MOTORIGIOSOS DE SE CONTROLO DE LA CONTROLO DE LO CONTROLO DEL CONTROLO DE LO CONTR

THE BATTLE OF MANZANILLO.

By H. E. Smith, Master-at-Arms of the Hornet During the Spanish-American War.

米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米

what would be called small engagements, which took place during the late war with Spain, and was fought the 30th day of June, 1898, in the harbor of Manzanillo on the southern coast of Cuba, was but slightly brought before the public notice on ac count of its being so shortly followed on July 3d by the decisive naval engagement in front of Santiago de Cubs, which resulted in the complete destruction of Cevera's formidable fleet, has led the writer to give to the public a description of the memorable battle of Manzanillo. I say memorable, because I am confident it will ever he remembered by many and especially by the crew of the "Little Hornet." which by chance it was my fortune to be one. As a volunteer in the navy, I was serving on board the U. S. S. Hornet (formerly Mr. Flagler's yacht Alecia, under command of a brave and able man in the person of Lieutenant J. M. Helm, U. S. Navy. During the latter part of June, Admiral Sampson learned through Mr. Dent. the U. S. Consul at Jamaica, that many vessels were sailing from that port to Manzanillo, Cuba, carrying provi- the interval here, and before our little sions probably intended to reach the Spanish forces at Santiago by an overland route from the former place; in order to put a stop to this traffic, the Admiral immediately ordered a blockade established west of Cape Cruz, and despatched several of the lighter vessels of his command to this duty; much to the displeasure of all on board the "Little Hornet" she was ordered "to proceed to and take up station on blockade off Cape Cruz"this point being about 100 miles to the westward of Santiago. This was indeed much to the displeasure of the crew of the Hornet, for they all longed to remain in front of Santiago in hopes of being able to have a hand in the great conflict which took place there later on, but our likes and dislikes were not to be taken into consid eration, and the order must be obeyed; so there was nothing left for the Little Hornet to do but to steam off to the westward, and, if my memory serves me correctly, and I think it does, it was on Saturday evening. June 25, that we reached our station off Cape Cruz. Early the next morning, as day dawned, we discovered a two-masted schooner had succeeded in passing us under the cover of darkness, and was boldly sailing on towards Manzanillo; she was beyond the reach of our guns, and paid no attention to one or two shots which we fired in her direction Owing to the peculiar location of reefs and shoals in this vicinity, it was unsafe for us to attempt to steam after her, and was about to abandon the idea of her capture, when the writer of this narrative vehemently appealed to the captain to allow him with a volunteer bont's crew undertake the task with a ten-oared cutter. The captain, realizing the danger of being fired on by Spanish soldiers from the beach, which the schooner was hugging closely, did not at first approve of the idea, and only with reluctance gave his consent to the attempt being made. The cutter was soon lowered, and the volunteer crew, armed with rifles, started in pursuit of their prize, and, after a hard and tedious pull of five hours against wind and tide, they succeeded American, the fire was immediately in overlanding the schooner, but not, returned with every gun that could be however, until they had sent whizzing through her rigging several rifle balls, the music of which was not congenial to the ears of the crew of the schoon-She proved to be the "Emanuel Roaul," loaded with provisions from Jamaica for Manzanillo, being one of the vessels referred to by Mr. Dent. She was held as a prize, and with a prize crew on board was sent two days determined to do some damage before later to Key West in company with the steamer "Benito Estenger," which we captured on the following day, Early in the morning of the 30th day of June, while we lay alongside of the twomasted schooner "E. R. Nickerson," which we had held up, and one of our officers was overhauling her papers, we discovered smoke on the horizon to the southeast. Without waiting to take on board our officer and boat's crew, which were alongside the schooner, we steamed with all speed in the direction of this smoke, thinking it, of course, another prize, and all jubilant over the fact that they were coming "thick and fast," and, no doubt, we would all have a fortune in prize money before the war was over. This smoke, how-ever, proved to be from the U. S. S. Hist (a converted yacht), under com mand of Lieutenant Lucian Young, U S. N., accompanied by the U. S. S. Wampatuck, commanded by Lieutenant Jungen, U. S. N. Lieutenau Young was bearing a sealed dispatch addressed to the "Senior officer present on blockade off Cape Cruz," and expected to find the U. S. S. Dixie, but on learning that the Dixie was cruising off Cientuegos, some distance to the westward, and finding himself to be the senior officer present, he decided to open the Admiral's communication and called Captains Helm and Jungen, of the Hornet and Wampatuck, on board the Hist for consulta-The Admiral urged upon the offacers the necessity of leaving nothing undone in order to put a stop to this traffic in Manzanillo; also ordering that a reconnaissance be made in the vicinity of Manzanillo as early as practleable, stating that he had information that there were three or four small Spanish gunboats in the harbor.

Lieutenant Young baving on board the Hist an excellent Cuban pilot, it was decided to make the suggested danalssence at once, and by 8 a. m. three small members of Uncle am's Mosquito Fleet were in column ormation, with the Hist in the lead formation, with the Hist in the lead and the Hornet in the rear, heading for Manzanillo. After steaming about twenty-five miles and on approaching Necesser Bay, which lay on our right, we discovered a Spanish gunboat laying at anchor behind a small island; she Wampatuck, drawing too much water to enter the bay, remained in the channel to prevent an escape; the Hist and Hornet headed into the bay and uncovered the Spanish of the bay and uncovered the Spanish of the Sp

The fact that perhaps the fiercest of | ing that escape was impossible, boldly steamed out and gave us a running fight; but fortunately for us her shells all passed over us. The Hist grounded and thus interfered with the range of the Hornet. We succeeded, how ever, in striking the plucky little Spanlard several times, and in a crippled condition she sought shelter behind a small island on the opposite side of the bay, which, however, did not conceal her, and the Hist having floated by this time, and clearing the range of the Hornet, the latter vessel soon landed a six pound shell fairly amid-

the United States as the heroes Manzanillo. I was never in my life more im pressed than in the bravery displayed by Captain Helm, as he stood upon the open bridge of the little Hornet, while shells were flying thick all about him. as calmly directing the firing of the ships, and the little Spaniard blew up guns as though engaged in target The water being so shallow, it was impossible for us to maneuvre with practice, and the sinking of the Merrimac by Lieutenant Hobson was no ease, and no more of the enemy at this time being in sight, our vessels more heroic than the act of rescuing the Hornet that day, under the most renewing their former position in colgalling fire imaginable, by Lieutenant umn, moved on towards Manzanillo. everyone in our little fleet joyous that Jungen, of the Wampatuck. Although an hour and fifteen minutes elapsed in less time than it takes to tell it, we had succeeded in destroying one from the time the first shot was fired until we were out of the enemies' of the three or four gunboats which range, during which time it seemed as we had expected to encounter later. This unexpected resistance proved to though their sole ambition was to see how many shots they could fire during be but the "curtain raiser;" the bata given time, regardless of where their tle was yet to come. Perhaps during shells landed they succeeded in doing little damage. The Hist was struck fleet reaches the Harbor of Manzana few times, and the Wampatuck Llo, it might be well for me to give once, with no more damage than a lifmy readers an idea of the armament of tle shattered woodwork. The Hornet the three members of the Mosquito was struck four times, and had the Fleet, the actions of which I am about shot which severed our steampipe to relate. The Hist mounted one threebeen four or five inches higher or lowpound rapid fire and four automatic er, it would have passed through, and one-pound guns. The Wampatuck, an we would never have known it until armed tug, mounted one six-pound rapid fire, and two three-pound rapid the fight was over. The casuaities were but three men scalded by the esfire guns. The Hornet (a well named caping steam in the fire room of the ship) mounted four rapid fire six Hornet. pound, two rapid fire one pound, two The superior markmanship of Uncle Sam's gunners will be seen automatic 6 mm machine guns, and from the fact that the little Hornet, one 47 mm revolving cannon; thus it though crippled as she was, succeeded will be easily seen our armament was light, and, had we any idea of the in sinking two gunboats and a sloop loaded with soldiers, while two other surprise that awaited us, no doubt gunboats were so badly injured they there would have been no battle of were obliged to run on the beach to Manzanillo to go down in history as keep from going down. Even the fought on that day. Our approach Spanish press, notwithstanding their had evidently been wired or otherwise tendency to make light of, and poke signalled from Negueron, and on our fun at the damage done by Uncle opening Manzanillo Harbor, which lay Sam's guns, admitted in their Havana on our right, instead of the three small papers the following day that "All of gunboats we had been looking for the Spanish warships were more or much to our surprise we found less injured." About twenty mlles disa crescent formation of nine vestant we anchored for the night, and sels stretched across the harbor close then, realizing far more the danger in shore; a large torpedo boat on the right in entering, and a large gunboat we had been through, than we did (the guardship of the harbor) on the when shells were shricking all around us and the roar of our own guns nearleft, with three smaller gunboats bely deafening, the crew of the Hornet tween them, armed with four and sixinch and three and six pound rapid talked over the events of the day, all agreeing to one thing, that the 30th fire and machine guns; on the right of day of June would live forever in the line was flanked by a big smooth their memories and be celebrated by bore gun on Caimanero Point, and on them as "Jungen Day," for had it not the left by four large pontoons armed been for the heroism of Lieutenant with six inch smooth bore guns. To Jungen, of the Wampatuck, they the rear the line was supported by a would have all been at the bottom of mortar battery of six pieces, and a Manzanillo Harbor, or fighting yet .heavy battery of three pound field artillery pieces on the water front and Richmond Hill Record. two forts on the hills, one to the right Success of German Steamers. and one to the left of the town, and As for the serious loss of the Atlanthe shore for nearly two miles in length was lined with soldiers who kept up a fusillade of small arms during the entire engagement. When within 1000 yards of the large torpedo boat the Spanish gunboats opened fire, followed closely by the shore batteries. instantly we realized the overwhelming odds we had to fight, but with the courage and determination of the true brought to bear. The channel being narrow, it was not safe to turn around for fear of grounding, thus we were obliged to fight our way directly across in front of the enemies' entire line, and as they were firing twenty shots to our one, it seemed as if our chances were slim of ever escaping; but if fate was to doom us, we were we went, and, with careful and deliberate aim, we kept up a hot fire, while the air shrieked overhead, and the water around us boiled with the shells of the enemy. Our shells were beginning to take effect and they had dis-

ic express travel, a few words will explain why this was inevitable, keeping in view British environment. The British steamship lines sailing be-tween Liverpool and New York convey passengers to and from Britain with her 41,000,000 of people. The German lines sailing from Bremen and Hamburg to New York draw first from the whole of Northern Euope, then touch at Southampton and draw part of the British travel, and, not content with this augmentation, crossing to Cherbourg, they draw draw from Paris and all Southern Eu-Thus three fine streams of travel feed their enormous fast ships; the 200,000,000 of Europe are tributary to them; and homeward from America to Germany they draw all who wish to visit or have business with any of hese millions, for the homeward ships touch also at Cherbourg, Southampton or Plymouth, and land passengers. Against this the British lines have only tributary to them 41,500,000 of people who desire passage to New York, and, returning from America to covered the fact that the Hornet was Britain, only those Americans who dedoing the work, whereupon their ensire to visit the 41,500,000 for pleasure tire fire was concentrated upon the or business. It goes without saying little craft to destroy her, and soon that the German lines must inevitably succeeded in landing a shell which lead in large, fast steamers. But no severed the main steampipe and thus cause for pessimism here, because rendered her unable for further move-British shopowners are neither unenments. She was crippled and lying at terprising nor inefficient; they only their mercy, the target of over 100 show their good sense by recognizing guns, and enough shells were fired at the situation, and will hold more of ber alone in the space of a few minthe profit of Atlantic travel for Britutes to sink a hundred such craft; ain than if they attempted the imposmany on board thought the ship in a sible.-Andrew Carnegie, in the Ninesinking condition, but not a gun ceased teenth Century. firing, the men remaining at their stations like men of iron, some suffering A Joke on the Doctor. from the escaping steam, yet determ-

ined not to miss a chance to fire a shot

so long as their gun remained above

water and a Spanish flag in sight. On

the opposite side of the vessel, and dis-

tant some ten or twelve hundred yards

was an island on which were stationed

Spanish soldlers, who, having noticed

the crippled condition of the Hornet.

and believing her thus to be easily

captured, had set out, some thirty or

forty of them, in a small sloop and

were fast approaching, firing upon us

with small arms. A few men returned

the fire with small arms from the Hor

net, but with apparently no effect, and

when they were within 500 yards of

the Hornet, one man throwing down

a rifle on the deck, crawled on hands

and knees across the deck in the

midst of escaping steam, and returned

with two six-pound shells (the sloop in

the meantime getting nearer, few on

board the Hornet noticing her, nearly

all hands being busily engaged hand

ling the lines of the Wampatuck,

which had been signalled for assist-

ance, and was at this time making

fast on the opposite side of the ship)

single-banded and alone he cast adrift

and loaded the six-pound gun in the gangway, and, with cool and deliberate aim, landed a shell fairly amidships of the sloop, which exploded, making a perfect hash of bont, sails, masts and

Spanish soldiers; those who escaped with their lives could be seen swimming back to the island. Modesty prevents the writer from mentioning the name of the man, but he might state that the case of the six-pound shell which hashed the sloop of Spaniards

Going into the free dispensary of he New York Medical College and Hospital for Women one afternoon a physician found three or four little girls who, while awaiting treatment, ad evidently made friends, and were huddled together on one beach, eagerly discussing something of great interest, which, on investigation, proved to be a much-handled "chunk" andy. In astonishment he inquired what they were doing. Some questioning finally elicited an explanation from the biggest girl, who shame facedly explained that "de one what tells de biggest lie wins it." "Oh." sald the doctor, "I am ashamed of you. When I was little like you I never told A slight pause, then from the smallest girl, "Give him de caudy!"-New York Tribune.

A Camera For a Sultan. What is perhaps the most coatly camera in the world for its size has just been made for the Sultan of Mo-According to a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette it is mere ly of the quarter plate dimension, but all the metal work of the camera is of solid eighteen-karst gold, each particu-lar screw being of that precious metal and stamped with the official hallmark. This is the first time screws have had that honor conferred upon them. The case for the camera is of pure white morocco leather, lined with plush, and finished off with massive gold mountings and lock. When hence, it will represent a little bill of

ls in his possession, held as a sou-AGRICULTURAL. After lying helpless for fully half an hour, within 800 yards of the ene-mies' guns, completely at their mercy,

but fighting as gallautly as ever a ves-

sel fought, the Wampatuck succeeded

in towing the little Hornet out of the

enemies' range of fire. Much has been

said throughout the length and breadth

of the land, and many glowing tributes

have been laid at the feet of "Lieuten

ant Hobson, the hero of the Merri-

mac." but had not the battle in front

of Santiago happened so soon after

the battle of Mauzanillo, the names of

Lieutenants Helm and Jungen, of the

Hornet and Wampatuck, would have

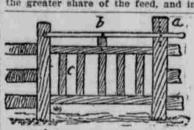
been heralded broadcast throughout

49999999999999999

Scours in Young Pigs. When young pigs have scours it is an indication that they are being al-lowed some kind of food that is inju-The remedy is to change the food, allowing only warm milk thick ened with equal parts of bran and cornment.

Influencing the Color of Butter. The color of butter is largely influenced by the food. Butter is some times white and at certain seasons i may be a golden yellow. The coloring of butter by artificial means, such as the use of annatto, will never be necessary where carrots are grown and fed regularly. Cows that receive a variety of food at all seasons of the year will usually produce yellow butter.

A Feeding Pen Gate. When there are any great number of pigs fed in the same pen it is invaria bly the rule that the larger pigs get the greater share of the feed, and in



A GATE FOR FEEDING PEN.

consequence they grow better and the smaller, less active pigs get less feed and are jostled about and fall farther and farther behind. By using a gate made as portrayed, in the feeding pen, the large, strong pigs will be hinlered in no way from getting their share, and the smaller ones will be given an equal chance, or better. The cate (c) is fastened to the lifting lever b), which is held at the desired height, idmitting the desired sized pig by a pin (a), through the posts and through the lever. The lower hole admits the smaller pigs, but the larger sized cannot squeeze under. When the little pigs have satisfied themselves, lift the ate another hole and admit the next grade, and so on. In this way the smaller pigs will not become stunted by being crowded away from the feeding trough or floor.-J. L. Irwin, in Farm and Home.

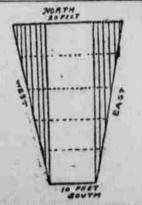
Getting Fruit Ready For Market.

Whether it is profitable to annually thin peaches and plums depends some what on the man and his market for fruit. Frost, drouth, fungous diseases or insect pests may, uninvited. do the work of thinning. However, of late years these fruits may be called fairly sure crops. To produce annual crops the wise grower will study to get the best returns possible in fruit and price. Fruit of this kind must have moisture, sunshine and room Nature, if left to herself, has a way o setting more fruit than the tree, under usual conditions, can best grow and ripen, thus not giving a produc of high merit. By removing a portion of the profilsed crop, if too thick, the orchardist secures for the remainder a chance to attain a better quality that educated consumers will wan and expect to pay for.

It costs, of course, to thin fruit, but if wisely done it will pay, and our city friends will make good customers when brought to know first-class fruit. Prime fruit easily sells, while the poorer sorts give pleasure to no one. Supposing the fruit has set too close; this means nearer than four to six larger the fruit the more room. As these fruits while young and growing are subject to mishaps it is better to thin when past the infant state, cay,

The Art of Plowing.

Owing to creeks and other causes there are many irregular shaped fields which are oftentimes plowed by going around until finished in the centre. This centre is often a triangle. I never saw a plowman but what went around this triangle until it was at last plowed out. To finish this way leaves a large, open furrow, and necessitates turning square around at the point. Often the horses get their feet out of the furrow and make trouble



PLOWING TRIANGULAR FIELDS.

But the worst feature of it is the tramping given the plowed ground, especially if in the spring. Few, unless they have tried it, realize the injury done by tramping plowed ground that is a little wet, which it often is in spring. The sketch shows how to plow out the land with but little tramping, and by making half turns instead of whole ones at what would be the point if plowed out until done. By plowing as per shape of diagram, five extra rounds will bring sides to a point. It is ten feet or ten furrows wider at one end than at the other. You are, say, at the north with a left hand plow. Drive south to dotted line. Throw out, turn gee and follow the dotted line. Then turn gee and plow back, then east, then south, and se on. By throwing out and turning and driving across or dotted lines you are turning on the unplowed ground. When you have plowed off the five furrows on each ilde, your land is the same width at each end and in good shape to finish.
--Lucious Stockwell, in Farm and

Cheese Making on the Farm-The articles needed for making airy cheese are from six to twelve cows and tub or vat that will hold two milkings. If of wood the night's

milk would be warmed in the morning to the proper temperature of eight four degrees. Or one may have jacketed or double tin tub. Then all the milk can be warmed by pouring hot water in the jacket and drawing it off, when the milk is sufficiently warm. A whey tub and a pair of cheese tongs to lay across the tub are also needed. Next comes the chees knife (which may be a wooden one) to cut the curd at the proper time so as to start the whey, then the cheese basket, which any tinman can make and cut inch holes all over the bottom and sides of the basket. A thin strainer cloth must be placed inside the basket to receive the curd, which is carefully dipped into it at intervals after standing a proper time for the whey to be

glu to separate from the curd. For a dipper a piece tin like a milk skimmer is used. It must be there so as not to break the curd. A cheese hoop, some cheese boards and a cheese press complete this primitive equipment. The sizes of dairy cheese that sell best are those that weigh from fifteen to twenty-five pounds each. If there are no hoops or press at hand doubtless any dairy supply house could furnish them.

Only half the battle is won when the cheese is made and out of the press. The curing is a most important matter, and but few farmhouses have suitable rooms for this purpose where a low, dry temperature can be kept in hot weather. If any one in-tends to make a business of making dairy cheese a small room should be fitted up with an ice rack in the centre and water drainage from the same. In making dairy cheese from a large number of cows a cheese room or cheese house would be fitted up with factory apparatus and run as a factory, only on a smaller scale. And the cheese made by any factory process would be much like the factory make, but with the advantage of only one herd of cows furnishing the milk and that of uniform quality.-Alpha Messer, in Orange Judd Farmer. six or eight weeks after blossoming. Many other fruits are better for thinning; this is particularly true of apricots.

The average grower of apples may keep the bearing surface within proper limits by judicious pruning. Thinning apples by hand is not a paying business with present market conditions. The time is coming when fruit growers will better understand their work, a more uniform grade, better in quality, grown and marketed by business methods. This is what our horticultural societies are working for, to place a better product upon the market, and it is reasonable to suppose that higher prices will follow. F. L. Reeves, in American Agriculturist.

Hill Culture of Strawberries.

Many years ago I owned a small fruit farm near the city of Cleveland, Onto, in the midst of an extensive fruit-growing district, and had remarkable success one year with hill culture of strawberries. After enriching the land with a coat of stable manure drawn from the city. I planted a small plot, little more than one eighth of an acre, with Jucundas, which were then famous because of the unique success of James Knox in raising them on the hill-tops above Birmingham at Pittsburg. I had vischased at a high price this famous variety from one of my neighbors, be lieving from Mr. Knox's success that they would be profitable. The soil was a dark, gravelly loam in an old orchard. The planting was in the spring. All runners were cut off during the summer, and the plat was inches, depending upon varieties, the well cultivated with the hoe, the plants being eighteen inches apart each way. The growth was very strong. During the following winter they were protected by a light covering of straw.

The next summer I had them carefully gathered by pickers from the city, in baskets holding four quarts with handles. These baskets were rounded up, and all the stems were turned down on the top of the basket, so that no green leaf or stem was visible. I had the first picking taken to a fruit dealer on the "Square," near the wealthy residence portion of the city, vhose first offer was \$1 a basket.

When the second picking was taken the dealer said they were all sold in advance at \$1.25 a basket, and if I could have had three or four times as many, the firm would have been glad .o obtain them at \$1 a basket. They were declared to be the finest lot of strawberries ever seen in Cleveland market. I sold from that small plot 8325 worth of strawberries during that first year's marketing.

The second year they produced well, but not as fine berries as I might have raised from Wilson plants, cared for as my Jucundas were the preceding year. The person from whom I pur chased the plants had a large plat of Jucundas - probably two or more acres-planted on clay soil, well underdrained; but they were very unsatisfactory, as the berries did not ripen. but matured in size while green in color, and they were usually wedge My berries were finely shaped. formed, the color dark, rica and uniform, and as glossy as though they had been varnished. The flavor was remarkably rich, almost spicy and vin ous, while those raised on clay sol were comparatively tasteless. I believe that any one having a gravelly or sandy loam might have equally as fine success as myself if they would plant Jucundas on very rich soil, eighteen inches apart each way, and keep all runners cut off.

This variety has proved so uncertain that I rarely see it advertised, but in appearance and in quality I believe they are not equalled by any other variety when they are produced in their best form. My crop would aver age one and a quarter inches in cir cumference. Parties who purchased them sent them to friends in Boston. Washington and New York City.

I sold the fruit farm before I had an opportunity to bry another experi-ment with them.

If I shall again have a chance with

a comparatively loose soil I intend to repeat the experiment, but I have not had that opportunity. After one year's heavy crop I should plow the plants under, as they are exhausted in ripesing an energous crop. — Donald Fernicy, in the Country Gentleman.



Economy of Good Roads. How shall we secure good roads? low shall we save the immer low being worse than wasted? Manfestly it will require a great outlay out the outlay will not be greater than we are now paying without receiving tny benefits whatever. Take th amount we now pay by reason of bad tonds and apply it to the building of good ones, and we will have an investnent that will yield greater returns to the many than any other that can be made. This improvement of our coads ought to be done by the States. by the counties, by the districts, by individuals, by the General Govern ment or by the united action of sev eral or all of these agencies. If this work is to be done by appropriations of the Legislature, these appropriations must be made on a liberal

scale. Mississippl appropriates nothing lirectly for this purpose, because proa.bited by the Constitution, but authorizes the counties to do so. Some counties levy a few cents on the \$100. about enough to pay the salaries of the officers intrusted with the management of the fund. A certain number of days' work is also levied, run ning from five to eight, and those open whom this tax of labor is levied usually have the least interest in the betterment of the roads, and work in a perfunctory manner so as to discharge as easily as possible the obligation. Districts may not levy a tax under the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, however much they may desire to do so. Under the operation of our road laws there is enough waste of time and money to build a section of good roads every year, if it was all levied in money and its expenditure properly directed by competent road builders. But it may be set down as certain that we will never get good roads under Mississippl's laws unless these laws provide for a tax by the State, by the countles, by districts and one the individuals mostly benefited by the construction of the roads.

Where We Are Lacking.

In almost every material thing the United States takes first rank except in the matter of roads. In this respect it is far behind the most enlightened nations. In all the States some good roads have been built, but would it not add immensely to the growth and prosperity of this country to have its highways improved so as to be in harmony with all its other great improve ments? It is the one thing in which we are still lingering in the unrelieved darkness of the Middle Ages; it is the one blot upon our escutcheon of material progress; it is the one thing that would benefit every man, woman and child in the United States, and yet we hesitate to do it.

Objections are made by many that it is not the duty of the General Government to aid in building roads; that if it did it would place upon the General Government the responsibility for the welfare of the people. But is not the General Government responsible for the welfare of the people? The Constitution gives authority to build roads for postal service. Way not, then, build them? The improvement of our rivers is done for the welfare of the people. Why should not roads be built for their greater welfare? Both are highways, one by water, the other by land.

How New Jersey Does It.

The New Jersey law is well worth a trial in the Southern States. It provides that the roads of a township be placed under the management of the township committee, and money be raised by township bonds for grading. macadamizing and improving the same; bonds to be authorized by vote of the annual town meeting.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of any county may designate certain roads as county roads, and improve the same by the issue of county bonds The State shall pay one-third of all cost of road improvement so authorized by the Chosen Freeholders, within certain limitations.

Whenever the owners of two-thirds of the lands fronting on any public road will undertake to pay one-tenth of the cost of improving such road, it is the duty of the Board of Chosen Freeholders to cause such improve ments to be made.

All road taxes are paid in money. Under the operations of this law New Jersey has built more good roads in proportion to population than any other State in the Union.

Convict Labor Utilized.

D. P. Hutchinson, President of the Board of Trustees of Charlotte, N. C. testified before the Industrial Commission in Washington concerning the successful effort made by Charlotte to establish good roads in the sur rounding country. He said that ninets miles of macadam roadbed had been established at a probable cost of \$250,

Convict labor, he said, is used in constructing the roadbed, as free la bor would cost from thirty to sixty per cent. more. The saving in cost to rolling stock was more than equal to the cost of the roads, and the value of farming and other lands lying upor the improved highways has been en hanced fifty per cent, by the new roads.

The Advantage of Good Roads.
Lovers of the horse, the automobils and the bicycle will all draw one mor al from a delightful automobile tour

of more than 750 miles that Mr. A. R Shattuck has been taking in Europe. The whole secret of the enjoyment of such a tour is the fact that Europ has long stretches of good roads to which we are all but strangers. Here we have an abundance of fine horses up-to-date automobiles, wheels that are unsurpassed; yet where can we go to enjoy them once we leave the greatitles behind?

cities behind?

Much has been done in the interest of good roads in America, but the work is only commenced. Every driver, chauffeur and wheelman enviewer, chauffeur and wheelman enviewer, shattock his 750 miles of flat

General Trade Conditi New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Cb.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:
Anxiety regarding unfavorable possibilities in the future rather than any actual present misfortune depressed securities and caused cancellation of some orders for merchandise by Western dealorders for merchanise by reserve ers. Retail distribution of goods will not be curtailed by the labor controversy unless it is of long duration, as the men have saved money during the recent period of full employment at high

COMMERCIAL REVIEW

Beyond advancing prices of steel sheets and depressing the market for tin, quotations have not been affected by the strike of the Amalgamated Associa-

Woolen mills are more generally active than at any time this year, orders for heavy-weight goods arriving in large numbers. The light-weight season will soon open, and although it is expected that concessions of from 5 to 10 per cent. from last year's prices will be made there is prospect of prontable op-eration unless the raw material should

Stability of prices seems assured in the footwear industry. The firm tone is sustained by the steadiness of leather

and buyers are not seeking concessions. Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including our, shipments for Wheat, including our, shipments for the week aggregate 5,221,800 bushels, against 5,010,149 bushels last week, 3,020,381 in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,408,073 in 1899 and 2,303,409 in 1898. From July 1 to date shipments aggregate 12,762,455, as against 7,871,849 last season and 9,177,866 in 1899 1900. Corn exports for the week aggre-gate 1,714,081 bushels, against 2,800,738 last week, 4,182,159 in this week a year ago, 3,666,294 in 1899 and 2,822728 in 1898. From July 1 to date exports aggregate 6,008,768 bushels, against 10,-513,755 in the season of 1900-1901 and 10,951,433 in 1899-1900.

Business failures in the United States for the week were 208, as against 199 last week, 202 this week a year ago, 174 in 1899, 188 in 1898 and 220 in 1897.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, \$4.45a4.90; High Grade Extra, \$3.95a4.40; Minnesota

bakers, \$2.80a3.00.
Wheat.—New York, No. 2 red, 74a
74/2c; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 715/a

74½c; Baltimore, 66a6yc.
Corn.—New York, No. 2, 545½c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 54½a55c; Baltimore, No. 2, 5135cc.

Oats.—New York, No. 2, 36a36½c; Philadelphia, No. 2 white, 30a39½c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 37a37½c.

Rye.—New York, No. 2, 57c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 56c; Baltimore, No. 2, 55c;

Green Fruits and Vegetables,—On-ions, new, per half-bbl basket, 70275c. Cabbage, native, per 100, Wakefield, \$1.00a\$1.50. Corn, per dozen, 5a8c; do, Eastern Shore, per doz, 6a8c. Cucum-Eastern Shore, per doz. 5a8c. Cucumbers, Norfolk, per bushel, 8oca\$1.00, String beans, per bus, green, 35a40c; wax, 35a40c. Squash, per basket, 35a 40c. Tomatoes, Florida, per 6-basket carrier, fancy, \$1.50a1.75; Norfolk, per 2-basket carrier, \$1.25a1.75; Anne Arundel, per basket, 85ca\$1.00. Apples, Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., per bbi, choice, \$1.50a2.00. Peaches, Md. and Va., per box, ordinary, 50a7sc; Florida. Va., per box, ordinary, 50a75c; Florida, per 6-basket carrier, \$1.25a1.50. Pears, Southern, per half-bbl basket, 40a75c. Blackberries, per qt. 3a4c. Raspberries, red. per pint. 3a3½c. Huckleberries, red, per pint, 3a3½c. Huckleberries, 6a7c. Cantaloupes, North Carolina, per crate, \$1.00a1.50. Watermelons, Florida and Georgia, per 100, \$15.00a20.00.

Potatoes.—White, new, Nofolk, per bbl. No. 1, \$2.60a2.80; York river, per bbl. No. 1, \$2.60a2.80; Faster Per bbl. No. 1, \$2.60a2.80; York river, per bbl. No. 2, \$2.60a2.80; York river, per bbl. York river, per bbl. York river, per bbl. York river, per b

bbl, No. 1, \$2.40a2.50; Eastern Shore Md., per bbl, \$2.25a2.50; Eastern Shore

Va., per bbl, \$2.40a2.60. Provisions.—Bulk shoulders, 81/2c; do Provisions.—Bulk shoulders, 8%c; do short ribs, 9½c; do clear sides, 9¾c; bacon rib sides, 10½c; do clear sides, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 9¼c; fat backs, 8½c; sugar cured breasts, 13c; sugar cured shoulders, 9¼c. Hams—Small, 13½c; large, 13c; smoked skinned hams, 13½c; pienic hams, 9¾c. Lard—Best refined sugar in threes older; in this refined, pure, in tierces, 9½c; in tubs, 3½c per lb. Mess pork, per bbl, \$16.00. Live Poultry—Hens, 11111½c; old roosters, each. 25a30c; spring chickens, 14a15c. Ducks, 7a81/3c. Spring ducks,

Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 10/4a1134c; cows and light steers, 920%c.

Eggs.—Western Md. and Pa., per doz. doz, 131/2c; Virginia, per doz, 13a131/2c; Western and West Virginia, per doz, Western and West Virginia, per doz, 13a13½c; Southern, per doz, 12½a13c; guinea, per doz, 7c.

Dairy Products.—Butter—Elgin, 21c; separator extras, 20a21c; do, firsts, 19a 20c; do, gathered cream, 18a20c; do, imitation, 17a18c; ladle, extra, 15a17c; la-

dles, first, 14a15c; choice Western rolls, 14a15c; fair to good, 13a14c; half-pound creamory, Md, Va. and Pa., 21a22c; do, rolls, 2-lb, do, 20c.

Cheese—Large, 60 lbs, 9½a10c; do, do, to be the control of the control

flats, 37 lbs, 93/aro3/ac; picnics, 23 lbs, 10/42101/2.

Live Stock.

Chicago. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, \$5.40a0,20; poor to medium, \$3.80 4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$2.70a 4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.70 ab.00; good to choice heavy, \$5.90ab.10; rough heavy, \$5.60ab.85; light, \$5.65a 5.90. Sheep steady to strong; lambs 5.90. Sheep steady to strong; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.90a 4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50a3.90; Western sheep, \$3.50a4.00; native lambs, \$3.25a4.90; Western lambs, \$3.75a5.00. East Liberty, Pa.—Catile steady; ex-

\$5.20a5.40. Hogs dull and lower; prime mediums and heavies, \$6.0546.70; beat Yorkers and pigs. \$6.0546.07½; common to fair Yorkers, \$6.0546.07½; Shape. \$4.75a5.75; roughs, \$4.00a5.60. Sheep steady; best wethers, \$4.20a4.30; culls and common, \$1.50a2.50; yearlings, \$3.00 a4.75; veal calves, \$7.00a7.50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Parasols do not pass through several different "hands," as do dresses, but often are made from first to last by one worker. The making of one parasol provides a woman with work for the best part of a week, if it be a very special and beautiful one.

Two years ago there wasn't a slives of fence on what is now Mr. Watson's 7000-acre farm. He bought seven quarter sections for \$35 apiece and accrued taxes. He had nine head of cattle then. He has 500 head now.

It is quite likely that before long we may be producing all our own sugar, find that alone will knock off an eighth of all our imports of foreign goods. There is really nonling, says the New York Journal, that we may abroad this we could not produce that as well at home if we set our minds to it, except possiby diamonds and dukes.

Probably no place on earth will average, acre for acre, the timber that the Puget Seund region cas furnish. It is fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock and alder, as well as maple and other woods. Its Douglas fir—the most common variety—has been found superior to yellow one and other woods herefolger used for car building.