THE SOURING OF SALAD.

to Prepare It So This Will Not Soon Occur - Hints for the Novice.

A novice in cooking would consider "souring of salad" a misnomer, but at is a thing easily accomplished, even ben the salad is as fresh and sound as the possible to have it. The foolish old amish philosopher whose much vauntaddrections for a perfect salad are to held up in a familiar proverb would prestainly have sourcd his salad. "A appendthrift in vinegar" would spoil any as certainly as would "a miser in There need be no miserly use of al if the oil is sound and sweet. The best French dressing for a salad calls For three times as much oil as vinegar. The secret of success in salad lies in carefully measuring and as carefully aring the salad; the dressing should a perfect cream and cling to the the of the bowl, as it does if the leaves me not properly drained, or if there is much vinegar, or if the vinegar is aded before the oil. Careful salad makers season the oil they use. This is ast strictly necessary, as experts can redge on the leaves just the proper mount of seasoning the moment after wring over the oil, and by dextrously saing the leaves mix the seasoning of and pepper in the oil that should Thoroughly coat them. A novice in alad making should mix in every salad a spoonful of oil, a half saltspoonful of hite pepper. It takes about three spoonfuls of oil for two heads of lettace, or a quart of any other green kaves. A saladspoon is larger than a tablespoon. It takes five scant tablemonfuls to equal three saladspoonfuls. After the oil and seasoning have been heroughly and evenly mixed, so that at the bowl, the vinegar can be added. minkle it in, and toss so as to have it absorbed by the oil, which coats the About two-thirds of a saladspeconful of vinegar is the proper

the if more is used to make proper dress-The surplus vinegar used, instead at uniting with the oil on the leaves, wall fall to the bottom of the bowl, and give the salad a crude, sour taste, difseent from the smooth, perfect flavor a perfect salad. It is positively necesmy to have a good vinegar. The best winegar the writer has ever used was ande of the juice of grapes prepared in winegar in the same way the juice of apis made into cider vinegar. The best salad vinegar is flavored with tarmgon. This may be done by leaving a manch of tarragon leaves in a quart botsie of vinegar for two or three weeks, and then straining the vinegar into anwher bottle. Tarragon vinegar may be best imported vinegar of this kind is exmaive. There are other flavored vinethose flavored with chives, or eschalots, or burnet are the best for salads, but none are so generally used s tarragon vinegar. Burnet is an herb, with a small, pretty fern leaf, having the flavor of cucumber, which it imparts to the vinegar or salad in which it is used. This herb is found growing wild in some parts of the country, Cough it is not so often used here as it is in France and on the continent, and it is rarely seen in our markets, though tarragon is now a common herb. The Sew French flealers in green herbs in Wew York markets sell burnet under its French name, pimprenelle.—N. Y. Trib-

mount. If the vinegar is not acid

mough it will require more to give the

roper flavor, but it is almost impossi-

A QUINCE CAKE.

Y**

When Property Made Is a Delicious Addition to Dinner or Tea Dessert.

This cake is one of that species which may be served as appropriately at dineer for dessert as at the tea table on the cake plate. First make an inexpensive sponge cake. Stir up three gs with a patent beater until they are ery light. Beat the whites and yolks sugether. Add a cup and a half of powplered sugar to the eggs, and beat them again until they are foamy. Put two capfuls of pastry flour in the sieve with teaspoonful of cream of turtar and malf a teaspoonful of soda. Sift the Sour twice through the sieve. Stir a Sealf cupful of cold water on the eggs pand sugar and beat the mass with the beater. Add the flour and baking powder, and stir it in quickly. Spread the cake in two even layers each about haif an inch thick, and bake it slowly, so as to keep it tender and moist until it is

Spread each of the cakes with quince belly and cover over with a thick laver whipped cream stiffened by adding small tablespoonful of gelatine. The relatine is melted by souking it in a tablespoonful of cold water for two hours, when it should be melted in a Exblespoonful of boiling water in which n tablespoonful of hot melted quinco welly has been sticred. Strain the gelafine mixture into the whipped cream pand whip it in. When this cream is ispread on one cake set it aside and spread on the other cake a meringue beade of the two whites of eggs, two heaping tablesponuluis of powdered segar and a tablespoonful of lemon price or quince jelly if it can be obfained. Dredge powdered augar thicky over meriogue and bake it in a very slow oven for about ten minutes, when ist should be firm, but not colored. The edges of the cake should be covered with the meringue so the cake will not become dry in the oven. When the meringue is cold pile the cake covered by it on the other covered by the whipped cream and serve it on a crystal miatter,-N. Y. Tribune.

The kissing bug has come and gone, Bet the humbug is ever with us .- Chieago Daily News.

THE BREAD WE EAT.

Bread from Whole Meal Thought to Be More Nourishing Than That from White.

It is commonly supposed that wholemeal bread is more nourishing than ordinary white bread because it contains a higher proportion of nitrogenous and mineral substances. But, as we have frequently pointed out, the nitrogenous value of a given food is not necessarily indicated by an empirical chemical analysis. Not all nitrogenous substances are feeding stuffs, and further, it does not follow that the quantity of food partaken of is the quantity of food assimilated. In other words, eating is not necessarily feeding. There are many substances containing a very high proportion of nitrogen which are valueless as food stuffs, and on the contrary there are many edible materials which contain a comparatively small proportion of nitrogenous substances, which, however, are completely available for nourishing the organism. We now know that it is not enough for chemical analysis to record merely the proportion of nitrogenous substances; the nature of these substances must be declared, without which the food value of a given substance cannot be estimated.

It was formerly assumed that wholemeal bread contained more nitrogen than white bread, but in the light of recent analysis this is not true. Whether or not, however, wholemeal bread is superior as regards its nitrogenous contents, it is certainly inferior as regards its digestibility. This may be attributed in a large measure to the fact that wholemeal bread contains comparatively large, indigestible and irritating articles of husk. There seems, however, no reason for doubting that wholemeal bread would be much more digestible if the branny particles were finely comminuted. In several patent breads the germ of the wheat is retained, which adds considerable to the nitrogenous value of the bread. But the germ of wheat tends to excite fermentative changes in the "sponge" and produce an unpalatable loaf. Several processes, however, have been devised which avert the possibility of this undesirable ef-

We do not believe that with the improvements in machinery generally the dietetic value of bread has pari passu increased. We still hold that a more nourishing article, as it is certainly more palatable, is the old-fashioned farmhouse loaf, which presents a gold wheaten color rather than the blanched appearance which seems to be looked upon as a guarantee of quality in the modern white loaf. Our own laboratory experience, at any rate, shows that probably on account of the increased employment of roller-milling processes the important mineral constituents of white bread have very materially diminished. When it is considered that these constituents play a not unimportant part in supplying the boneforming factors of the organism this fact assumes a serious importance and may even throw light upon the prevalence of dental decay. On the other hand, wholemeal bread and germ bread contain an enhanced proportion of mineral salts, such as the phosphates of lime and potash, which are necessary in the building up of the entire human frame.-London Lancet.

ALL IN THE CEMETERY.

Clever Device of a Chicago Woman to Secure a Flat Where Children Are Burred.

Out at the Queen Anne flats there is an ironclad rule that no family with children shall be permitted to take a lease of an apartment. This rule and the situation of the building militate against the filling of the flats, but the agent succeeded in making a fair showing, none the less. One day while wondering if he would receive any more applications before the rush season was ended a large, portly and red-faced woman dressed in black entered the of-

She wanted a flat and had inspected the premises. She fancied the third of a certain row and was willing to make an advance right then. The terms were agreed upon and the papers drawn up, when the agent said: "We cannot permit any children in

those flats. Have you any?" The woman sobbed aloud. She coyly

admitted to having had seven, but said between her gasps: "They are all now in the cemetery, sir."

The agent was sympathetic and consoling. The papers were signed, the keys delivered and the new tenant departed wiping her eyes, while her shoulders heaved with woe. The next time the agent went there for rent he was met by a bunch of children who clambered the stairs with him and seemed very much at home. He went to the flat on the third floor and was admitted.

"Are these your children, ma'am?" he asked of the portly tenant.

"Seven are, sir," was the reply. "But you told me all of yours were

dead." "Indeed I did not, sir. What I said was that they were in the cemetery, and they were. Their father was out of a job and he took them out to the cometery on a picnic."-Chicago Chronicle.

Sports A Nursery Hint.

Whooping-cough, when once the acute stage has passed, can often be relieved by very simple means. The paroxysms of coughing are then chiefly nervous in character, and can often, like other nervous spasms, be relieved by anything which distracts the child's attention. One of the best ways of accomplishing this is to hold a bottle of ordinary smelling salts under the child's nose, not auddenly, so as to cause fright. but quietly, with the assurance that it will help the cough.-Youth's CompanHUMOROUS.

"Have you any Dewey colors?" she asked in the dry goods store. "I don't know what you mean," said the attendant. "Why, colors that won't run." -Yonkers Statesman.

The Baby-"Goo, goo, oo, oo!" Mother "Just hear that child talk. What must people think of him?" Father (very modestly)-"Perhaps he seems pedantic to others."--Detroit Journal.

Only One Fault .- "There's only one fault to be found with your comedy work, old man," said the dramatic critic. "What's that?" asked the aspiring young actor. "It's tragic."-Chicago

Evening Post. He-What allowance do you think your father ought to make us when we are married?" She-"Well, if he makes allowance for your faults, I think he will be doing all that can be expected of him."-Harlem Life.

"Mrs. Vanderslice won a lot of money on the yacht race." "Surely you don't mean to intimate that she would bet on a thing of that kind." "No, her husband owns a half interest in a New York excursion boat."-Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Bragg-"I got a wireless message from San Francisco this morning." Mr. Wise—"But I didn't know Marconi's system would carry so far." Mr. Bragg -"Marconi didn't have anything to do with it. It came by mail."-Baltimore American.

Objected to the "Coon" Song.-"Whut's dat you wah singin'?" asked the old man. "Dat's de lates' coon song," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "Well, you oughter go on bout you work, 'stid o' makin' yohself laughable tryin' to imitate white folks' ways."-Washington Star.

A Notable Difference.-"A yacht is different from a bicycle." said Mr. Penn. "Yes; it is also different from a mule and a ball of popcorn," replied Mr. Pitt, sareastically; "but what difference had you in mind?" "It can stand on a tack without puncturing its tire." - Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

OVEREXERCISE.

One of the Cases Where It Is Possible to Get Too Much of a Good Thing.

A warning against the lasting injury

often caused by overexercise has been published by a medical journal. Trainers of athletes find that not the least uncommon effect of overexertion is interference with digestion. While moderate exercise tends to produce appetite, a long and exhausting exertion may destroy it, and even produce actual sickness, as many mountain climbers have experienced. In many large-framed, muscular men of apparently very powerful physique the digestion is so easily upset by muscular exercise that, although they may be giants for a transient effort, anything like sustained exertion disturbs their digestion and cuts at the very root of their nutrition. In many cases, however, the limit to exercise lies in diminished exerction. Unless the exerctory organs are kept in good working order the tissues become crowded with products which cannot be got rid of, the senses become dimmed and effort becomes a mere automatism, in consequence of a self-poisoning by the produets of muscular waste. Interference with digestion so lowers nutrition, while accumulation of waste products so poisons the system that in either case further exertion becomes impossible-the very will to make it passes away. But the risk of straining the heart by overexercise is of even graver character. Every muscular effort not only demands a flow of blood from the heart, but drives more blood toward it. So long as the heart can pass this forward all is well, but when it fails not only is the blood vitiated, but the heart itself sustains serious damage. If when the heart is overtaxed it simply shirked its work the enfeebled circulation would soon put a stop to further exertion. But the more it is taxed the harder it strains to meet the demand on its powers, and it may thus enable an athlete to struggle on to win his race. But the strained heart suffers, the stretched muscle does not quite come back, the dilated cavity does not quite close at each contraction, and permanent mischief is set up. Those who have already acquired a tendency to overexercise will do well to remember that if it is the heart that stops it the chances are that it has already gone too far.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How Edison Tested Vibration on Hat. Mr. Edison has always believed in harnessing and utilizing the power of vibration. Not long ago a newspaper man stopped Edison on Broadway and told him he had just been to interview the late Mr. Keely, of Keely motor fame. and when the newspaper man told Edison that Keely's fundamental idea was to utilize vibration, the inventor was all attention at once. "There is something in that," he said. "Why, I have a tuning-fork out at Menlo Park with which I could fear down the whole shep. There is something in it." Then taking from his head his well worn silk hat and standing bareheaded, he said: "Put your hand on the top of this bat and feel the pulse of the traffic of the town-that is vibration." And sure enogh, the top of the hat heat and throbbed just as the pulse of a human being. "All of that wasted power," he added, "ought in some way to be utilized, and some day it will, I think."-Ladies' Home Journal.

Lost His Tools, 52 1 Mumbling Mike-Kind lady, would you please give me some sof vittles? Since I lost my teet I can't git no more work at me trade.

Kind Lady-Why, certainly, you poor man! But what was your trade? Mumbling Mike-Biting holes in porous plasters, mum .- Baltimore AmeriTHE CHILDREN'S LAND.

Is Located in New Mexico and Certainly Is a Most Remarkable Community.

On a tract of land nearly 1,000 acres in extent, and situated about six miles north of Las Cruces and about 50 miles north of El Paso, in New Mexico, is the most remarkable community in the world. Here a fraternity, with a new civilization, a new religion and a Bible of its own, is being reared, with the idea of the perfectability of the human race, which was the dream of its founder. From the raw material of castaway infants and foundlings a new kind of people is intended to result.

The adults composing this community are spiritualists and vegetarians, but the children reared under this strange system are the chief hope of the believers. It is they, and not the grown men and women who live in the Shalam, who are to demonstrate to the world the possibility of a new economic and social fraternity. Through them earth is to be regenerated and man led out of the darkness of the competitive system into one where private property, if not wholly abolished, is made subject to a sort of communism with which writers of the order of Mr. Bellamy have made us familiar.

The founder of this community was Dr. Newbrough, a New York dentist and spiritualist, who died in 1890. He wrote a mammoth work, which is the Bible of the sect, and is called "Oahspe," a word meaning earth, air and sky in a language spoken before the flood. It is said to have been written on the typewriter by Dr. Newbrough, his hands being guided by supernatural beings, and was printed without being read by the doctor. It is certainly a work without counterpart, filled with extraordinary phrases and with more peculiar illustrations, but it is the sacred book of a unique community, which was founded to establish the religion it teaches, and out of the spiritual and economic doctrines set forth therein to found a new race. And the few who constitute the fraternity not only follow its economic doctrines and refrain from considering anything as theirsthey call themselves "Kosmons," which is said to signify in the language of their sacred scriptures non-owners of any and everything; but the children are taught to revere the book as the inspired dogma of their religion.

The community of Shalam is called "the children's land," and a number of buildings have been crected. The children's building, built of brick, is the largest; the fraternum of adobe is another. The walls of the latter are hung with a number of the most extraordinary pictures ever painted, the work

of Dr. Newbrough. The greatest care is exercised in bringing up the children, who, under a special law of New Mexico, are adopted by the "faithists," as the rules of Shalam call themselves, and become thenceforth their children. The younger children are taught by kindergarten methods, and the older ones are instructed in such trades as they show a liking for. At a "suitable age" they are taught spirit communion. There is so much, however, that is reasonable and practical in the tuition and regimen prescribed that one is inclined to overlook the extravagances.-Joseph D. Miller, in Every Month.

OUEER BARGAIN COUNTER.

Where Live Frogs Are Sold by the Dozen to Anglers for Bait.

The most remarkable counter in any department store lately closed its business after a summer of astonishing prosperity. It is located in the sporting goods department of one of the largest of the retail establishments of the city, in the corner devoted to fishing tackle. The stock in trade of this counter is frogs, not dressed ready for the table, but very much alive and kicking, and covered with the slime of their native marshes. The frogs are small, too-just right for bait for the greedy black bass and pickerel of the streams and lakes around Chicago. They are sold to anglers at 25 cents a dozen, and the demand is immense.

On the day before the Fourth of July this counter disposed of 800 dozen live frogs. Three attendants were kept busy all day catching them and handing them out. Many other days showed sales as high as 300 to 500 dozen. With the close of good fishing weather in a week or two the counter will be shut up for the winter.

The frogs are kept in the store in a large wire-netting eage, covering six or eight feet of the counter top. A shallow punful of water and weeds afford them, congenial surroundings, in which they appear to theire. They are fed regular-Ly. At night, the employes of the store say, the frogs hold most musical soirces. Patrons are served their fregs in smail cotton bags, fifed with ticks and squirms. The stock is replexished daily by new frogs, caught in the marshes a few miles from Chicago. The novelty has proved such a success that it will likely be adopted by all of the large retail establishments next summer.-Chicago Tribune.

Confusion of Generalions.

It is not often that a grandmother, a mother and a daughter each bring a male child into the world on the same day, but this has just happened at Galicia, on the estate of Count Potoki. The children are thus great uncle, uncle and nephew, and as they are all of the same nge there will be some confusion in the generations of the family. Emperor Francis Joseph, when he heard of the occurrence, sent a sum of money to be divided among the three children.-London Daily Graphic.

Edition hebdomadaire. \$3.00.

Ups and Downs. The ups and downs in a man's life include his efforts to get his income up to his expenses and his expenses down to his income.-Chicago Daily News.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH

There are 159 schools of science in the world, with 21,193 students.

There are 40,981 Protestant converts in Japan, 24,531 Greek Catholics and 50,-427 Roman Catholics.

Yale has a blind law student. He is Robert G. Dayton, of Bridgeport, who lost his sight in an incident three years ago while he was a student in the Bridgeport high school. His lessons are read to him.

In a church at Birmingham, England, it is the custom to disperse the choir among the congregation, and to arrange as far as possible that the congregation shall be grouped together according to the parts they sing.

In only nine states of the union does the reading of the Bible as a part of school exercises rest on a legal basis, plainly written in the state constitution or in the school law. These states are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi and North and South Dakota.

The Japanese papers give the following statistics of Christian schools in that country: Protestant boarding schools for boys, 15, with 1,529 scholars; for girls, schools, 47, containing 2,527 scholars; Protestant day schools, 105, pupils, 6,031; Protestant Sunday schools, 837, with 20,624 pupils.

Last year the London school board began the experiment of free admission to the evening continuation schools. The result, now officially made known, strikingly confirms the wisdom of the step, for there was a vast increase in schools and scholars, the former numbering 321 and the latter 109,000. In other words, the roll of pupils nearly doubled.

The great leisure for research which is made in German universities can be understood by reading the figures published in Science: Twenty-two per cent. of the professors in the German universities are engaged in lecturing or in laboratory supervision from two to six hours a week, and 51 per-cent. from seven to twelve hours. Of the associate professors 60 per cent. are engaged from two to six hours per week, and of the privat-docents 83 per cent.; only four per cent, of all the privat-docents are engaged in lecture or laboratory supervision more than 12 hours a week.

HE HAD NOT "ZAT HONEUR."

An Extremely Polite Frenchman Cres ates Much Amusement on a Street Car.

The car was crowded with a typical lot of 11 o'clock passengers. It was the one warm evening which the weather man had sandwiched in between bis showers and frosts. It was rather close inside, and the young man, who looked as though he might have been working overtime checking stock at the silk counter, had yawned two or three times and been promptly followed in kind by all the passengers within sight of him. The ventilators were open; so was the rear door, through which the conductor monotonously called the streets. "Congress!"

Among the seven people who climbed aboard at this stop were two men with opera coats and crush hats. They had been making adieus at a carriage door as the car came up. They stepped finside and half unconsciously obeyed the request to "move up front, please. until at Harrison street they found themselves just in front of the stove.

One of them appeared to be a visitor to the city. The younger man, who called him "uncle," was saying some very initiated things about the performance just witnessed, to which the other man responded with a decided Parisian accent. Before many minutes they back secured the attention of almost the entire car and were carnestly discussing the outlook for the coming opera season, commenting upon the Wagnerian virtues of the lamented Klafsky, when a sudden lurch threw the older man violently forward. He preserved his equilibrium and his good nature gracefully, and when the ear stopped at Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street a lady and gentleman alighted from the rear platform, leaving a vacant seat. Observing this, the young man arged his companion to be seated.

"Non, non; I am not weariee," and as he cast a quick glance around to see if any ladies, were standing be added. with an emphasis on "some one:" "Let some one occupy ze plaice."

His manner and speech were so easy and deferential that the eyes of every woman in the car were east admiringly upon him and the men regarded his vicinity with something like coriosity in their faces.

However, the seat was destined to be occupied; and by a personage upon whom no one bad counted. A bulky cotored woman bearing a basket which smelled suggestively of cold victuals had entered from the front platform. where she had evidently been standing at the time the two fares got out at Michigan avenue. She wore immense soft-soled felt shoes and stepped in noiselessly just as the young man asked the elder to be seated. Although the latter had not seen her at all, the dame took his courteous remark to herself as she rolled into the seat and ejacu-

lated: "Lands' sake, honey, but I'se oblerged to yeh! 'It's easy seein' you don't stick no hogs nor weigh in at de stock ya'ds."

At sound of the voice and feelings the nudge the woman gave him the gentleman turned, taking in the situation; at a glance. Doffing his hat very gravely, he replied, in a most polite tone that was evidently sincere:

"Ah, madame—non, I have not sat honeur."-Chicago Chroniele.

Canada's Aren.

Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe; it is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland and is 300,000 square miles larger than the United States .- N. Y. Sun.

WHITE MICE HIS PLAGUE.

The Multiplication of a Pair is Drive ing Their Owner's Father to Insanity.

Two men met on La Saile street. "Hello!" ejaculated one of them, "been ill, Tom?" The other man shook his

"No, not ill; not physically ill, Jack. It's—it's white mice."
"Great heavens!" gasped his friend, "why, I didn't know you ever drank enough for-for that!"

"It wasn't drink, Jack; it wasn't drink. But come with me. Let me tell you all!"

When they were seated at opposite sides of a small table the afflicted man continued:

"Yes, Jack, it's white mice. My boy, Thomas, Jr., got it into his head that he ought to have a pet. He wanted a dog. but the house is small, and the cook is nervous, and so we told him no, not a dog; most anything but a dog, and we. finally compromised on a pair of white mice. I brought them home in a nice. roomy wire eage, and Thomas, Jr., was delighted. That was two months ago." The speaker paused and sighed feel-

"Well, all went finely until about, three weeks afterward. Then, one, morning, the boy came bursting into my room to inform me that the mices had got some lovely little mices.' And so they had; five of them. Luckily, the eage was large enough for the growing family. But-well, in four weeks we had 47 mice, in six weeks 160. We gave up trying to accomodate them all in one cage, and so eigar boxes, work baskets, cracker tins, and even the bathtub were brought into requisition.

"Naturally two or three escaped every day and lived at large, feasting in the pantry at night and begging by our chairs at meal time. They took such a liking to the cook that they got to making her room a sort of meeting place. The result could have been foreseen. My wife has been doing the cooking now for several weeks. I have got so that I shake my boots from force of habit before putting them on. One morning I found two in my shaving mug. And we have them served up to us at table and in the cracker jar, the sugar bowl and the cheese dish."

"But why didn't you get cats?" asked;

his friend. "Cats? Great heavens! We've had! 20 of them. We can't keep them about. They stay three or four days, get so fat that they can't walk and then crawl dejectedly to the door, accompanied by a frisking contingent of white mice. We've tried cats, Jack."

"Well, then, rat poison; have you tried that?"

"Oh, yes; quite early in the game, The mice seemed to thrive on that poison. We tried traps, too; they caught a few: just a drop in the bucket. And all. the time they keep right on increasing. We haven't taken a census for nearly; three weeks now, but a moderate estimate would place the number at about-600. Just now, when I met you, I was on the way to see a man who has ferrets: I shall try to get a few dozen good. healthy ones. If they don't help-What's that?" he shrieked.

"What's what?" asked his friend. "That? Why, just a piece of white pa-

"Oh, I .- I thought-Well, I must get. on. I don't suppose you'd care to buy that house, would you? No? Well, good-by."

And the man afflicted with white mice cropt dejectedly around the corper, looking nervously at every piece, of torn paper that fluttered in the breeze.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

FOND OF AUTOMOBILES.

The French Have Numbers in Use Contrasted with Those of Other Countries.

It would appear from data now in our possession that in Europe there are at present well over 7,000 owners of automobiles. Many of these own more than one vehicle, so that perhaps the number of vehicles could be put at 10,000. Of the 7,000 no fewer than 5,500 are in-France. The general idea has been that in Prance the interest was centered in Paris, but this is erroneous, there being of the 5,400 no fewer than 4,541 seattered all through the departments. For the remainder of Europe the figares are far from complete, but is would appear that there are 268 owners of automobiles in Germany, 90 in Austro-Hungary, 90 in Belgium, 44 in Spain, 304 in Great Britain, 111 in Italy, 68 in Holland, 114 in Switzerland and 35 in Russia, Denmark, Portugal, etc.

As to the investment, if the 10,000 automobiles in Europe be averaged at-\$1,000 apiece they have cost the purchasers \$10,000,000. In this country atthe present time the like investment. averaging the automobiles at \$2,500 apiece would only be \$1,250,000, but the orders and contracts now in hand represent perhaps ten times that amount, while the companies with a nominal paper capital of about \$400,000,000 have announced their intention of building automobiles. The American output the coming year ought to be worth \$10,-600,000, and it will be largely electrical at that.-Electrical World and Engi-

Potentates Who Stay at Home. There are but two European potentates who manage to get along without : change of residence or outings of any description. These are the pope of Rome and the sultan of Turkey. The sultan has never left Constantinople since he ascended the throne under such tragic circumstances, 20 years ago. And his holiness has remained within the precincts of the vatican since the triple tiara was placed upon his head in 1878. -Chicago Times-Herald.

Taking Advice.

When a man does take your advice be acts as though he had done you a great favor.--Chicago Daily News.

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