



WORD-MEN.

One little man was dressed in white, As he left on a mission bright. He smiled on a sick and lonely child. He carried the sunshine that made him glad. His voice was musical like the birds— He belonged to the band of Helpful Words. One little man forgot to be kind As he hurriedly left "lip-gate" behind. He carried an arrow of wit and pain— I wish I might call him back again. I wish from his purpose he'd been deterred. For he was a cruel Thoughtless Word. One little man in a hurry, I suppose, Forgot to put on his Sunday clothes. His dress was shabby—his shoes too tight. He tried to smile, but he looked a sight. His name I'm sure you must have heard. For he was a reckless Slang-dressed Word. All through the day these little men Leave us never to come again. They fit about the outside air Till they make a home in a heart-house near. Angry word-man making sad, Thoughtful kind-word making glad. Keep your word-men pure and true For they may live long after you. Them and their work on the other shore We'll greet as we left them long before. Ask the great Sentinel, He'll tell you all. To watch over heart-gate, word-men and all. —Lucia B. Cook, in S. S. Times.

A NEW TRICK GAME.

It Looks Easy Enough, But Anyone Who Tries It Will Find It a Hard Nut to Crack. There is a good deal of fun, but more for the on-lookers than for those who try to do it; in the following trick: Several persons can take part in the game, and each must assume the position shown in the accompanying picture, namely, he must stand on his right foot, hold his left foot behind his back with his right hand,



TRICK WORTH TRYING.

and grasp his right ear with his left hand. When all the players are in this position a newspaper or some other object which is about six inches in height is placed on the ground, and each player is to hop toward it and do his utmost to catch it with his teeth and raise it to his own height. Those who succeed in doing this are hailed as winners, and those who do not succeed have to pay a forfeit.

That it is not easy to do this trick any one who tries it for the first time will very quickly discover.—N. Y. Herald.

Man's Richest Possession.

A man's money has no real, vital relation to him; it can be won or lost in a day, alienated or bequeathed at will. A man's character is a far truer possession even on earth, and is the only possession which accompanies him into eternity. Therefore, the man who impoverishes his character to add to his fortune is not only evil, but fatally foolish into the bargain.

Leave No Room for Anger.

Anger cannot stay long in a wise man's heart, because there is no room for it. The space is filled by other and better things. The only spot where anger can camp and stay indefinitely is in an ignorant or foolish soul.

BIRDLAND STUDIES—THE CHEWINK



THE inquisitive little Chewink, who might go by the name of Paul Fry, peeps out from the underbrush in the September woods and watches the intruder with curious eyes. He is proud of his pretty plumage, and calls attention to it frequently by a monotonous little "chewink," or "towhee." He searches in the underbrush for bugs, worms, beetles and seeds. The nest is on the ground and made of roots, leaves and grasses, and four to six white eggs, marked with brown, will be found in it. To color the Chewink, says the New York Tribune, let us start with his head, throat, back, wings and tail, which will paint black, including the beak, but not the eye. The breast below the little ruff marked in the picture is white, and the part just under the wings, outlined by a few feathery lines, is bright chestnut red color. This color also goes on the little spot just under the tail. Fleck the wings with white in the middle and at the edges, and the tip ends of the tail feathers, and the side feathers of the tail. The outside circle of the eye paint a bright crimson, the next circle black and the inner spot white. The feet are a light, reddish yellow. The trees may be painted green, the house brown or gray, the leaves green and the branch brown. The grass may also be painted green and the sky blue, but the picture will look just as well without these being colored.

Wanted the Best to Be Had.

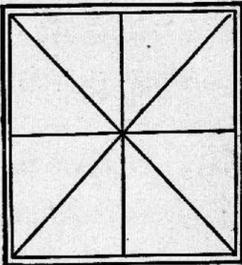
Some stern parents still believe that sparing the rod spoils the child. It was one of this class that strode into the schoolhouse of an Indiana town and confronted the teacher after the scholars had been dismissed for the day. "I understand you whipped my boy this morning," he cried, angrily. "Yes, sir, I did," the terrified pedagogue answered, "but I did not whip him severely." "That's what I'm kicking about," re-

A FILIPINO PASTIME.

It is a Game Called "Tapatan" and is Played Very Much Like Our "Tilt-Tat-To."

Filipinos play tilt-tat-to as well as we do, in a slightly different manner—which many will consider an improvement—and under the name of "tapatan." It is played not only by children but by men, and it is commonly used as a gambling game for small amounts of money.

It is played on a square board, divided into eight equal portions by lines drawn across it, and intersect-



TAPATAN BOARD.

ing in the center. These boards are found drawn on tables and floors in many homes, and often on the ground.

Two persons play the game, each one using three pebbles, shells, or bits of wood, one set being black and the other white. Black begins the game by placing one of his men in the center of the diagram, or where a line touches the edge of the square. Then white places one of his men in the center—if unoccupied—or on an occupied end of a line. Then the first player plays again, and so on, until one player gets his three men on the same line, in any direction. That is "tapatan," or, as we call it, "tilt-tat-to," and he wins.—N. Y. Herald.

JACK'S REPUTATION.

It Gave Him a Character Capital Which Was Just as Useful as Money in the Bank.

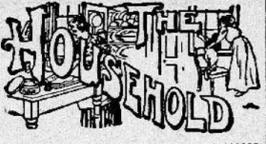
Jack is 16, ambitious, wide-awake—a thorough American boy. In vacation, on Saturdays, and whenever out of school, he is busy, always securing some place where he can be at work and earning. He provides his own clothing—is proud to do it—buys his own school books, and is laying up money in the bank, besides. He means to have some capital to start in business with, he says.

He counts his slowly accumulating dollars, and thinks he knows just how much "capital" he has, but it is probable that he has never reckoned the most valuable part of his earnings. Jack has acquired a reputation for steadiness and industry, for being reliable. What he undertakes he will do. The bargain he makes to-day will not depend upon the mood of to-morrow for fulfillment; it is a matter of honor.

To be known in that way is a very valuable bit of capital to begin business with. Jack is obliging. He is willing to give good measure in his letter of the bond, and so he is liked and receives favors in return. To have won the good will of others counts for much in business. In short, character is capital. Aside from all higher views it represents money's worth in the business world. And failure oftener comes from lack of character capital than from lack of money capital.—Wellspring.

Use Feet as a Sponge.

Cats, large and small, make the most careful toilet of any class of animals, excepting those of the opossums. Lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, india rubber-like ball of the forefoot and the inner toe, and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body.



COMEDY OF ERRORS.

New Orleans Woman Who Frightened and Sought Refuge in the Castle of the Enemy.

"Women are thoughtless creatures at times and they frequently get into rather embarrassing predicaments by making thoughtless remarks," said a citizen who lives in St. Charles avenue to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "Just now there is a good joke going the rounds on a well-known lady who lives uptown, and it is all due to the fact that she was just a little thoughtless a few days ago. She might have made a life-time enemy out of a member of her sex if it had not been for the peculiar



DOG RUSHED TOWARDS HER.

circumstances which surrounded the incident.

"She was walking out St. Charles avenue. About a block away she saw a dog rushing toward her, and a few feet behind the dog was a man. He had his right hand shoved in under his coat and seemed to be pursuing the dog for the purpose of killing it. The lady thought the dog was mad. It was a mean-looking animal, and, from the way she looked at it all good looking. She did not know what to do. Finally she concluded that she would rush into one of the houses. She picked out the largest place. She rushed upon the gallery and jerked the bell sharply. A lady came to the door. 'You will excuse me,' she said, 'but here comes a mad dog.' 'Where?' asked the lady of the house. 'Why, right there,' she answered, pointing to the dog which was being pursued by the man. 'And he is such a horrible-looking creature,' she continued, 'and the man is after him with a pistol—such a horrible, desperate-looking man! He has a pistol under his coat,' and she was gasping for breath all the while. The lady of the house looked at her curiously after she had seen the dog and the man. 'That dog is not mad,' she said with a toss of her head. 'That dog is simply sick. The man has no pistol. That's a bottle of milk he has under his coat, and he's my husband, and that's our dog, and he's one of the greatest and best dogs in New Orleans and—'

"But the frightened lady broke into the conversation and there were a few disdainful exchanges, but she coughed politely enough, and the little woman who had sought refuge in the house bowed out into the street and started toward her home."

GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS.

After All is Said and Done, They Are the Only Girls Who Can Make a Happy Home.

To fit herself for married life, every girl should learn to fulfill the duties of a good housekeeper. No matter how old she may be, if she is not capable of managing a house in every department of it, she is not old enough to marry. When she promises to take the position of wife and home-maker, the man who holds her promise has every right to suppose that she is competent to fulfill it. If she proves to be incompetent or unwilling, he has good reason to consider that he has made an unwise contract.

No matter how plain the home may be, if it is in accordance with the husband's means, and he finds it neatly kept, and the meals (no matter how simple) served from shining dishes and clean table linen, that husband will leave his home, morning after morning, with loving words and thoughts, and look ahead with eagerness to the time when he can return.

Let a young woman play the piano and acquire every accomplishment within her power—the more the better—for every one will be that much more power to be used in making a happy home. At the same time if she cannot go to the kitchen if necessary and cheerfully prepare an appetizing meal, and serve it neatly after it is prepared, she had better defer her marriage until she learns.

If girls would thoroughly fit themselves for the position of intelligent housekeepers before they marry, there would be fewer discontented, unhappy wives, and more happy homes.—N. Y. Weekly.

No "Physical" Torture.

A correspondent sends a number of the strange messages received by teachers in elementary schools. Here, for example, is one from a mother who objects to physical culture:

"Miss Brown—You must stop teach my Lizzie physical torture—she needs reading and figures more than that. If I want her to do jumpin' I kin make her jump."

And here are two miscellaneous notes:

"Miss B—Please let Willie home at 2 o'clock. I take him out for a little pleasure to see his grandfather's grave."

"Dear Teacher—Please excuse Fritz for staying home—he had the measles"—to oblige his father.—Tilt-Bits.

Shoes Too Large at Heel. When shoes are too large at the heel and are rendered unpleasant by slipping, a piece of velvet should be cut out and fitted in the heel. Glue this velvet to the inside bottom of the heel and the slipping will be stopped, as the velvet clings to the stocking and prevents it.

Titles Plentiful in Russia. There is one titled personage to every 100 commoners in Russia.

THE ROAD QUESTION.

Scientific Men Are Now Engaged in Making It Clear.

What the Department of Agriculture Is Doing to Aid the People in the Construction of Solid Highways.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE times and seasons, the cycles and centuries in human affairs are markedly directed as are the currents of the air and ocean. Order is the first law of the universe. All things are planned, Moses, Aaron, Caesar, Solon, Lincoln, McKinley, all soldiers and statesmen of history, were conceived and born years in advance of the time when they should play their part upon the stage of the world.

That water may be turned into wine, and the miracle be performed before our very eyes, the rales descend in the springtime percolate the earth, ascend the roots, stalks, stems, and pistils, until the grape is formed, and in the autumn time we see the water of springtime turned into wine. The invisible forces delicately and perfectly manipulate the water, the earth and the vine, and they do it all with absolute precision and perfection.

Thirty years before the war between the states, otherwise known as the war of the rebellion, Ericson was born; so that when it became time for the revolution of naval warfare the man was on this earth with the brain already prepared to evolve the iron-clad monitor with revolving turret; the proper kind of battleship, built at the proper time, and steaming the waters of Hampton Roads at the very moment when the presence of such a vessel was necessary to turn the tide of human affairs, for the making of the fulfillment of Webster's words in behalf of union "now and forever, one and inseparable."

With the development of the intelligence of the inhabitants of the world came steam, and then electricity, and wireless telegraphy for transmitting intelligence across the watery wastes is disclosed. All of the wonders of the world are disclosed gradually, just as they are needed and not too soon. The bestness of nature go hand in hand for mutual helpfulness to mankind. Railroads in the eighteenth century would have been too soon for the advancement of the cause of universal liberty. Railroads would have been successfully used against the colonial armies, and the stories of Saratoga and Yorktown would have been different.

During the past quarter of a century the minds of the people of this country have been more and more dwelling upon the subject of good roads, and the time is now at hand for the accomplishment of that idea. Wherever the armies of ancient Rome went in their conquering career they built good roads, some of them to-day being in existence as monuments of the enterprise of the sturdy progenitors of the present civilized and white, whose race flourishes in the same atmosphere and upon the same soil where Cicero, Pompey, Livy and many other of earth's greatest men thrived.

For the proper transmission of letters the development of rapid railway mail service became necessary with the growth and expansion of the republic. Now that the farmers are demanding and receiving their mail by a new system, the rural free delivery, the necessity of good roads is increased; and the idea which has been spreading for a quarter of a century is becoming an actuality. The men for the work were born many years ago, and they are now in the harness just as it was intended that they should be.

"Five years ago I began the study of systematic road making," says the secretary of agriculture. "That was before the idea of rural free delivery was entertained, excepting by a very few isolated individuals without any concerted purpose. From various portions of the country I received com-



FRENCH COUNTRY ROAD. (Hauling Four Tons of Hay Over a Highway in Normandy.)

munications concerning the importance of good roads, but there was nothing practical being done. So, without thinking of rural free delivery, I anticipated it and my department is scientifically solving the problem. I asked the congress for an appropriation to pay four men to have charge of four divisions of the country, to study the necessities and possibilities of good roads. The congress gave me what I asked. I selected men who were civil engineers, geologists and practical road makers. The requirements were, but I found the men and put them to work." Mr. Logan Waller Page, expert in charge of the road material laboratory of the department of agriculture, says: "We no longer have four divisions, having given up the New England division, because the good roads of that section have substantially all been developed. We have the middle, western and southern divisions, and they are all at work scientifically preparing the way for the making of all sorts of roads, for all sorts of soils and climates. At present the work of the middle division, to which I am assigned, is suspended during my residence in Washington in charge of this chemical branch of the work. James W. Abbott has charge of the western division and Prof. J. A. Holmes has charge of the southern division." Mr. Page conducted the writer through his laboratory, where a num-

ber of chemists are at work testing the rock which is sent to the department for every section of the country. No one kind of rock can be said to be superior for road building in all localities, on all soils, and in all climates. Moreover, the character, weight and volume of traffic is considered in the selection of proper rock for roads. Mr. Page says: "Breaking stones, pulverizing them, and then chemically analyzing them may not look practical to laymen, but it is in reality the first practical step to be taken in good road making. In many cases, probably a majority of cases in our country, material for road making is selected because of its cheapness. Thus mistakes are made which are sometimes very costly, requiring the ultimate selection of suitable material and the rebuilding of the entire road. There are many requirements for good rock, but there are three principal qualities which are absolutely necessary. They are hardness, toughness and cementing or binding power. In this laboratory we analyze rocks and make records of



JOHN L. MACADAM.

their capabilities for good roads in certain climates and conditions. Expert road makers soon learn the value of preliminary chemical examinations."

John L. Macadam insisted that "small angular fragments of stone are the cardinal requirements," and that no large stones should be used in road making. He also earnestly advocated the principle that all artificial road building depended for its success upon the making and maintaining of a solid dry foundation, and the covering of this foundation with a durable waterproof coating or roof of broken stone. The thickness of this crust must vary with the soil, the kind of stone used, and the amount of traffic which it must sustain. The principles of Macadam are universally accepted, and upon those principles the road making will be continued by the department.

It is admitted, however, that in numerous localities the building of gravel roads will be encouraged, and that thousands of miles of gravel road will be in use, long before the macadamizing process shall be available. Particularly in the prairie states, where stone is not readily obtainable and where the river and creek beds furnish boundless supplies of gravel, the roads will be made of that material. Thus, without awaiting the coming of the government's road builders, the people can relieve their alluvial soil roads of their muckiness. The department advises the people who build gravel roads to make use of liberal amounts of sand wherever it is obtainable. Whereas dirt roads become soft and muddy during rainy seasons, sandy soils pack and harden. Because of this natural condition, which all farmers understand, sand should be liberally used with the gravel. The department urges drainage for all dirt and gravel roads, the most thorough drainage possible with the best of modern methods and appliances.

Some of the conclusions already reached concerning the stone materials are that siliceous materials, composed of flint or quartz, are too brittle and deficient in toughness. Granite is not desirable because it is composed of three materials of different natures, quartz, feldspar and mica. Gneiss is inferior to granite. Mica slate stones are altogether useless. Sandstones are also useless. The tougher limestone are very good, but the softer ones are too weak for heavy loads. They wear, wash and blow away. Trap rock is highly regarded as possessing the qualities most desired for macadamizing purposes. Being hard and tough, when broken to small sizes, trap rock cement into a smooth hard crust impervious to water, and the smaller broken particles are so heavy that they are not easily blown away.

While advocating the Macadam system of road building, the department does not undervalue the Telford system. Telford's claim that a paved foundation is necessary for all roads is sweeping. But in very many instances that system is really essential to good road making. But in a majority of cases the contention of Macadam that a paved foundation is unnecessary must prevail with the road makers.

SMITH D. FRY.

Shipping in Havana.

We have been asked to "give fits" to Havana storekeepers who decline to receive American money at the same rate paid by the cases de cambio. This seems to us rather illogical. The storekeeper is not in the money changing business, and his goods are priced in Spanish gold and silver, in accordance with the well-established custom of the country, and the Spanish law which has been repealed. If the shopper is dissatisfied with the storekeeper's rate of exchange why does he not change his money at a professional money changer? Before he starts shopping. He could not complain if the conductor of a trolley car declined to change a ten-dollar bill exactly as he wanted it done. His business is to provide himself with suitable money before he attempts to spend.—Havana Sun.

An Objection.

"Don't you appreciate the opportunity of voting?" "I sh'ld say," answered Mr. Kratus Pinkley. "De only trouble is dat de job ain't stiddy enough."—Washington Star.

Sad But True.

Mrs. Benham—Who invented the cornet? Benham—What difference does it make now? It's too late to make him suffer.—Brooklyn Life.

OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

The peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States; the health of Cuba is necessary to the health of the United States; the independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States. The same considerations which led to the war with Spain now require that a commercial arrangement be made under which Cuba can live.—Secretary Root's Report.

I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed, to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her Constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.—President Roosevelt's Message.

Elections.

"Can't something be done, Maria," whispered the host, "to make the time pass more quickly?" "I'll try," whispered the hostess.

Then, turning to those near her, she said in a voice loud enough to be heard throughout the room, "in about half an hour from now Miss Hawley will favor the company with a song.—Chicago Tribune.

No Cause for Anxiety.

She—My rousseau is already beginning to show wear. He (startled)—But we've only been married a month. She—Now, don't you worry about it at all, please. I can make it as good as new for \$300 or \$300.—Harper's Bazar.

No one seems to have too much sense to entertain that uncomfortable feeling that a friend is "mad," when the friend is too busy, or bothered, to smile and chatter like a monkey.—Atkinson Globe.

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN

Wife of President Jakeman of Elders of the Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound For Women's Periodic Pains.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I dreaded the approach of the time for my menstrual period, as it would mean a couple of days in bed with intense pain and suffering. I was under the physicians' care for over a year without any relief, when my attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by several of our Mormon women who had been cured through its use. I began its systematic use and improved gradually in health, and after the use of six bottles my health was completely restored, and for over two years I have had neither ache or pain. You have a truly wonderful remedy for women. Very sincerely yours, Mrs. HULDA JAKEMAN, Salt Lake City, Utah." —\$3.00 per bottle if you do not get it at once.

Just as surely as Mrs. Jakeman was cured, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ill.

Mrs. Pinkham addresses all women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Advertisement for W.L. Douglas shoes, featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER'.

Advertisement for Salzer's Lightning Cabbage, featuring an illustration of a cabbage and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for Hazard Gun Powder, featuring an illustration of a gun and text describing its quality.