J. R. MARKLEY,
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(INCORPORATED.)

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Manager,
Tillamook, Oregon.

TILLAMOOK ABSTRACT COMPANY.

The only set of Abstracts in the County.

TILLAMOOK, ORE.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

G. A. R.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 1 P. M. in G. A. R. Hall. C. N. DREW, ADJUTANT. F. SEVERANCE, COMMANDER.

I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 P. M. in I. O. O. F Hall. F. SEVERANCE, N. G. WM. OLSEN, REC. SEC'Y.

A. F. & A. M.—Meets first Saturday night of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. H. V. V. JOHNSON, W. M. B. C. LAMB, SEC'Y.

CHAPTER—Meets first Saturday, 1 P. M., of each month in I. O. O. F Hall. J. E. SIBLEY, H. P., A. P. WILSON, SEC'Y.

A. O. U. W.—Meets every Monday night at 7 P. M. in G. A. R. Hall. C. N. DREW, M. W. A. W. SEVERANCE, RECORDER.

HOOK & LADDER CO.—Meets on first Tuesday night of each month in City Hall. A. P. WILSON, PRESIDENT. C. N. DREW, CHIEF. C. H. FREAS, SEC'Y.

Price List--Job Printing.

JOB PRINTING AT LESS THAN PORTLAND PRICES.

Now is the time to order Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Etc.

The prices given are for the BEST QUALITY OF PAPER AND STOCK, though we furnish cheaper grades for less money. No trouble about writing with pen and ink on our stationery, and the printing is done in the best style of the art.

	₱100	₱250	₱500	₱1000
Business Cards	$1 50	$2 25	$3 00	$4 50
Bill Heads	1 50	2 25	3 00	5 00
Letter Heads	1 50	2 25	3 00	5 00
Note Heads	1 40	2 00	2 75	4 50
Statements	1 40	2 00	2 75	4 50
Envelopes 6¾	XX	1 50	2 50	4 00
" Large	XX	2 50	4 25	6 00
Show Tickets	1 50	2 00	with	stubs
Dance "	1 50	2 00	2 75	3 50
Posters, Small	1 50	2 00	2 75	3 50
" Medium	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00
" Large	5 00	6 50	8 50	10 00
Circular Letter	1 75	2 50	3 25	5 25
Shipping Tags	1 00	1 75	2 75	4 50

Visiting Cards 50cts. ₱250 or 75cts. ₱100.

"Bought of" Statements on pencil paper, tablet form, $2 25 ₱500 or $4 00 ₱1000.

Placards, "Positively no credit," etc., $1 ₱doz. or less: 3cts. each for all over. Large size $1 50 ₱doz. and 5cts each for all over.

Horse Bills on card board or cloth, $5 00 ₱250 or $6 50 ₱100.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds for Deeds, Summons, Applications for Survey, and all other legal blanks printed to order at $4 00 ₱100 for ordinary sizes. Do not carry them in stock for retail, but they can be found at the stationery store at lowest prices in lots to suit.

Specially prepared Receipts, or Orders, bound in tablet form, $2 00 ₱100, $3 50 ₱250 or $6 00 ₱1000. Large size, $3 00, $4 50 and $7 00.

Printing on Postal Cards, $1 00 ₱100, $1 50 ₱250, $2 40 ₱500 and $3 25 ₱1000.

It always pays to order in quantities of 500.

No charge for blocking work in tablets.

Extra charge for color work, printing on both sides and difficult designs. All kinds of commercial printing not enumerated done promptly and at low rates.

☞Call and see our extensive line of samples and you can get an idea of what you want and be convinced of our claims. Mail orders given prompt attention. Samples of Legal Blanks sent free to Notaries, Attorneys and J. P.'s.

HEADLIGHT PRINTING CO.,
[Tack this on your desk.] TILLAMOOK, ORE.

WHAT TILLAMOOK CITY HAS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The city is lighted throughout by electricity, the streets with arc lights and the dwellings and business houses with incandescent lights. The plant is first-class in every respect, and capable of lighting a city of 10,000 inhabitants.

SIDEWALK.—Miles of good, wide, substantially constructed sidewalks, forming a network extending to and connecting all parts of the city.

GRAVELED STREET.—A first-class system of graveled streets, with a deep covering of good gravel, which is obtained in the city limits.

CITY HALL.—A neat substantial structure, containing city offices, council chamber, city jail and rooms for Fire Company. There is a good fire bell in the tower, and the building presents a good architectural appearance.

TELEGRAPH.—The Tillamook & Bay City Telegraph line connects with the Western Union at Forest Grove, and will be extended on this end to Nehalem and Clatsop.

TOWNSITE.—The location of the city is remarkably beautiful, and is just sloping enough to secure good sewerage and drainage. An excellent system of water-works can be put in at reasonable cost, also. The townsite is laid off regularly, and with wide streets.

BUILDINGS.—There are many costly and beautiful dwelling houses in the city, and many substantial business houses. The school house is a credit to the city.

BUSINESS.—The city has four wharves, a saw mill, three blacksmith shops, two livery stables, three good hotels, several wood-working shops, two hardware stores, a jewelry store, a book-store, a shoe store, three saloons, two barber shops, a temperance resort, a feed store, two drug stores, agricultural implement store, meat market, bakery and restaurant, photograph gallery, cooperage shop, millinery store, seven general merchandise stores, a bank, a furniture store, a newspaper, machinist's shop, real estate agents, lawers, doctors, ect., ect.

FAIR GROUNDS.—The Tillamook Fair Association has fine grounds, an excellent half-mile track, grand-stand, pagoda, pavilion, ect.

CHURCHES.—The Catholics, the Methodists Christians, M. E. Church South, and other denominations are well represented here.

SOCIETIES.—The Odd Fellows, Masons, Grand Army, and other orders have lodges here.

EDUCATION.—The school employs four teachers. Private schools are often conducted. Two or three church institutions are in embryo, and good inducements are held out for a college. Literary societies and reading circles are maintained.

MAIL FACILITIES.—There are daily mails from the S. P. R. station at North Yamhill; also to Bay City and points on the Bay, and tri-weekly mails from this place to many other points in the county.

ADVANTAGES.—Tillamook City is the county seat and commercial metropolis of Tillamook County. It holds the key to the farming region and to trafic on the Bay, and is backed by magnificent resources in the way of lumbering, dairying, fishing, ect.

TANSPORTATION.—Steamers ply between this place and Astoria and Portland; also between the bay and San Francisco. The steamers have good accommodations for passengers, and carry freight at cheap rates. There is a daily stage between this place and North Yamhill (on the S. P. R. R.) in the summer, and new stage routes will soon be opened. A railroad is sure to come in the near future.

BOARD OF TRADE.—Which will answer all questions regarding the country and assist settlers to find suitable homes.

THE STR. AUGUSTA.

Will make regular trips, the weather permitting, from
TILLAMOOK to ASTORIA AND PORTLAND.
For Freight rates or Passage, apply to
P. SCHRADER, Master.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

FAIR AND RACES.

PROGRAMME AND PREMIUM LIST COMPLETE.

To be Held on the 6th 7th and 8th of September—Liberal Purses and Premiums

1. Running race, free for all, 600 yards and repeat; purse, $50.

2. Trotting race, for three-year-olds; ½ mile and repeat; purse, $25.

3. Trotting race, gentleman's buggy horse, ½ mile and repeat; entrance $5 to make purse. Association will add buggy robe for first horse and whip for last horse. Horses to have been owned three months in Tillamook county, and to be driven by owners.

2ND DAY.

4. Pony race, 14 hands or under, 440 yards and repeat; purse, $20.

5. Running race for all two-year-olds, ¼ mile and repeat; purse, $25.

6. Running race, free for all, ½ mile and repeat; purse, $75.

7. Best display of lady equestrianship; purse, $7 50.

3RD DAY.

8. Baseball game; $10 to winning club.

9. Trotting race, free for all, 1 mile and repeat; purse, 50.

10. Running race, free for all, 600 yards and repeat; purse, $50.

11. Running race, free for all, 440 yards and repeat; purse, $25.

12. Potato race, for boys under 15 years of age; purse, $2 50.

RULES.

All races best two in three.

Entrance fee, 10 per cent of purse in all cases, unless otherwise stipulated.

In all races three to enter and two to start are required.

No money will be given for a walk-over.

Running races will be conducted according to the rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association; trotting races, according to the rules of the National Trotting Association.

In races for less than ½ mile, the distance flag shall be ninety feet.

All purses shall be divided, ⅔ to winner, and ⅓ to second

In the 1 mile trotting race, if the race does not fill, any horse entering and trotting in 2:40, or better shall be entitled to the purse.

ADMISSION FEE:—25cts per day; children from 8 to 15 years, 15cts.

PREMIUM LIST.

CLASS I.—HORSES.

A.—Draft Horses.

For the best,

Stallion, 3 years old or upward,	$5 00
" 2 " " "	1 50
" 1 " " "	1 50
Medal to stallion which has been entered, showing five best colts of any age.	
For the best,	
Span of draft mares,	2 00
" " " horses,	2 00
Walking team, draft horses,	2 50
Horse Colt, by side of dam,	50
Brood Mare, 3 years or upward,	1 00
" " 2 " " "	1 00
" " 1 " " "	50
Mare colt, by side of dam,	50

B.—Thoroughbreds.

For the best,	
Stallion, 2 years old or over,	2 50
" 1 " " "	1 00
Mare of any age,	1 00

C.—Trotting Bred Horses.

For the best,	
Stallion of any age,	2 50
Mare " " "	50
Horse or mare, 3 year old,	1 00
" " " 2 " "	1 00
" " " 1 " "	1 00
Colt by side of dam,	

NOTE.—Stallions or mares exhibited as thoroughbreds must be accompanied by affadavit of owners, showing that they are such.

Stallions exhibited in the trotting class, must be accompanied by pedigree sworn to by owner.

CLASS II.—CATTLE.

For the best,	
Bull, Roan or Red Durham,	1 00
Cow, " " "	50
Polled bull,	1 00
" Cow,	50
Jersey bull,	1 00
" cow, full blood or graded,	50
Bull of any kind or breed,	2 50
Cow for butter,	Diploma.

NOTE.—Tests for butter to be decided by actual production of butter during fair week, made under direction of the Superintendent.

For the best,	
Beef Steer, any age,	1 50
" " 2 year old,	1 00
" " 1 "	1 00
" Calf	50
Beef animal, any age, either sex	2 50
Yoke of work cattle,	2 00
Trained yoke of yearlings or under, broken by boy 15 years old or under,	1 50

CLASS III—SHEEP, GOATS AND HOGS.

A.—Sheep.

For the best,	
Buck,	50
Ewe,	50
Five ewes,	2 50
" ewe,	
" (five) kids,	

C.—Hogs.

Boar,	50
Sow,	50
Litter of pigs 1892,	75
Heaviest hog,	1 00

CLASS IV.—CHICKENS.

For the best,	
Trio Black Spanish,	50
" Brown Leghorn,	50
" White "	50
" Plymouth Rocks,	50
" Langshans,	50
" Wyandottes,	50
" Buff Cochins,	50
Display of blooded chickens,	2 50
Pair of turkeys,	50
" " geese,	5
" " ducks, Pekins,	50
" " " any breed.	50

CLASS V.—GRAINS AND GRASS.

For the best,	
Bushel oats,	25
" wheat,	25
" barley,	25
Peck timothy,	25
" red-top,	25
" orchard grass,	25
" beans,	25
Sheaf above grasses, or grains,	2 50
20 lbs honey,	2 50

CLASS VI—VEGETABLES.

For the best,	
Two pumpkins,	50
" squashes,	50
Four heads cabbage,	50
Two " cauliflower,	50
One-half bushel potatoes,	50
" " onions,	50
One-half Doz. mangelwurtzel,	50
" " sugar beets,	50
" " table "	50
" " rutabagas,	50
" " turnips,	50
" " carrots	50
Peck tomatoes,	50
Exhibit vegetables,	1 00

CLASS VII.—FRUITS.

For the best,	
Exhibit apples,	50
" pears,	50
" peaches,	50
" plums,	50
" grapes,	50
" blackberries,	50
Greatest and best varieties of apples,	1 00

CLASS VIII.—FLOWERS.

Best exhibit of house plants,	2 50

CLASS IX—FANCY WORK.

For the best,	
Bible cushion,	25
Fancy basket,	25
Needle book,	25
Lamp mat,	25
Watch case,	25
Pin cushion,	25
Lady's collar,	25
Tidy, worsted or cotton,	25
Pillow shams,	25
Edging,	25
Infant's Skirt,	25
Apron,	25
Crochet work, greatest variety,	1 00
Lady's Skirt,	1 00
Ironed Garment,	25
Patch-work, quilt,	2 00
Crazy quilt,	1 00
Display of fancy needle work,	1 00

CLASS X.—WORKS OF ART.

For the best,	
Oil painting, on canvas in frames,	1 00
Oil painting on wood,	75
Water color in frame,	75
Pencil sketch from nature,	75
Crayon "	75
Penmanship, boy under 16,	50
" girl " "	50
Moss wreath,	50

CLASS XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Dairy, household manufactures, made by exhibitor.	
For the best,	
Five lbs fresh butter,	3 50
" " new cheese,	50
Brown bread,	50
Hop yeast bread,	50
Yeast biscuit,	50
Assortment cake, 5 kinds,	1 00
Exhibit of preserved fruits, in quart and half-gallon jars,	2 00
Exhibit of canned fruit in quart and half-gallon jars,	2 00
Exhibit of jellies in jelly cups,	1 00
Rag carpet,	50
Pair woolen socks,	50
" " Stockings,	50
Display millinery,	1 00
Exhibit cabinet work,	2 00
Display of printing,	Medal
" " photographs,	"
Prettiest baby, 1 year old or under,	Silver Medal

GEORGE COHN, President. A. P. WILSON, Secretary.

Music Lessons

On piano or organ. Terms to suit the times, $8 per quarter. Now is the time to educate your children in music at a small cost. MRS. D. C. BOWERS. 8-tf

Quick Transportation.

The Steamer Elmore sails from Astoria to Tillamook bay on Monday and Thursday mornings, on arrival of the Union Pacific steamer leaving Portland on Sunday and Wednesday nights at 11:30. Through tickets can be had at U. P. ticket office, 254 Washington St., corner Third. Sails from Tillamook bay Tuesdays and Fridays. Good passenger accommodations and through freight rates, as low as by any other line. This is by all odds the quickest way to get from Tillamook to Portland, and enables our merchants to telegraph for goods and

SHEEP AND TARIFFS.

WOOL GROWING HAS NOT DECLINED BECAUSE OF DUTIES ON WOOL.

The Number of Sheep in the United States Has Always Increased When the Duties Were Adequately Protective and Decreased When They Were Not So.

The report of the majority of the committee on ways and means in favor of free wool, which was submitted to the house of representatives on Feb. 29, is about as able an exposition of the Free-trade side of the question as might have been expected. With the parts of this report which rehearse the well worn argument that free wool and lower duties on woolen goods will give cheaper clothing to the masses we shall not now concern ourselves; but the statement that the protective duties levied on foreign wools have caused a decline in sheep raising, as evidenced by the number of sheep in the United States at present, is so glaring a misrepresentation that it should not be suffered to stand long uncorrected. The mere fact that the number of sheep in certain sections of the country was less in 1891 than it was in 1868 is taken by these "reformers" as proof that Protection has injured our wool growing industry, and without giving any other figures or other proof they make the broad assertion that sheep raising has declined in all states east of the Mississippi river, and has increased only in the western states, where free pasture was obtained on the public lands and where the increase cannot thus be attributed to the tariff.

The free wool advocates do not give the periods during which this decline occurred, for that would be fatal to their argument; but they content themselves with merely taking the two isolated dates, 1868 and 1891, separated by an interval of twenty-three years, and after showing that the number of sheep in one or two states was less in the latter than in the former year, they ask the people to believe from this that wool growing has declined because of Protection. If ever there was a shallow argument invented to deceive this is one, as will be seen from the following table showing the number of sheep in the United States at different periods:

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE UNITED STATES.

1810	10,000,000	1887	44,770,314
1820	22,471,275	1888	43,541,755
1830	28,477,343	1889	42,660,079
1840	40,765,000	1890	44,336,672
1854	50,629,626	1891	43,631,156
1865	50,990,243	1892	44,358,365
1880	48,822,331		

We see from this table that in 1810 the number of sheep in the United States was about 10,000,000, and that by 1860 this had increased to 22,000,000, which, considering the length of the period, is not a remarkable increase. Until 1860, then, the industry of wool growing had not prospered greatly. In 1867, however, a strongly Protective duty was levied on foreign wools, and the effect of this duty was wonderful; it so stimulated the raising of sheep that in 1884 the number of sheep was 50,626,626, an increase of over 140 per cent. more than that from 1810 to 1860. In the latter part of the year 1883 the duty on wool and its manufactures was greatly reduced, the effect of which reduction soon became apparent; for since 1884 (the duty was reduced so late in 1883 that the effect of the change could not be seen on the number of sheep in 1884) and until 1890 the number of sheep steadily declined. In that year the prospect of increased Protection by the McKinley bill gave a new impetus to wool growing, as was evidenced by the increase of almost 2,000,000 in the number of sheep. As the new tariff did not go into effect until the latter part of 1890, however, this increase was unnaturally large, and it was to be expected that there would be a slight decline in 1891, especially, too, since the success of the "reformers" in the elections of 1890 caused many wool growers to fear that the new duties, the wisdom of which had been already proved, would be abolished. Within the past year the growing favor with which the McKinley bill is regarded has become so evident that confidence in the retention of the present duties has returned, and estimates for 1892 show an increase of more than 1,500,000 sheep over the number in 1891.

When it is seen, therefore, that sheep raising prospered greatly under the high protective duties from 1868 to 1884, while it declined under the lower duties from 1884 to 1890, the dishonesty of merely comparing the two years 1868 and 1891 is very evident. Again, if it were true that the industry had thriven only in the western states, where its prosperity cannot be attributed to the tariff, why is it that the whole number of sheep in the United States (in all sections) has always increased when the duties were adequately protective, and has diminished when they were not so? This proves pretty conclusively, we think, that whenever wool growing has declined the cause of the decline has not been that there was a duty on foreign wools, but that the duty on those wools was not high enough to be protective. Why cannot the advocates of free wool be honest? They should confess that their purpose is to benefit the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer. Arguments like the one we have answered will not deceive the people, nor will demagogy strengthen the Free-trade cause with them.

Free-trade Extortioners.

It is under Free-trade that big profits are made. The Brown Bayley's Steel works, an English concern, declared a dividend of 25 per cent. the other day. How the American Cobdenite would rave if it were paid by an American manufacturing firm.

It Protects Wool and Not Shoddy.

Census returns show that during the past ten years the consumption of wool in American mills increased 26 per cent.,

FEMININE FANCIES.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins is Senator Gorman's cousin.

Mrs. Mackay is the fortunate possessor of a string of flawless diamonds two yards in length.

Mrs. Bob Ingersoll is a tall brunette, with hair of ebony blackness, fine features and a pretty mouth.

Lady Tennyson preserves with religious care every pipe her husband smokes and every oaken stick he carries.

The wife of Lieutenant H. D. Borup, of the United States legation in Paris, is one of the very few ladies who can claim to have made the ascent of Mont Blanc.

Nellie Arthur, daughter of the ex-president, has a well rounded figure, sparkling brown eyes, dark, sleek hair rolled back from a low brow, a sweet smile and a pretty, girlish manner.

One of the richest young women in Philadelphia is Miss Estelle Pardee, who is engaged to be married to a minister. She is one of the four daughters of Mr. Calvin C. Pardee, a coal dealer, who is worth about $14,000,000.

Ethel Chase Sprague is a daring equestrian, and visits the stable of her horse frequently to direct how he shall be cared for. She learned to ride on a Shetland pony when only five years old, and has ever since been familiar with horses.

In 1884, while suffering from brain fever, Miss Asenath Philpott, of Gainesville, Tex., had her head shaved. On her recovery a new and generous growth of hair commenced, and now she is the proud owner of tresses which are ten feet seven inches long.

Miss Aparico, a pretty Cuban girl and the sister of Mme. de Barrios, was one of the belles of Richfield Springs the past summer. She is a daring rider, a good musician, and her beauty is of the regulation Spanish type of attractiveness. She is, in fact, a very apparition of loveliness.

Mrs. Logan still dresses in the most somber black. The only time she has omitted it was at a White House dinner, when she appeared in a lavender faille, a very becoming costume. She still wears her mourning veil and widow's cap, and at her throat is a big, old fashioned brooch containing a picture of General Logan.

THE JEWEL CASKET.

Tiny silver mounted hourglasses are pretty novelties.

Bristles set in silver standards are intended as penwipers.

Champagne bottles, gold seal, in silver are used as perfume bottles.

Rings of repouse silver in which a diamond is sunk are intended for men.

Graduated fleur de lis of white enamel make the pendants of a pretty necklace.

A charming necklace is of graded pieces of pale pink coral set between diamonds.

Topaz rings are considered especially becoming to the hand. But to be elegant, topaz requires the accompaniment of fine diamonds.

Queen chains made of 2-inch links of fine gold connected by coral, pearls or onyx seem to imitate the long chains that are now worn in Paris.

Fob chains and chatelaines imitate the woven wire souvenir chains that come from Venice. These consist of squares of platinum and gold alternating.

A bracelet of blue enamel has the shape of a plain band bordered by a straight row of tiny diamonds. The fastening is a button in a gold bound buttonhole.

Seals in onyx, gray, wine colored or in the rich tints of some of the varieties, are cut in faces of different types placed back to back. Another style is an Arab head with hood hanging back.

A spider legged silver crab over three inches broad and over an inch high, with single rows of diamonds on his outer curves, is designed as a brooch for some one of eccentric and independent tastes.

A heart surmounted by a crown is a popular setting for a ring. The heart is always a colored stone, ruby, emerald or sapphire, surrounded by small diamonds defining the required shape. The crown has diamond points.—Jewelers' Circular.

POWDER AND BALL.

Gunpowder was first made by a monk at Cologne in 1330.

Good results of the persistent training of German cavalry horses in swimming have begun to appear.

The largest gun ever made by Krupp is the property of the Russian government. It is made of cast steel and has a barrel 40 feet long, with a bore of 13½ inches. It costs $1,500 to fire a single shot from the gun.

The Belgian military authorities have discovered that various songs used in the army are not quite proper, and several poets and composers have been applied to to supply the army with some unobjectionable songs in French and Flemish to take their places.

The 12-inch breech loading, steel hooped, steel lined, cast iron mortar was officially tested at Sandy Hook. It was a big success. A steel shell weighing 628¼ pounds was sent whizzing through a solid steel armor plate four inches thick, completely demolishing it.

Our army, small as it is, eats 25,000 pounds of meat a day, an equal amount of vegetables and 30,000 pounds of flour. The days of hard tack and salt pork have long since passed away, and an ordinary mess table is spread with very appetizing edibles nowadays.

SNAP SHOTS.

The Chinese do not permit their women to be photographed.

The latest fad is to have yourself and all of your family photographed on your cups and saucers.

The young sons of Senor Don Miguel Suarez Guanes, Spanish minister to the United States, have cameras, of which they make free use.

The photographers of the country want a separate building at the exposition adapted to a magnificent photographic exhibit collected from the whole world.

Dry plate photography is about ten years old, and most of the processes in this delightful art science have therefore been accomplished within the past decade.

The amateur photographer is shown things by the camera which he never dreamed of before, and is led by it into the secret haunts of nature of whose existence even he was previously ignorant.

A complete photographic outfit can be purchased from any reliable dealer for from $10 to $100, and the necessary instruction can be obtained in one lesson when

FRENCH AND AMERICAN ROADS.

There Is a Vast Difference Between Them—Improvements.

In France, where they have the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in the bureau.

This method of building and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the earliest European statesman who clearly saw the great economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all the various parts of the country nearer together, they have made country life less lonesome and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

In America a sentiment was once worked up as to the necessity for good common roads. This was diverted by the birth of the railroad, which has now been developed to a greater extent than elsewhere in the world. But the necessity for good common roads is not a whit less because we have plenty of railroads, and the movement for the betterment of the ordinary country highways is now very much alive in all parts of the country. It was started by the League of American Wheelmen, the bicycle riders, and this association has been very active in its efforts to secure legislation in favor of good roadbuilding. The country people have sometimes misunderstood the efforts of the wheelmen, and have pretended to think that the only persons who would be benefited would be the bicycle riders, whose sport does not seem to the rural mind to cut much of a figure in the economy of the countryside.

Such a contention as this is as wise as it would be to maintain that cellar doors were made for children to slide down and that gates were hung for little girls and boys to swing upon. These sportsmen were selfish, of course, in starting this movement, but if it be kept up until there be something done to make our roads worthy of our country, they will have accomplished so beneficial a work that we will be able to thank them right heartily without looking at all into the motives which first inspired them. The common roads of a country are at once the means and the measure of its civilization, and no American has any right to feel proud when he thinks of the muddy and dusty ways which serve as our interior methods of communication.—John Gilmer Speed in Christian Union.

The Roads of Illinois.

At a convention of the Illinois Permanent Roads association held in Springfield recently, Secretary P. Howard had something to say about the money the state has expended on internal improvements. This included $56,200,000 intended as aids to transportation. "But still," he said, "the shameful fact stares us in the face that there are not 6,000 miles of passable farm roads in the entire state. There are 102 counties in the state, divided into 1,700 townships. There are three highway commissioners at $1.50 per day each to the township, an average of two road supervisors to each township at $1.25 per day, which five annually expend $100 per road district for tools.

"This gives us for the machinery of the law alone the astonishing figures of $850,000 per annum. Now, mind you, at the lowest average, each of these 1,700 townships expends $1,000 per annum for tools, roads and bridges. So here we have a law under which $1,700,000 is annually dumped into the capacious maw of our rich, fertile, fructifying mud; a law which costs nearly one-half as much to enforce it as the original sum appropriated, and still there are now 6,000 miles of permanent roads in the state outside of what few miles have been built by cities.

"Now multiply this $2,550,000 by the number of years the agricultural, business and professional interests of the state have endured this law, and you will agree with me that during the past fifteen years the taxpayers of the state have been robbed of money enough to have built them a first class stone, gravel or macadam road—east and west, north and south—through every township in the state."

How Good Roads Would Save.

The draft on a good gravel road, according to Professor Sanborn, compared with even a good dry dirt road, showed a difference of over 4,000 pounds load for the same force, or 119 per cent. more of net load could be carried on the gravel road than on the dirt road, while the draft was lessened more than one-half. If this difference between a good gravel road and a good dry road is so great, how great should be the difference between a good road and one of mud, on which the wagon wheels sink nearly to the hubs, bringing up great loads of sticky mud at every revolution, the reader can estimate for himself, as it is only a matter of observation and comparison. Nor is this all. In addition to producing the power, the horse raises a large share of mud with his feet and must use extra exertion to propel his body, even without a load.

People Who Need Good Roads.

Railroads need better carriage roads for feeders; farmers need them for access to the railroads and to the cities; manufacturers need them for access to less populous areas and for lower rents and for less cost of portage and transportation; merchants need them as an element in the cheapening of their wares; the people need them for the education

BALMY SPRING.

Get my chest protector out, my velvet earmuffs too,
My thick chinchilla ulster, my porous plaster true;
Give me a quinine capsule, my drooping heart to cheer,
And don't forget my rubber boots, for balmy spring is here.

See the undertaker and obtain a special rate,
Ask the railroad agent if he'll let me go as freight;
Buy a rosewood casket and have the purse near,
For I must walk abroad today—and balmy spring is here.

Then go to the marble yard and choose a handsome stone,
Hire an elecutionist to teach you how to moan,
Have six horses to the hearse, ten coaches in the rear,
For I must go down town today—and balmy spring is here.

Lay me on a sunny slope, where birds sing in the trees;
Don't put shells around my grave, they're out of the proper cheese;
Give my fond farewell to all my friends and comrades dear,
And tell them to remain indoors when balmy spring is here.

—New York Evening Sun.

His Great Desire.

The young son of a prominent actor got into some mischief the other day which drew upon him the severe reprimand, both theoretical and applied, of his parents. When a visitor called late in the afternoon the boy was still writing over his punishment.

"And what are you going to be when you grow up, my little man?" asked the guest, noticing the child's gloom and wishing to coax him into good humor. "I suppose you mean to be a famous actor like your papa?"

"Naw, I don't," said the little fellow sullenly.

"A manager, then?"

"Naw, nor a manager neither."

"Well, what will you be," continued the visitor smilingly, "a merchant or a banker?"

"Naw," said the boy angrily, "if you wan't to know what I'll be when I grow up. Well, I mean to be a norphan."—New York Press.

Bogus.

Several prominent literary men of Paris recently conceived the idea of making investigations among the beggars on the boulevards by disguising themselves as members of the begging fraternity and soliciting alms. They succeeded beyond their utmost expectations, both in discovering frauds in cases of counterfeit cripples and blind men, and by the liberal fees which they themselves received.

A good story is told of a number of these bogus beggars calling upon the Duc d'Aumale, with appeals for relief, to each of whom the duke gave five francs. At last, however, a genuine beggar appeared, to whom the duke said: "I have relieved about twenty mendicants' letters to-day, and I recognized them all in spite of their rags; but I don't know you; you must be a bogus literary man. Get out!"—Argonaut.

Expert Knowledge.

She—I suppose the burning of Mr. Van Wiggins' picture gallery is an irreparable loss.

He—Almost. Nothing can be replaced except the old family portraits.—Life.

An Abused Wife.

Married Daughter—Oh, dear, such a time as I do have with that husband of mine! I don't have a minute's peace when he's in the house. He is always calling me to help do something or other.

Mother—What does he want now?

Daughter—He wants me to trim a way up stairs just to thread a needle for him, so he can mend his clothes.—New York Weekly.

A Matter of Wages.

"I observe, James," said the Boston employer, "that you say 'eether' and 'neether.' Are you not aware that such is not our pronunciation of those words?"

"It doesn't seem to me," replied the boy from New York despondently, "that you ought to expect me to say 'eyether' and 'nyther' on a salary of sixteen dollars a month."—Chicago Tribune.

Handicapped.

Father—How can you expect to marry this young man when he has done nothing so far to show that he can support you?

Daughter—But you must remember, father, that he has been employed the best part of his life in learning to tie his own neckties.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Remarkable Shot.

Head Gamekeeper—Killed three hares today with one ball.

Gent—Impossible!

Gamekeeper—The honest truth. Shot the first one through the head, the second died through fright and the third went and drowned itself in a fit of despair.—Fisimatenten.

Sounds So.

Mr. Subury—I wish you would send me a pair of Cochin China fowls.

Dealer—Yes, sir. I'll send them to-morrow morning, sir.

Little Miss Suburb—Papa, are they the kind that lay the China eggs?—Good News.

A Good Reason.