York in repairing the highways. The us

was the exception. "The combat resulted in the killing

of 150 bandits, according to count.

Virginia's Apple Trees.

rain much of this goes back into Near Stuart, in Patrick County, at the foot of a spur of the Blue Ridge ditch and a very large part of this unal expenditure of over \$3,000,00 Mountains, there is an apple tree simply money thrown away. which measures nine feet five inches around. Five feet from the ground are four brauches, the largest being which bring the blood of trade to railways and the canals. If th smallest four feet five inches. The arteries are poor and if the circ tree is fifty-two feet high and seventytion of trade is sluggish the use one feet broad. Although it is about ness of great railways and great cr seventy years old, it bore last year a systems of the State are greatly very large crop. It has been known to produce 110 bushels in a season. paired .- Speech made in New by Atbert R. Shattuck, Chairman and, as might be supposed, the soil the Committee on Good Roads of Automobile Club of America. On a neighboring farm there is an

apple tree which is eight feet five inches around. In 1880 eighty-five bushels of choice nicked apples were Some of the bandits were cooking gathered from it and sold at the appl not only to the farmer, but to ev municipality, industry and enterpr house for sixty dollars. The tree is seventy-five years old and is still and all would be equally benefited improved highways. This prop-

bearing, Two miles from Sinari, on the farm of J. W. Robertson, stands the famous Robertson tree, the parent of all the States. It bears a large, red apple, which keeps well, and it has produced at one bearing eighty-five bushels, is about eighty years old and is still bearing.

A few years ago there was on a farm near Stuart an apple tree which produced at one bearing 130 bushels. It shaded at meridian ninety feet of ground in diameter. -- Charlottesville (Va.) Progress.

The Definition of a Dachshund.

This is what the boy wrote about the dachshund: "The dochshund is a dorg, notwithstandin' appeerencis. He has fore legs, two in front an two behind, an' they ain't on speakin terms. I wunst made a dochshund out of a cucumber an' fore matches, an' it lookt as nacheral as life Docushunds is fairly intelligent considerin' thare shaip. Thare brains side in' so far away from thate tales it bothers them sum to wag the lattur. I wunst noo a dochshund who wus too impashunt to wate til he cood signal the hole length of his body when he wanted to wag his tale, so he maid it

visions of the Highee Armstrong bill, | daughter that? Mrs. Gay-Why, no; It has been estimated that there is it isn't necessary!-Puck.

MARKETS.

in repairing the highways. The usual		(2	
method of repairing roads is to plow	*A1/TIMO10	t.	
up a ditch and scrape the sill, grass			
and roots which are there up on the	CRAIN SEA		14111111
road. The first time there is a hard	FLOUR-Baito, Best Pal. 3	CP .	4 57
rain much of this goes back into the	High Grade Extra-	73	4.00
ditch and a very large part of this an-	WHEAT-No. 2 Red. CORN-No. 2 White. Oats-Southern & Pean.	34	.45
unal expenditure of over \$3,000,000 is	Oats-Southern & Pean	196月	20
simply money thrown away.	HYE-No. 2. HAY-Choice Timothy	51	16.50
What does the State propose to do	Good to Prime	14 50	15 00
for good roads? They are little arteries	BIRAW-Hye in car ids.	14.00	14.50
which bring the blood of trade to the	Wheat Blocks	× 00 8 52	9.50
railways and the canals. If these	CANNEB GOOD		4.415
arteries are poor and if the circula-	TOMATOES-Stud. No. 3.8	10	70
tion of trade is sluggish the useful-	No. 2	11.44	55
ness of great railways and great caual	1 LANG CALABATATELS	1 10	3 40 80
systems of the State are greatly im- paired Speech made in New York	Seconds CORN-Dry Pack		80
by Albert R. Shattack, Chairman of	Noist		70
the Committee on Good Roads of the	BIDES.		
Automobile Club of America.	CITY STEEDS		e 11 10
Automobile of the of Autorica.	City Cows	936	10
The Need of Good Roads.	TOTATOES AND VEG.		1.00
Good roads are a business necessity.	FOTATOES-Horbanks . \$ ONIONS	- 52 · @	55 45
not only to the farmer, but to every	PROVISIONS		40
municipality, industry and enterprise,	EOG PRODUCTS-shis #		
and all would be equally benefited by	Clear ribdles.	126.00	23.0
improved highways. This proposi	La de Francisco de Calendaria de Ca	163.5	1366
tion is not without supporting evi	Mess Pork, per bar LABD-Crude		18 50
dence, which can be accumulated ir	Best rollned		4
abundance. The farmer who must	BUTTER.		
haul to a distant market the products	BUTTER -Fine Crmy	24 4	p. 25
of his acres finds that such transporta	Under Eine	28	24
tion is excessively expensive in time	Creamen & Redlin,	- 24	25
and labor involved and in the main	CITERIAN.		
tenance of vehicles and beasts of	CHEISE-N. Y. Fancy. 9	10 40	
burden. All this increases the selling	N. Y. Fints	1814	131.
cost of the product, without conferring	1004	210	1/4
any compensating benefit upon any-	EGG8-State	2192	ap 12
body. Consumers everywhere are	North Carolina	10	11
thus compelled to pay a heavy fine	LIVE POULTR	τ.	
for neglect of road improvement. On	CHICKENS.	1 10	10
the contrary, if the public road	Ducks, per to	72	12
should be made solid, smooth and of	TOBACCO TOBACCO	100	
easy grade hauls from the farm to the	TOBACCO-Md. Infor's	3.50 (8)	2 50 4 50
preferred market would be rendered	Middling	60)	7.00
of shorter duration and physically less difficult and the stock and vehiclo	Faucy	10.11	320)
account would be shortened.	LIVE STOCK.		
These facts are so obvious that they	PEEF-Best Beeves#	475 m 3.50	515
ought to appeal forcefully to every	SHEEP Hoge	5 40	5 50
progressive citizen Puiladelphia	STREE AND BEET		11.00
Record.	MUSKRAT	10 00	- 11
	Haceboon	#10	45
The Road Inquiry Bureau.	Red Fox Skunk Black	0.000	200 80
For several years the Department of	Opossillo	-22	21
Agriculture has maintained an office	Mink	-	80
of road inquiry, upon which devolved	Otter	1994	100
the duty of circulating and collecting	NEW YORK		
information regarding the good roads			
movement in this country. The office	FLOUR-Southern 9	3.85 @	4.20
has had only a small appropriation; so small, in fact, that contributions for	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	76	7635
its support have had to be made by	RYE-Western	64	65
	OATS-No. 3.	10	\$7 31
those interested in its maintenance.	BUTTER-State	18	21
Argentina Getting Interested.	EGUS-State	115	12
The appearance of the automobile	CHEE6E-State	3856	13
in Buenos Ayres has been the signal	PHILADELPHIA.		
for a good roads agitation throughout			
the Argentine Republic. The Argen-	FLOUIL-Southern	5.85 @	4 20
tine Touring Club has been organized,	WHEAT-No. 2 Bed	78	72
and roads exclusively reserved for bi	UAIDen NO. 2	30	81
cycles and light sutomobiles are al-	BUTTER-Suno	22	24
ready in course of construction.	EGGS-Penna ft	13	1214

up with his tale that when he wanted an' when the tale seen it shake it day Evening Post,

Good Wrought by Good Manners. To smile, to bow, to lift the hat, to

The appearance of the automo in Buenos Ayres has been the sig for a good roads agitation through the Argentine Republic. The Arg tine Touring Club has been organiz No one will ever know the and roads exclusively reserved for cycles and light automobiles are ready in course of construction.

preferred market would be rende of shorter duration and physics less difficult and the stock and veh account would be shortened. These facts are so obvious that t ought to appeal forcefully to ev progressive citizen. - Philadely Record. For several years the Department Agriculture has maintained an. of of road inquiry, upon which devolu-the duty of circulating and collects information regarding the good ros

movement in this country. The off has had only a small appropriation small, in fact, that contributions its support have had to be made those interested in its maintenance Argentina Getting Interested.