

The Press and Banner

By W. W. and W. R. Bradley.

HUGH WILSON, Editor.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Published every Wednesday at \$2 a year in advance.

Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1906.

In the A. R. P. Church.

Beside members of the congregation, quite a number of visitors were present at the service last Sunday morning in the Associate Reformed Church. Pastor and people are always glad to have their friends join them in the worship, and they hope that each and all may come again.

The pastor read about those laborers who were employed for a penny a day, and wherein was recorded the dissatisfaction which was evidenced, when the eleventh hour laborers received the same pay as did those who set in to do a whole day's work.

Whenever Mr. Kennedy preaches he has something to say. If for any reason, your own church is closed, come to hear him. He holds his sermons down and you will not grow tired. His reading of the Scriptures is clear and good, and the choir sings the songs of David.

A Sabbath School is to be organized next Sunday in this church. The preacher urges a full attendance of young people and spoke of the importance of parent giving their aid and sympathy by teaching the children.

Religious Enterprise.

Postal cards, invoking the prayers of religiously and devoutly inclined women in behalf of foreign missionaries, are being circulated in Abbeville. The plan seems to be for each one who receives a card to write a similar card to ten other persons, requesting that each of the ten write to ten others, very much, as we believe, after the plan which was adopted for increasing the circulation of a Florida newspaper, the plan being not entirely different from the North Carolina scheme of selling cherry trees.

With this difference, however, the Florida newspaper scheme and the North Carolina scheme of selling cherry trees was to make money for the individuals. The plan of which we now speak is meant for Christians to join in a petition to the throne of Grace for the increase of their zeal or energy in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom in foreign lands.

It is right and proper to pray for the missionaries. Some of them do not need our prayers, and it is a matter of congratulation that they are not neglected. The subject of missions is comprehensive and includes various enterprises. For instance: Devout Christians in this part of the world are much interested in sending the gospel to China, to India, and to Mexico. In the Northern or Eastern part of the United States Christians and philanthropists are sending thousands and thousands of dollars, and employing a multitude of teachers and preachers to educate and Christianize the negro at our very doors, but for whose moral and spiritual welfare we seem to be very indifferent.

On a dead level we are inclined to believe that a negro is as good as a Chinaman, and we fail to be impressed with any idea that an Indian or a negro, or a Mexican half breed, is any better than a Chinaman.

For religious people and for philanthropists there is a glamour about helping far off people. Men who seldom give a dollar and very rarely give a kind word to the struggling neighbor, are sometimes extremely liberal when the subject of foreign missions is mentioned. They do this, too, when it is possible that some poor neighbor's child, with a pure heart and a good mind, is denied the benefits of a Christian education.

The best missionaries are good men and good women, who have been educated, and their best field is at home with their own kind of people. Instead of imbuing our educated young women with any idea that the people at their own home should be deprived of their presence, their elevating influence, and their Christian example, they should be impressed with the higher, the nobler and the better life which they would live as some good man's wife. The example, the teachings and the influence of a good mother at home is beyond computation. The highest estate to which any woman can reach is to be the mother of a good boy or a pure girl.

Does it then advance the cause of the Redeemer, to send a good woman to missionary fields in foreign lands?

Is not her first duty to her native land, and to her own people?

The gospel spread by practical methods, Christian civilization is gained by practical methods, the soul's very salvation is won by practical methods. The highest estate to which any woman can reach is to be the mother of a good boy or a pure girl.

What is theology worth to the average man or what does the average man care about theology? Nearly all of us have enough orthodox theology to save our souls, but a great many of us have not enough personal religion to save our souls. We need a religion of principle. We need a religion, such as our Saviour taught. But what do we know about theology? Or what do we care about it? We need to have the character and the qualities impressed upon us which were exemplified by our Saviour. The Christian religion is intended primarily to govern our daily lives on earth. And we should so conduct ourselves that we may lie down at the last, trusting in the mercy and the goodness of the great Judge. The exercise of the faith that is founded on the consciousness of duty honestly performed is the assurance that the pure heart is always an acceptable offering at the throne of Grace. We need lessons in principle more than instruction in speculative theology.

We know that the reader is ready to quote from scripture about going into dark places with the light of the gospel, and we would admit that he can quote reports of foreign laborers to the glorious results of their labors. We would detract nothing from the lustre of their work. We would pluck no diadem from their crown. To their eyes the facts, the conditions, and the circumstances are faithfully portrayed. But we sometimes wonder if foreign missionaries know more of their people than our preachers know of us.

The following were elected officers in Palmetto Lodge No. 357, Knight of Honor.

Dr. G. A. Neuffer, Past Dictator, L. W. Perrin, Dictator, F. L. Morrish, Vice Dictator, J. W. DuPre, Assistant Dictator, W. A. Templeton, Reporter, T. F. Quarles, Financial Reporter, E. B. Barrow, Treasurer, R. M. Haddon, Chaplain, J. G. Smith, Guide, H. T. Tumbler, Guardian, H. T. Vance, Sentinel.

Trinites: J. Allen Smith, L. W. Perrin, L. W. Examiner, Med. Examiner, Dr. G. A. Neuffer, Representative to Grand Lodge, W. A. Templeton, Alternate Representative to Grand Lodge, L. W. Perrin.

SHRINERS BANQUET.

A Delightful Entertainment at the Eureka Hotel.

At the last election of Oasle Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, known as the Temple of the two Carolinas, our townsman, Frank B. Gary Esq., was elected Illustrious Potentate.

The Nobles of Abbeville County decided to show their recognition of the high honor placed upon one of their number and prepared a banquet in commemoration of the event and a special compliment to Mr. Gary. It was given at the Eureka Hotel on last Thursday evening, Jan. 4, and was a sumptuous affair. The guests sat down to the feast at 9:30 P. M. and arose at 2 A. M.

Geo. T. Bryan of Greenville, S. C., Eminent commander of Greenville Commandery No. 4 K. T., and assistant Rabban of Oasle Temple was a guest of honor, and delighted his friends with his genial presence.

Each Noble was accompanied by a lady, and, beauty and charm sat down to feast and be merry together. Dr. F. E. Harrison acted as Toastmaster and stated the object of the evening. He welcomed the guests of the evening in a few appropriate words and introduced the speakers in turn. Hon. F. B. Gary responded for the Shrine, and in chosen and fitting terms expressed his gratification in the honor bestowed upon him. Geo. T. Bryan, in beautiful language, set forth the Knight Templar. H. G. Smith spoke for the Chapter, and E. A. Thompson for the Blue Lodge, while several other speakers entertained the proceedings.

About forty were present, and all expressed themselves as delighted with the entertainment in all its features.

Death of Mrs. Cheatham.

Departed this life January 6th, 1906, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. Cheatham was 77 years of age, and had lived a most useful and virtuous life. A life of sorrows bravely borne, of duties well and promptly done, and of a large and a trusting woman, she goes to her reward.

Mrs. Cheatham was born in Abbeville County, and all her life within a few miles of the County seat. When she was about sixteen years of age her father, brother and sister, except one, moved to Mississippi and Mrs. Cheatham, then Miss Sarah Spence, made her home with her mother, Mrs. Henry Simpson, who lived at Brook's Mill. When she was in her eighteenth year she was married to Mr. Benjamin Cheatham, a native of the same place. From the time of her marriage, Mrs. Cheatham devoted herself with untiring energy to the advancement of her husband's fortunes. She became the mother of nine children, in six years five of whom died in infancy, and she was left with three of whom survive her. Passing the prime of life at a time when such work was necessary, she was able to do it, and her family's clothing and made their garments by hand or supervised this work when done by the servants in her possession. She was an excellent house keeper and her home was noted for the hospitality of its inmates, who made of every guest a friend.

At one time she had under her care forty negro children, the children of her slaves, and feeling herself personally responsible for their well being she looked after their comfort in sickness and in health almost as she cared for her own children.

In September 1858 she was bereft of her husband, Mr. B. M. Cheatham, who was followed by a negro man named William Jackson, S. C., and died in Abbeville, not being able to reach his home before death. From this time she and the three children growing sons, managed a comfortable estate and planned for the education of her children.

She gave her eldest son, then a boy of fifteen to the service of her country in the times that tried men's souls, and this son, now with other of her faithful women she and her daughters did much for the comfort of our soldiers at the front.

During the war Mrs. Cheatham was visited by her brother Mr. Hague Spence who settled from Texas, was wounded at the battle of Mansfield, and died in search of health. This was the last visit paid by any of her family and in those days of slow and uncertain communication the news of her death reached her, she believing that her sisters and brothers were dead.

In recent years she has heard from her eldest son, Mrs. Dr. Perkins of Texas who is still living and in his eighty sixth year.

For more than fifty years Mrs. Cheatham has lived in the home built by her husband before his death and in that home has cared for several motherless grand children, three of whom she reared from infancy.

She is survived by three children, sixteen grandchildren, and a great grandchild, all of whom rise up and call her blessed name.

Her last intelligent attention was given to her infant great grandchild and her last thoughts were for the comfort of others. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and was highly respected by all who knew her.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. W. DuPre, and her body was laid to rest by the grave of her loved husband in the old family burying ground.

A large number of friends and neighbors gathered there to show their respect for the woman who by reason of her faith in God and her strength of body and mind had lived through four score plus peaceful and troublous years.

Bessie Thomas Wilson

BELEVUE. We are very glad to report that Miss Mary Morrish, who is making very satisfactory progress toward the recovery of her former health and vigor, is now at home with her own kind of people. Instead of imbuing our educated young women with any idea that the people at their own home should be deprived of their presence, their elevating influence, and their Christian example, they should be impressed with the higher, the nobler and the better life which they would live as some good man's wife.

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What is Co-Op-ration? What Can it Accomplish?

Co-operation is one of the most essential forms of demonstrating the advancement and degree of civilization that any community any city, state or nation has attained.

Co-operation has not always benefited those who have co-operated together, because of their lack of knowledge of the importance of co-operative principles of co-operation have been misapplied. The cunning and selfish have utilized the principle for selfish ends and used it as a means of exploiting the co-operators and garnering to themselves a goodly portion of the wealth resulting from the labor of those who co-operate; in fact they exploit and absorb all the increased earnings produced by co-operative effort.

It is claimed that civilized men and women are the only animals or beings that are able to create their individual product by co-operating or working jointly together. The joint product of animals does not exceed the proportional sum that one animal could produce working separately; that is the only exception to this rule in civilized human beings. It has been demonstrated for ages that two or more persons working together co-operatively can produce more than the same number could produce working individually and separately.

That two or more men by co-operative effort can produce what one person working alone could not produce at all in order to exploit and take from the laborer and producer a portion of his earnings, the cunningly selfish individual or individuals has ever used some method, some means to garner themselves the increased portion of earnings produced by co-operative effort. For instance, if A and B could each produce \$1 worth of weight per day working separately, their combined earnings would be \$2 per day. Then let them co-operate and combine their effort in an intelligent manner and they produce, say \$4 per day; just double their earnings while working separately. They find their work is easier and they do not have to work any more hours. The selfish commercial exploiter here comes in and "touches" both of the men for the amount of the increase, claiming it as his share as employer. The teaching of capitalism or spoliation is so general and common that wealth is produced and common to all producers have generously submitted to the terms of the selfish exploiters for years and years. True co-operation absorbs any system that permits any individuals to take from the producer any portion of his product without first rendering him its equivalent.

Society is divided into two classes under our commercial system: The laboring and producing class who produce all wealth and own but little of it.

The exploiting class who produce nothing but have succeeded in robbing the producing class of a portion of their earnings and now this small percent of gratters and bucaners own nearly all the wealth that has been produced by honest toil.

Intelligent co-operation has a broad significance. If generally applied in all business affairs in the nation it would result in equitable dealings in all commercial transactions. It is the principle upon which a square deal is founded and put into practice. It is a correct economic principle which embodies true religion and harmonizes with the Golden Rule.

Capital utilizes a portion of the co-operative principle and takes a portion of the co-operative economic effort produced. They exploit this increment produced by co-operative effort and pile it up by the millions.

True co-operation will give to the producers the full benefit of their production which includes the increment produced by united effort.

Co-operation is progressive and every advancement made by commercial capitalism would be increased under commercial co-operation and an equitable system of exchange. Under capitalism commercialism millions of dollars have been accumulated in the hands of men who did not earn it. Under co-operative commerce these millions would go to the men who produced them. Under the capitalist system a few men get what the many produce. Under the co-operation each man gets the full benefit of all he produces.—Farmer's Advocate.

Half The World Wonders how the other half lives. Those who use Bucklen's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores and all Skin eruptions; they know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds St., Springfield, Ill., says: "I regard it as one of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." Guaranteed by P. B. Speed, druggist. 25c.

Beats The Music Cure. "To keep the body in tune," writes Mrs. Mary Brown, 21 Lafayette Place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "I take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are the most reliable and pleasant laxative I have found." Best for the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Guaranteed by P. B. Speed, druggist. 25c.

Trespassers Notice. All persons are hereby forbidden to hunt or fish on the land owned and controlled by me. Trespassers will be prosecuted. T. W. Miller.

FAULKNER'S LOCALS. Just received by Faulkner's car of sash, doors and blinds all sizes and prices. Mountings of all kinds and prices. Don't forget the place, "Faulkner's," on Trinity street. Come in and let me figure with you whether you buy or not. I like to give prices and make the other fellow sell you cheap. If I can't sell you, it is his thing you want. In the main to see.

The maker of shredded wheat spends \$700,000 a year in publicity.

Another paid \$5,000 for the privilege of painting the name of his product on a big chimney in lower New York that can be seen from all the North river ferryboats. He has for months kept before the public eye a comely figure and some swinging rhymes and has made all America and England laugh. But the laugh has cost this manufacturer hundreds of thousands of dollars.—Frank Fayant in Success.

The best way to create a demand for your wares is to advertise in your home papers. For a steady pull at trade all the time nothing takes the place of it.

Speed's Local's. Parker's "Lucky Curve" fountain pen for sale at Speed's drug store. "They work for you, but lead themselves."

If you want to buy crepe tissue paper cheaper than ever before in your life, go to Speed's drug store.

Spread's Cincos cigars are better than ever. Still growing in favor with the boys. We sell 3000 every two weeks, this is proof enough.

See these special lamps at Speed's drug store. Hot water in two minutes, can carry in your pocket, most complete thing you ever saw.

A lot of the latest novels just received at Speed's drug store.

Go to Speed's drug store for school books, pencils and tablets. You know it is a pleasure to go where you can find what you want, and get it right.

No Optum in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thirty years as the most successful and wholesome in use for colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Children like it. Sold by C. A. Milford and H. M. Young, Due West.

Good Roads in Michigan. Last year several counties in the state of Michigan expended over \$600,000 on road improvements, and this year more than that amount will be expended.

ROLLING A HIGHWAY. Every road is made smoother and harder by rolling, and dirt roads are no exception to this rule, says Isaac B. Potter. We have all noticed that the hardest and smoothest parts of a country road are the narrow strips which mark the passage of the wagon wheels that have gone over it, and these parts have become hard and smooth because the wheels have acted as rollers. But a wagon wheel is not always a very satisfactory roller, for the reason that the wheel tires are too narrow, and when the road is wet and soft the narrow wheels sink into the surface and form ruts and cut and mix and mangle the dirt out of all reason and destroy the good qualities of the roadway. If all the wagons used on country roads could be provided with three foot rollers, they would roll the surface more smoothly and more quickly, and it would be in fairly good condition for nearly the whole year round. A good horse roller will serve much to cure this difficulty, and such a roller

can be bought for from \$80 to \$100 per ton. A roller weighing about five tons is about the proper thing. Steam rollers are becoming more generally used from year to year in our cities and towns, and there are many places where they can be used to advantage in consolidating the earth roads of the suburbs. They are generally more effective in their work and if kept busy are vastly cheaper to operate. They weigh from seven or eight tons upward, the ten and twelve ton sizes being perhaps the most popular.

Rolling should follow closely upon the work of the road grader or scraper so as to consolidate all the loose earth which the action of the grader has laid in the line of the roadway. The roller should pass many times over the softer portions of the road, and where the road is very dry and not inclined to pack it may be slightly moistened to hasten the action of the roller. The rolling should begin at the sides of the road and work gradually toward the center—that is, the roller should be passed from end to end along the side of the road, and then the second passage of the roller should slightly lap the first until the center of the road is reached.

ROLLING WITH WIDE TIRES. FAVOR OILED ROADS. The Use of Petroleum on Highways to Lay the Dust. The use of oil on highways is steadily increasing in favor. In Moline, Ill., oil has been tried in place of water as a remedy for dust, and the results have been satisfactory. Bourbon, Ind., is considering the idea of sprinkling the streets with oil. The dust problem there is a very serious one during the summer months, for there are no gravel beds from which to construct roads. The towns of California, which have been doing more in this line than those of any other state, are testifying to the great benefits derived from oil on the highways, by the continued use. They are making this means of laying the dust, says the New York Tribune. The board of supervisors of Sacramento are greatly in favor of oiled roads. Three hundred or 350 barrels of oil a mile are at times necessary for the permanent packing of a sand road, but in many cases only 150 barrels need be used.

The roads of California are in most cases of sand, and the great benefits derived from the consolidating of this sand with the oil is continually testified to by those in charge of the highways. Not only is the oil a better dust layer and a more permanent one, but it is also more economical than water, inasmuch as the roads need to be oiled but once or twice a year, while sprinkling with water must be done every little while.

Using Straw to Improve Roads. The farmers of Walla Walla county, Wash., are trying the experiment of laying their roads with straw to improve them, says the New York Tribune. Every fall the highways become deep with dust, making traveling hard on man and beast. Heavy rains meant mud, and the dust could not be removed without destroying the roadway. It then occurred to an enterprising individual that if all of the farmers would contribute straw and all hands assist in laying it on the roads most traveled there would be a great change for the better. The experiment was a decided success. The farmers turned out in force, plenty of straw was offered, ready hands laid it to the depth of a foot or more on the main thoroughfares of the county, and traveling became easy. Three hundred miles of roads will be covered with straw this fall.

J. M. NICKLES, Attorney at Law Abbeville, S. C.

Office with W. N. Graydon.

REGISTRATION FOR CITY ELECTION.

The Books for registration are now open at the City Council Office.

Jas. Chalmers, Clerk.

A Modern Miracle.

"Truly miraculous" seemed the recovery of Mrs. Mollie Holt of this place," writes J. O. R. Hooper, Woodford, Tenn., "she was so wasted by coughing up puss from her lungs. Doctoring had watched her end so near that her family were when at my urgent request Dr. King's New Discovery was given her, with astonishing result that improvement began, and continued until she finally completely recovered, and is a healthy woman to-day." Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 at P. B. Speed druggist. Trial bottle free.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.

PROBATE COURT. Complaint to Sell Lands to Pay Debt. Patrick L. McCalvey as Executor ac., Plaintiff, against The Trustees of Estate of Dr. John DeLahwa et al.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court I will sell at Public Outcry at Abbeville Court House, on Sale day in February, 1906 next, for the payment of debt, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of James McCalvey, deceased, situate in said State and County to-wit: All that tract or parcel lands known as the McCalvey Home-land, situate lying and being on Runley Creek, waters of Savannah River, in Abbeville County State aforesaid, containing

500 Acres more or less, bounded by lands of T. G. Baker, A. W. Cole, Thomas Brock and others, near Mt. Carmel, S. C.

TERMS—Cash. Purchaser to pay for paper and taxes. R. E. HILL, Judge Probate Court. January 8, 1906.

May Live 100 Years. The chances for living a full century are excellent in the case of Mrs. Jennie Duncan, of Haynesville, Me., now 70 years old. She writes: "Electric Bitters cured me of Chronic Dyspepsia of 20 years standing, and made me feel as well and strong as a young girl." Electric Bitters cure Stomach and Liver diseases, Bilious disorders, General Debility and bodily weakness. Sold on a guarantee at P. B. Speed drug store. Price only 50c.

CREATING A DEMAND. A Name Worth \$5,000 a Day. In 1889 P. T. Barnum, the great showman, journeyed to the Pacific coast to visit a relative. On his way back east he stopped at Kansas City to see the great Barnum & Bailey show. To the editors of the local dailies who called upon him Mr. Barnum said: "Gentlemen, Mr. Bailey tells me that my presence at the performances of the Barnum & Bailey circus is worth \$5,000 a day to the show. If this is true it is my name that is so valuable. It is known in every town, city and hamlet; it has become a household word throughout the country.

"Now, gentlemen, all of this was done by newspapers, and if advertising can make a name worth \$5,000 a day what is it that advertising can't do?"

You lose much of the value of your business reputation if you do not keep your name constantly before the public in our columns.

loots, outing for 7 1-2 cts. and 7 1-2 cts. grade for 5 cts. during month of Jan. These low prices are more in keeping with 5 cts. cotton than 11 1-2 cts. P. Rosenberg & Co.

Speed's Local's. Parker's "Lucky Curve" fountain pen for sale at Speed's drug store. "They work for you, but lead themselves."

If you want to buy crepe tissue paper cheaper than ever before in your life, go to Speed's drug store.

Spread's Cincos cigars are better than ever. Still growing in favor with the boys. We sell 3000 every two weeks, this is proof enough.

See these special lamps at Speed's drug store. Hot water in two minutes, can carry in your pocket, most complete thing you ever saw.

A lot of the latest novels just received at Speed's drug store.

Go to Speed's drug store for school books, pencils and tablets. You know it is a pleasure to go where you can find what you want, and get it right.

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The roads of California are in most cases of sand, and the great benefits derived from the consolidating of this sand with the oil is continually testified to by those in charge of the highways. Not only is the oil a better dust layer and a more permanent one, but it is also more economical than water, inasmuch as the roads need to be oiled but once or twice a year, while sprinkling with water must be done every little while.

Using Straw to Improve Roads. The farmers of Walla Walla county, Wash., are trying the experiment of laying their roads with straw to improve them, says the New York Tribune. Every fall the highways become deep with dust, making traveling hard on man and beast. Heavy rains meant mud, and the dust could not be removed without destroying the roadway. It then occurred to an enterprising individual that if all of the farmers would contribute straw and all hands assist in laying it on the roads most traveled there would be a great change for the better. The experiment was a decided success. The farmers turned out in force, plenty of straw was offered, ready hands laid it to the depth of a foot or more on the main thoroughfares of the county, and traveling became easy. Three hundred miles of roads will be covered with straw this fall.

ROLLING A HIGHWAY. Every road is made smoother and harder by rolling, and dirt roads are no exception to this rule, says Isaac B. Potter. We have all noticed that the hardest and smoothest parts of a country road are the narrow strips which mark the passage of the wagon wheels that have gone over it, and these parts have become hard and smooth because the wheels have acted as rollers. But a wagon wheel is not always a very satisfactory roller, for the reason that the wheel tires are too narrow, and when the road is wet and soft the narrow wheels sink into the surface and form ruts and cut and mix and mangle the dirt out of all reason and destroy the good qualities of the roadway. If all the wagons used on country roads could be provided with three foot rollers, they would roll the surface more smoothly and more quickly, and it would be in fairly good condition for nearly the whole year round. A good horse roller will serve much to cure this difficulty, and such a roller

can be bought for from \$80 to \$100 per ton. A roller weighing about five tons is about the proper thing. Steam rollers are becoming more generally used from year to year in our cities and towns, and there are many places where they can be used to advantage in consolidating the earth roads of the suburbs. They are generally more effective in their work and if kept busy are vastly cheaper to operate. They weigh from seven or eight tons upward, the ten and twelve ton sizes being perhaps the most popular.

Rolling should follow closely upon the work of the road grader or scraper so as to consolidate all the loose earth which the action of the grader has laid in the line of the roadway. The roller should pass many times over the softer portions of the road, and where the road is very dry and not inclined to pack it may be slightly moistened to hasten the action of the roller. The rolling should begin at the sides of the road and work gradually toward the center—that is, the roller should be passed from end to end along the side of the road, and then the second passage of the roller should slightly lap the first until the center of the road is reached.

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