



For Federal Good Roads.

THOUGH New Jersey leads all the States of the Union in the matter of improved roads, much interest is being taken in every section of the State in the movement for Federal co-operation in good road work throughout the country. Automobileists, road horse drivers and farmers from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and other States in other sections, including the National Good Roads Association, are in favor of the measure.

Last year New Jersey expended from its State funds about \$250,000 for road improvements, which was only one-third of the amount expended for the same purpose, as about \$500,000 of the total expense incurred was borne by the counties in which the roads were built. The State now has about 2000 miles of modern roads, which is more than any other State, though New Jersey is only forty-second in point of area. Besides, petitions for over 500 miles more of new roads are awaiting the approval of the Road Commissioner. A large portion of them will be built during the year which has just begun.

Advocates of good roads of modern construction, whether built by local, State or national funds, point with pride to the fact that wherever that course has been followed it has been followed by increased trade and a demand for property and increased valuations for tax prices and higher purchase and selling figures. It is declared that because of the experience gained through road building with State aid, the Brownlow bill will receive as strong support from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States as from any section of the country on the ground that the proposed enlargement and extension of the scheme of State aid which it will make possible will be of incalculable benefit to the entire country. A strong argument which will be used in its favor is that it will do much to extend the free mail delivery system for which many parts of the country are clamoring.

At a good roads convention held in Spokane, Wash., the prevailing sentiment was strongly in favor of national aid in building roads, with the expenditure of the funds provided under the intelligent direction of trained road builders and skilled engineers. The vast amount of money expended every year throughout the country in repairing bad roads was dwelt upon by a number of speakers, and it was declared that if the sum so used was capitalized it would show that the people of the United States are paying the interest each year, through losses due to bad roads, on a sum equal to two and a half times what the national debt was at the close of the Civil War.

At a similar good roads convention in Portland, Ore., the Brownlow bill was also favorably discussed. In both conventions there was a unanimous vote that it should be vigorously worked for. It was also declared in the conventions that any aspirant for State or national legislative honors who could not see the great good of State and national co-operation in road building would be a good man to elect to stay at home.

What Bad Roads Mean.

Beyond the question of a doubt the people of our country are beginning to fully realize and appreciate the fact that bad roads mean empty benches in the schoolhouse, a light attendance at church, assists in keeping friends apart, robs the social hour of many a pleasant evening, depletes the town treasury and the individual purse, and always raises taxes, while good roads mean a full and punctual attendance at school and a happy and prosperous church, with pastor and people in close relationship in the church and in the home; an inspiration to neatness, with more lawn and less mowing land near the house, and the farmer's tools removed from God's cowshed to a proper covering; the brush hook is made to sing a merry lay on the margins of the road, the well are made happy and the ill are made well. In fact, all nature presents a new face. With good roads the artisan in every line of home building finds employment; every town's grand list will be appreciated when the State has established its improved highways, and the tax bill will be thereby lessened. Thus the individual is benefited, and with the benefit that comes to the individual will come the prosperity of the town, the county, the State and the Nation.

A Compromise.

The State roads idea was based on the plea that the most necessary and most costly new roads would pass through the hill towns which were small and poor and not able to consider such a task. Those to receive most benefit from the improvement of travel were often the people of the rich and populous places at the ends of the State. But for the efforts of the city

bicycle and auto contingent it is doubtful if anything would have been done. Many of the towns are still too poor and too highly taxed to be able even to repair the roads now that some of them have been constructed. The outcome in this part of the country will probably be compromised between State, county and town control. Even if some of the towns cannot pay much of the expense the work should go on because of the benefit of easy grades and good road surfaces to the general welfare of the entire State.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Cheaper Than Oils.

A writer in an English automobile paper claims that roads could be kept permanently damp by the application of strong solutions of calcium chloride or magnesium chloride, and that this would be cheaper than oils and without their objectionable odors.

CHICKEN-STEALING TIGER.

Caught in a Hen Roost in Singapore and Killed by a Policeman.

Tuesday night Police Sergeant Reynolds was informed by a Malay police constable on duty at Goodwood, the residence in Scott's road of Sir Lionel Cox, the Chief Justice, that a tiger was in his Lordship's compound. Sergeant Reynolds doubted the statement, says the Singapore Straits Budget, but the Malay constable protested that he was correct. Sergeant Reynolds thereupon armed himself with one of the police rifles and gave another rifle to the Malay.

The police sergeant proceeded to the kebum's house and was told that the tiger was underneath it. This little dwelling is raised about two feet above the ground and the space below the flooring is used as a chicken roost. Two sides were covered with boards and two were open. Round the two open sides a number of Malays and a few Chinese "boys" had gathered. They held lamps and shouted excitedly.

One of the Malays put a lamp just inside the opening and Sergeant Reynolds put his head and shoulders under the flooring. The Malay constable was just behind him with the second rifle. His eyes lighted on a heap of dead fowls in a corner about twelve feet away, which he at first mistook for the tiger. He levelled his rifle and waited. Almost immediately a tiger lifted its head above the dead fowls and looked at him, its eyes shining brightly in the darkness. It commenced snarling and growling at the intruder. Reynolds took steady aim between the eyes and fired.

The Malays stood back as Reynolds fired, for they expected the tiger to dash out. Immediately the shot was fired, the brute's head disappeared and the Malay constable handed Reynolds the second rifle, which was loaded. Reynolds cocked it and waited quietly for another glimpse of the animal.

After an interval of some ten minutes, the Malays cut away the boards near the animal with parangs. They pulled out first fourteen dead fowls, and lastly hauled out the tiger, which was quite dead. On examination it was found that the heavy Snider bullet had penetrated the animal's forehead just above the left eye, gone through the brain and burst open the neck on both sides.

The animal, which proved to be a small tigress, measured over six feet from tip to tip, and belonged to a small species of tiger, commonly known as the "mottled tiger." He says that it is very fierce and thinks that this specimen was about twelve years old. The animal, which stood very low, was in fine condition. Its skin was beautifully mixed with a mixture of stripes and spots.

The Law Against Profanity.

A Boston clergyman who preached a sermon against profanity said: "The laws against profanity should be enforced, and the fine of \$100 for swearing in public should be increased to \$1000." It is to be feared that in so saying the Boston minister fell into an error of the same nature as that of the constant swearer—viz., carelessness of speech. The law providing a penalty for people who use blasphemous language in public is never enforced. It is a dead letter. If the fine were \$20, instead of \$100 it might be easier to make it effective. To make the penalty \$1000 would be to render the law utterly ridiculous, whereas now it is simply a dead letter. Did this clergyman ever make any personal effort to aid in the enlargement of the existing law, we wonder?—Hartford Times.

New Fashion in Divorce.

Ordinary divorce is not sufficiently sensational to be the fashionable vogue. For a while divorced couples followed the fashion of immediate return into new matrimonial partnerships, but the latest divorce fad is for the man and woman to "marry over again." This is a novelty which will doubtless find imitators among the newly rich. In the last case of this kind the woman made proper terms with her husband in requiring him to pay \$88,000 to the man who in east side parlance would be called her "gentleman friend." This man and his wife were divorced, and he preferred marrying another previously married woman rather than the one who already owed him \$88,000.—New York World.



DIVISION OF LABOR.

He promised to look out for her From dawn to darkness dim When they were wed; but did not say She'd busy be from dark to day A-lookin' out for him! —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MUST BE.

"Is that plant hardy?" "Oh, yes. I've had it in my Harrier flat all winter."—Life.

MISTREATS HER.

"D'Auber sprung that old gag on me to-day about being wedded to his art." "Well if he is, the whipping-post for aim."—Cleveland Leader.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

"Do the Russians know much about modern warfare?" "Of course they do. Look at what they must have learned in the past year."—Washington Star.

THE DEBTOR.

Bustler—"Don't you believe the world owes you a living?" Hustler—"Yes, but the trouble is it won't pay up, and I have to work to collect the money."—Detroit Free Press.

SELF-APPRECIATION.

"I am one of ten children!" The company looked surprised. From the way the man had been talking they thought it probable he was more than one.—The Trumpeter, in Town Topics.

GILT-EDGE CRUELTY.

"You know," said Miss Kreech, after her solo, "I intend to go abroad to finish my musical education." "Why not finish it right now," suggested Miss Cadley, "and save the expense?"—Chicago Journal.

BOBBY JACK.

"Why are you pouting, Ethel?" "Jack said I was beautiful. I told him he must be short-sighted." "What did he say?" "Why, the horrid thing said perhaps he was."—London Tit-Bits.

WHAT THEY SEEK HERE.

"What is the chief product of the United States?" asked the teacher in a European school. And without hesitation the bright pupil replied: "Money."—Washington Star.

STILL THERE.

"Of course," said the tourist, "the wealth of this country about here is in the soil." "So far's I'm concerned it is," replied the poor farmer. "I ain't dragged none out of it."—Philadelphia Press.

LESSENING THE TEMPTATION.

Kind Farmer—"Gosh! That ice is awful thin. How on airth kin I keep people off it?" Wise City Man—"Well, you can make a good start by talking down that 'Danger' signal."—Pittsburg Post.

REQUIRES MANAGEMENT.

The Parson—"Have you ever given any time to studying the social problem?" The Layman—"No, but my wife has. She occasionally gives a dinner party in our little flat."—Brooklyn Life.

TEMPERATURE.

"The Russians claim they lost that last battle because the weather man made it too cold for them. Do you believe it?" "Not much! It was because the Japs made it too hot for them."—Detroit Free Press.

WISDOM OF LITTLE FRITZ.

"It's 7 o'clock, Fritz! We must run home." "No; if I go home now, I shall be whipped for being so late. I'm going to stay till 9, and then I'll get bonbons and kisses because I'm not drowned."—Lustige Blaetter.

TRUE TO HER SEX.

Fred—"How did she come to accept on the second time you proposed?" Joe—"Why, you see, her refusal the first time I proposed made me feel awfully cheap, and, woman-like, she couldn't resist the opportunity to secure a bargain."—Chicago News.

THE LAST CHAPTER.

She shook her head. "No," she said, sadly, but firmly. "I cannot trust you." With a groan of despair he sprang to his feet. "Good-by forever!" he muttered. "I'll bet I can find a landlady that will. I don't have to board here, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

Receipts of Prosperity.

In the six years of the country's greatest prosperity, from 1897 to 1908, average prices of breadstuffs advanced 65 per cent.; meats, 23.1 per cent.; dairy and garden products, 50.1 per cent., and clothing 24.1. All these were products of the farmer and stockman, who profited more than any other class of the community by these advances. The miner benefited 42.1 per cent. by that advance in the average price of metals. The only decrease in the average prices of commodities in that period was in railway freight rates, which decreased from .798 per ton-mile in 1897 to .703 in 1903, a loss of 4.4 per cent. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the average increase in the pay of railroad employes in that period was a trifle above 8.5 per cent.

THE WAY THEY SEE IT.

Edna—"What did Dr. Dix mean when he spoke of that 'vast waste of humanity?'" Maud—"Bachelors, of course, dear."—Life.

A GOOD GUESS.

"Now," said the cooking school teacher, "can any young lady tell me what the pie-plant is?" "I suppose that's just another name for pumpkin," said the bright girl.—Philadelphia Press.

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At a cost of twenty-five cents Japanese doctors can dress the wounds of 500 men.

FACE LIKE RAW BEEF

Burning Up With a Terrible Itching Eczema—Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

"Cuticura cured me of a terrible eczema from which I had suffered agony and pain for eight years, being unable to obtain any help from the best doctors. My scalp was covered with scabs and my face was like a piece of raw beef, my eyebrows and lashes were falling out, and I felt as if burning up from the terrible itching and pain. Cuticura gave me relief the very first day, and made a complete cure in a short time. My head and face are now clear and well. (Signed) Miss Mary M. Fay, 75 West Main St., Westboro, Mass."

Knew What He Was Talking About.

A reader asks where the characterization of Washington as "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" comes from. It appears in the oration delivered by Major Henry Lee at the request of Congress in 1790.—Springfield Republican.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CENNY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

China's Coal Fields.

China's resources of coal and iron are among the largest and most favorably situated in the world. The extent of the great coal fields has been put at 400,000 square miles—more than seventy times the aggregate extent of all the coal fields of Britain.

The New Circuses.

It is given out that there are to be no more circus street parades, that the band chariots and gilded cages are to be left at home, and that the money and efforts of the circus men are to be concentrated on the show that will be given inside the tent. Let us see how that will work.—Harper's Weekly.

A GOOD PLACE.

"I got a hair cut today." "What! in cold weather like this?" "Yes." "Well, I wouldn't tell anybody." "No, I'm keeping it under the hat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

COMMISSIONER GARFIELD'S REPORT

It is Found to Be Favorable to the Great Packers.

The report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield on the beef industry, after about eight months' investigation in Chicago and elsewhere, shows that there has been an enormous amount of exaggeration in the statements that have appeared for some time past in regard to the beef business. This investigation was set on foot by a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 7, 1904, and the ascertained facts after a most rigid examination of the methods and general conduct of the business are contained in a report covering 308 pages. Its figures and tables conclusively show that the popular belief in enormous profits made by the large packers, such as Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co., and in the exclusive control of the business which many think they enjoy, is really without foundation.

The report made to President Roosevelt by Commissioner Garfield is really the first official statement of the actual conditions of the beef business that has been made, and as all the conclusions arrived at are based, as shown by him, upon data officially obtained, there seems to be no reason why they should not be regarded as reliable and in all respects trustworthy.

This report shows why the price of both cattle and beef advanced to the highest level ever known after the short corn crop of 1901, and states that because of the decrease in number of cattle and also in decreased weight, "the high prices of beef which caused so much complaint among consumers at this time were attributable wholly to these abnormal cattle prices."

All the figures of the live weight and live cost of all dressed beef cattle were obtained from actual killing records, and all information of every kind obtained by the Commissioner was voluntarily and freely offered by the packers, all books of record and papers connected with the business having been placed at his disposal.

To make certain that the results of the investigation should be absolutely accurate, the Commissioner states that a double method of ascertaining profits was adopted, and, without going into detail here, it is found that the conclusion arrived at shows an average profit of 99 cents per head. The Commissioner says "the close parallelism in the results of the two methods of ascertaining the profits confirms completely the correctness of the general conclusions." It is clearly established that "Western packers do not control more than half of the beef supply of the United States," the conclusion of the Commissioner being that the business done by them amounts to "about 45 per cent." of the total slaughter of the country.

The whole report is extremely interesting and well worthy of careful perusal. As an official report it may be regarded as worthy of confidence, and it certainly leads the reader to the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioner when he states that "the capitalization of none of these concerns is excessive as compared with its actual investment," and that from thorough and rigid examination of original entries in books and papers to which he had access there was also "indirect evidence that the profits of the packers in their beef business are less than is frequently supposed," as shown by comparison between the total profits and the total amount of sales.

ONESIDED.

The Actor—Look here, old man, I wish you'd lend me \$5 in advance, and take it out of my first week's salary.

The Manager—But, my dear fellow, just supposing, for the sake of argument, that I couldn't pay you your first week's salary—where would I be?

THE WAY SHE PUT IT.

Edith—Papa won't refuse you. He's generous to a fault. Tom—Yes; but I'm no fault.—Detroit Free Press.



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