Brooklent Rossevelt Incists That Buplayer of White House Shall Be on Time.

Punctuality will be the order of the day at the white house hereafter, and In quite certain the employes there will not keep the president waiting In the future. President Roosevelt will not tolerate delays in matters in which he is interested, and he besumme nomewhat impatient the other inflernoon after waiting fully half an hour for his carriage, which did not

Tiring of the delay, the president harried downstairs, through the Tif-Many doors, to the portico and demanded that his carriage should be an hand promptly. He entered the amodest government equippage used by Scoretary Cortelyou and drove

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburba, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk. The president was clad in a Norfolk jacket, buttoned to the chin, a pair of cordmroy knickerbockers, yellow leather loggings, and a rough rider hat, turned up in front, in the most charactoristic way. The president looked every inch the rough rider and the personification of the famous car-

The crisp fall days have caused the president to abandon horseback riding as a regular thing, and he varies the recreation by a drive or a crosscountry walk. On these walks, which sure several miles in length and at a Brink gait, the president is always companied by one of his friends, who enjoys the outing as much as does the president.

When the president goes walking, In the suburbs he attires himself in The proper costume, drives out beyand the city limits, leaves his carringe, and, after enjoying the exercine, which he needs, he returns to his carriage, which is in waiting, and drives to the white house.

#### FOUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Bu Many Respects It is the Mout Remarkable in the Mistery of the Country.

The internal commerce of the United States during the first three quarters of the commercial year is im many respects the most remarkmble in the history of the country's internal trade, while in some features there is a decline from the high tide of activity for the corresponding period of a year or two ago. The monthly summery of the treasvary bureau of statistics reports that the trunk-line movement of flour trom Chicago points during four weeks of September reached an averange of \$0,843 barrels. For the first time in the year one week's grain amovement fell below 1,000,000 bushmals. The provision trade shows the highest weekly average of the year,

Theing 31,196 tons per week.
At the five chief live stock markets in the west the receipts for nine mouths ending September, 30, were 5.236,356 cattle, 13,413,669 hogs, and 3,331,155 sheep, aggregating 23,981,180 head of these three kinds, compared with 22,239,971 head for the like pewiod of 1900.

Chicago received 213,118 cars of the we kinds of stock, compared with 2000,493 cars for the first nine months of 1900. Kansas City's arrivals of "both cattle and hogs were larger than for the previous year to September 38. Omaha's packing industries con-Sammed 2,681,431 head of cattle, hogs and sheep, against 2,590,662 head last year to September 30. The corresponding figures for St. Joseph are 2.629,406 head and 1,580,891. Nine months' receipts at St. Louis in 1901 were 2,903,045 and 2,019,652 head for **190**0.

# DENIES NEGRO IS HUMAN.

Manager of Bible House in St. Louis Mecapea Jury Duty on Mont Umusual-Ground.

In Judge Douglas' division of the circourt the other day Robert S. Mc-Callen, manager of the American book and Bible house, 211 North Seventh street, St. Louis, made the statement when examined as to his qualifications to serve on a jury in a case where a megro woman is suing the Suburban mailway for \$5,000 damages:

"I do not believe a negro is human. I do not think he has the same rights sas a white man, and I frankly state that if I went on this jury I would do so with a violent prejudice against the minintiff because she is black, and aherefore, according to my notion, not emtitled to the same privileges and imgamunities that a human being is."

McCallen was excused from jury

Kite for Life-Saving Line. Capt. Brossard de Gorbigny, of the French naval reserve, has just inventsed a kite to replace the rocket apmaratus for establishing communica**tion between wrecked vessels and the**. shore. The kite is collapsible and can be flown in the roughest weather. An ingenious arrangement renders it possible to deflect it 45 degrees from the direction of the wind. Once over the spot where the cord is to be adropped an appliance, consisting of a sharp-edged ring, is sent along the Mite string and cuts the attachment, "thus causing the cord to fall.

Would Marry Sautos-Dumont. Among the results of M. Santos-Du-"mont's feats are many offers of marmiage. Two very eligible Frenchwommen have offered their hands and Mourts on the condition that he give has ballooning. An American girl makes an offer also, but says he may 

#### TRADE OF NATIONS.

Comparative Statement Which Is Full of Suggestive Interest.

Tables Showing the Experts and Imports of Thirty of Leading Countries of the World - United States in the Lond.

An accurate measurement of the commerce of the principal countries of the world at the present time is afforded by some figures published by the treasury bureau of statistics in the September number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. The statement is in the form of a table showing the commerce of 30 leading countries of the world during such part of the fiscal year of each of the countries as is available from their latest official reports. Owing to the fact that the fiscal years of the countries differ in their dates of termination, the statement is in some cases for a six months' period, in other cases for eight, and in other cases for 11 or 13 months. In order to furnish a basis for comparison of the volume of the commerce of the various countries the bureau of statistics gives the average monthly import and export during the part of the facal year covered in the statement for each of the 30

countries in question. The table which follows shows the average monthly imports and exports of the ten countries in which the exports exceed the imports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

Average	per month d	uring 1961—
Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	871, \$36, 923	\$112,364,864
India, British	21,308,811	\$1,565,179
Austria-Hungary	25,406,206	20,211,205
Russia, European	22.818.000	27, 272,000
Argentine	2.104.367	15.735.700
Brasti		15.651.841
Mexico		6,220,474
Chill		S. 100, 104
Roumania		4.506.340
Uruguey		12214
	A	-

The following table shows the average monthly imports and exports of the 20 countries in which the imports exceed the exports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

Average per month during livi-		
Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	2307 RML 450	\$1 12,305,005
Germany		\$7,831,838
Tel mary	77.555.666	4.54.00
France		
Netherlands	6,922,643	. 56,790,923
Belgium	<b>34,365</b> ,000	28,021.000
Italy	29,671,765	21,797,747
Switzerland	16.744.225	12,127,190
Canada	16.041.265	12.760.063
Spain	14,470,852	20,025,808
Tamon	11.254.785	9.507.743
Japan		
China	12,446,162	9.563.066
Turkey	7,832,600	<b>6,005,000</b>
Beypt	6.736.278	<b>5.701.035</b>
Denmark	2.208.0EL	5.226,500
Cube	6,651,713	-6.554,530
Cape of Good Hope	7.401.100	105.56
Marrier .		
Norway	6,941,944	3,540,735
Portugal	5,715,463	3,436,964
Philippine Islands	2,516,539	1,908,617
Greece	2.017.202	. 1.070,736

### FUTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

At Anniversary Dinner of Club at London Declared That Machine Has Come to Stay.

At the anniversary dinner of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, to commemmorate the completion of the fifth year since the light locomotives on highways act of 1896 came into operation, just held at the Hotel Metropole, some interesting speeches were delivered on automobiling in England, the difficulties attending it, and what ought to be done to render it more popular, says the New York Herald's London representative. Mr. Roger W. Wallace, chairman of the Automobile club, presided. Sir Francis Jeune, proposing "His majesty's government," said he could not forget that one at least of his majesty's ministers, Mr. Arthur Balfour, had manifested a hearty interest in automobiles and automobilists.

Mr. Chapin proposed the success of the Automobile club and its affiliated clubs. He said the subject of automobilism was daily becoming of more importance and interest to the public. Automobiles had come to stay, in his opinion, rightly, for undoubtedly they had many compensating uses and advantages which might become of real importance in relation to other present dry questions.

# To Beautify Washington.

Senator McMillan is much interested in the work of the board that was appointed last spring to outline a plan for beautifying the city of Washington by bringing into one comprehensive chain all the parks of the city, reclaiming the Anacostia flats along the eastern branch of the Potomac, and connecting all the parks with a system of boulevards. The commissioners visited Europe during the summer and are now putting the finishing touches upon a report to be submitted to congress in December. The plans of congress with regard to this park system will be enlarged, as well as simplified, by the fact that the recent consolidation of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railway companies will make it possible to remove all the railroad tracks and bridges that now cross the mall, leaving a clean sweep of driveway and park from the capitol to the white house.

Versatile English Nobleman. The earl of Crewe is perhaps the most versatile of English noblemen. He is noted as a writer of verse, as a bibiliophile, and as an art connoisseur and critic. He has also held several government positions, and from 1892 to 1895 was lord lieutenant of Ire-

One Man's Salary, Poor Schwab. It has leaked out that he gets only \$225,000 a year for being president of the steel trust. The neighbors must wonder, says the Chicago Record-Herald, how his wife can afford to have so many new things.

#### MEW ROUTE TO LONDON.

Found That Mails Can Be Carried Quicker Aeress America Than Via Jues Canal.

According to officials of the New York Central railroad the British government has decided to send Australian mails for London by way of San Francisco and New York instead of as formerly by way of the Sues canal. It has been demonstrated that the Pacific and American route is slightly over three days faster than the old route from Sydney to London, by way of Colombo, Aden, Brindisi and London.

"We have heard the good news from the San Francisco officers of the Oceanie Steamship company," said an official of the New York Central railroad. "Shipments of Australian mails will leave New York for London every third week. It is our hope that the Australians will travel to their mother country by this route. We hope, too, that a large freight traffic will be attracted this way.

"The new steamer Ventura, of the Oceanic Steamship company, has brought about this innovation. The Venture is a fast boat. It is one of three sister ships built by the Cramps at Philadelphia. The line from Sydney to San Francisco is an American one, so that the voyage from New York to London is the only English portion of the trip."

#### COMES TO POVERTY.

Relative of George Washington Found to Be an Inmate of the Almahouse.

Alice Washington Fairchild, who is 65 years old, and a third cousin, once removed, of George Washington, appeared the other day as a pauper before Superintendent George Blair, of the outdoor poor department of the department of public charities and was sent to the almshouse. Mrs. Fairchild. has occasioned much anxiety and disappointment to many persons who became interested in her because of her lineage and her poverty. These persons declare she has been a tramp for the last 22 years and that she is incorrigible and irreclaimable.

There is no doubt that her father was Lawrence Washington, who inherited the Mount Vernon property, and who was the great-great-grandson of Gen. Washington's half brother, John Augustine Washington.

Mrs. Fairchild has often been before the public as the subject of articles, and for a time her claims to distinction on account of being a Washington were doubted.

Mrs. Walter Leater Carr, of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, verified Mrs. l'airchild's statements by the Washington book and had her fully identified.

#### WINTER BALLOONING.

M. Santos-Dumont Plans to Carry On His Experiments Near the City of Menaco.

M. Santos-Dumont is bringing to a close negotiations with the prince of Monaco's engineers for the construction of an aerodrome below the city of Monaco on ground bordering on the boulevard de La Condamine. says the Monte Carlo correspondent of the New York Herald. It will be 51 meters long. 10 meters wide, and 15 meters high. It will shelter the Santos-Dumont No. 7, measuring 49 meters in length, and 7 meters in diameter, and of which the capacity will be 1,200 cubic meters. When the airship leaves the shed it will pass over the Bay of Monaco, where it will be put through evolutions daily during the months of January and February. The superficial area of the bay is about 300,000 square meters. Whenever the weather permits the seronauts will leave the bay and carry their experiments out over the Mediterranean.

Finally, near the end of February. M. Santos-Dumont will attempt an aeriai passage from Monaco to Calvi, Corsica, a distance of about 200 kilometers, which he hopes to be able to accomplish in four hours.

# Plan Cars for Women Only.

A vigorous correspondence has been proceeding in the London press lately on the comparative politeness of different races toward their women, in which it is alleged that the treatment of women in America by men in the street cars came in for rough criticism, and it is claimed that, as a whole, chivalry toward the weaker sex is more general in England than anywhere else. A curious commentary on this comes this week in the shape of an appeal to the county council to establish a system of street cars especially for women, as in the busy time of the day women have no chance of getting a place in the council's cars.

Roosevelt Officer of Bible Society, President Roosevelt has been elected first vice president of the Long Island Bible society. At a meeting of the executive committee of the society it was said that the address by Mr. Roosevelt at the meeting of the society last June at Oyster Bay had been printed in a leaflet and had a very large circulation. It has been translated into several languages, and has been circulated in Mexico and the Argentine Republic. It was because of his services to the society in making the address. that Mr. Roosevelt was given the office.

Good Town to Sleep In. It is said that large numbers of business men have their offices in New York and their homes in Philadelphia, making the round trip every day. Well, says the Chicago Record-Herald, Philadelphia ought to be a pretty good

# RISE OF CHEMISTRY.

Its Devotees in Public Life ... A Glance at the Future.

The Advancement of Chemical Science Will Make the Fields More Productive and Help the Producers in Many Ways,

Prof. H. W. Wiley, United States department of agriculture, to the American Chemical society, in a recent pa-

There is one point, however, in which it seems to me we are much at fault, and that is in the fact that the chemists of this country seem to have taken but little interest in the science of civios. We are too prone to regard politics as a profession beneath the dignity of a scientific man, and yet we must admit that the organization of the body politic for the public good is the highest work to which a man can devote himself. In other words, real politics is the most useful and most honorable of professions. The trouble here in this country is that politics becomes too much of a profession. In other words, it becomes a source of revenue or of sole revenue. How much better it would be if men who have reached success and competence in other professions, without abandoning these in their maturer years, would devote a portion of their time to the public good. In Europe this is commonly the case, and we are all familiar with the names of eminent scientific men who have become celebrated also as leaders in political life. In Germany, we recall the name of Virchow, who, for more than 30 years, has been a member of the national legislature, and of Mommess, the great historian, who has taken an active part in politics. In Italy, one of the honorary members of our society, Cannizaro, is a senator and vice president of that body. In France Berthelot is a life senator and has been minister of foreign affairs. In England. Roscoe has been a member of parliament and Faraday and Humphry Davy and other scientific men were active in public affairs. In our country, I believe, only one member of the Chemical society has ever become a member of the national legislature. and this was due to a fortuitous combination of most facompatible elements, namely, a union of democracy

"I think we should all strive to discourage this sentiment, which is so prevalent, that politics is a dirty pool and that men of science should keep out of it. When you have reached competence and distinction in your profession what better service to which to apply your leisure hours than the study of the public weal? There are so many ways in which science can be utilized in political and civil affairs. The conservation of the public health, the prevention of epidemics and contagious diseases, the control of the water supply of cities, the disposal of the refuse of cities, the study of dangerous and fraudulent counterfeits of foods, are all matters affecting directly the public health and the public welfare. To become interested in these matters would be to more actively participate in public affairs, and it seems to me it is an ambition which every scientific man might well entertain, not only to become eminent in his profession, but also to devote a portion of his more mature life to the study of the public welfare and the active participation in those political relations of life which will enable him to become more useful to humanity. . . .

and prohibition.

"The average yield of wheat in the United States will be nearly 25 bushels per acre, and the average yield of other field crops be proportionately greater than now.

"Diversified manufacturing industries will flourish in every part of the country, thus distributing population and encouraging agriculture. The product of a day's labor will be double that of to-day, thanks to new processes, improved machinery and greater skill. The condition of the artisan and the laborer will be greatly ameliorated, and the principles of the trust, which now help chiefly the capitalist, will be extended to include the working man as well. The laborer will not only have a larger daily wage, but will also share in the legitimate profits

of the business. "The advancement of chemical solence will not only make the fields more productive and more easily tilled, but will also teach how their products can be more economically and easily consumed. Good roads will lead everywhere, and the horse be relegated to the museum and the stable of the sportsman. New sources of energy will take the place of coal and gas, and this energy will come from the winds and the rains. The sun directly and indirectly will monopolize the power of the country, working through evaporation and precipitation and by means of electricity or some more useful force.

"By a general comprehension of the principles of nutrition, food will be more wholesome and more potent. The general acceptance of the principles of hygiene will make the average life of man longer and his usefulness more fruitful. Man will not only live longer, but he will be happier and practically free from the threats of ensymic, contagious and epidemic diseases."

Small Pay, Big Name. Some one digging in the old records of Michigan has discovered that John Montieth, the first president of Ann Arbor university, was paid a salary of \$87.50 a year. The institution was then known by the overwhelming name of "The Catholepistemiad." This was when the territory of Michigan had a population of 7,000.

#### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Several Japanese women barbers are employed in Honolulu. There is four times as much nourishment in rice as in an equal weight of potators.

Though life in a zoological garden

must lower the vitality of animals, the London soo has harbored polar bears. eranes, pelicans and a condor for periods varying from 30 to 40 years. M. Aubert, a French inventor, has produced a successful apparatus for exploding dynamite with safety in coal mines where gas is present in dangerour volume, without the use of electricity, the installation of which is always costly and subject to disarrange-

Burled foreste found in Alaska in localities where no trees exist now have revived a discussion of the theory that the arctic region once possessed a tropical or semitropical climate. A few years ago a New England profemor wrote a book hased on the idea that as the earth first cooled at the poles they were the original scene of vegetation and human life, and that mankind gradually moved southward during the prehistoric period.

The dragon-fly is the natural enemy of the mosquito. The department of agriculture has discovered that the English sparrow, among its other offensive traits, is fond of young dragonflies, called "nymphs." When these emerge from the water and come out with wings, the sparrows catch them. by the thousand and destroy them. This, it is believed, results in a greator prevalence of mosquitoes, which earry malaria and so inflict great in-

jury. A chesp and rapid method for concentrating the enormous quantities of blood collecting in abattoirs is described by its inventor in the Technische Rundschau. The blood is injected in a finely pulverized state into on oven-shaped chamber, open at the top, and brought into contact with a current of hot air ascending from below. All the water is evaporated in the manner, and the blood powder is carried to the receiving chamber. According to the inventor, the powder thus obtained is tasteless and contains 74.8 per cent. of digestible albumen.

#### LOST KENTUCKY SUPREMACY.

Fields in Which the Blue Grass State Mas Been Beaten by Ita Competitors.

During the many years in which Kentucky, traditionally the Dark and Bloody Ground, gave democratic majorities without flinching or wavering, it enjoyed unchallenged distinction as the chief among American states in the product of good whisky, fast horses, fine hemp and tobacco, and as containing the largest cave in the United States and the largest number of distilleries, says the New York

With the changes which have come about in Kentucky many of its former distinctions have been ruthlessly swept away. From Manila comes, under the protection of the American flag, a grade of hemp far superior in quality to any produced in Kentucky; from Cuba comes the finest tobacco; Illinois is now first among the states in the product of whisky and in the number of distilleries; Virginia has the largest cave and New York has become in recent years the chief headquarters for fine borses, as the racing interests of the country in trotting as well as running have gravitated to the racing stables here.

According to the last internal revenue report, Pennsylvania stood last. year at the head of the states in cigarmaking and New York in cigarette making, Missouri exceeding Kentucky in the amount of tobacco produced. In respect to the receipts from whisky taxes, Kentucky has now third place, and to the federal revenue from this source last year it contributed only 16 per cent., Illinois contributing 34 and Indiana 18.

Kentucky's supremacy as a state giving at every election democratic majorities has long since passed, but in one particular the Blue Grass state holds its own. There are, in the estimation of the people of Kentucky, no prettier women anywhere in the United States than those who hail from the Blue Grass country.

# HIS FIRST VENTURE.

A Wealthy Capitalist Whose First Business Doal Was in

An American capitalist, who has made a fortune running far into the millions, likes to tell a story of his first business venture, and how he saddened the local grocer. At this time he was fond of frequenting a public salesroom near his home, where all sorts of bargains were offered.

One day I noticed several boxes of soap of a certain brand which I had often been sent to buy at the corner grocery. I thought to myself: "That will go cheap," so I ran to the grocery and received a promise from the man in charge to buy as much of the soap at a certain figure as I could furnish. Of course he never suspected that I could furnish any of it.

I returned to the salesroom, and when the soap was put up I bid it in, and it was knocked down to me. My name was demanded, and when I gave it, in a shrill voice, everybody laughed, for I was then only 11 years of age.

Amused as they were at the sale, the bystanders were amazed when I bid in the whole lot of 22 hoxes. I hadthem earried over to the grocery, and received the price agreed upon. The grocer wore a weary look when he heard how I had obtained the soap. He said:

"Well, I guess I could have done that myself." I replied that I guessed he could,

too, but he hadn't.

#### COSTLY CHINCHILLA.

Thousands of Skins Are Coming from South America.

Fur of the Little Redent Much in Domand in the United States-Interesting Particulars of the Trade.

A steamer arrived in New York a few days ago which had as part of her cargo many thousand chinchilla skins. They were in the raw, or uncured, condition, and under the existing tariff laws came in free of duty. The little skins were packed in bales, and no one who saw the unclean bits of fur would have thought that the curing process could transform them into handsome blue gray pieces of fur, for which large prices may be easily real-

ized, says the New York Tribune. The chinchills fur is used for trimming and in the manufacture of muffs and boas. The real article comes from Bolivia, but the market is always well supplied with imitation chinchilla. which has the soft gray color with a blue tinge when it is new, but soon becomes dull and coarse and devoid of the qualities which make the chinchilla valuable.

At one establishment it was said

in answer to a question as to the price of the fur that it depended entirely on the quality, and while some akins were well paid for at six dollars a dosen others were sheap at \$15 apiece. A muff of medium size takes six or eight skins, and when these are of superior quality the completed article is sold for from \$150 to \$200. A cape now in the concern's workshop will contain about 60 skins, and, although it is a small garment, will cost \$1,200. The common chinchilla-Chinchilla lanigera-is a rodent of the squirrel family. It has large cars and its tail is about one-half the length of the head and body, the latter measuring about ten inches. The fur is soft and of a delicate pearly gray. The tail is usually black, with light bands. The fur on the fully developed animal is about one inch long. The species inhabits the higher Andes, but is most abundant in Bolivia, where the animal lives in burrows. They form large companies and go abroad in the daytime, but usually keep in the shadow of the rocks. They run like mice, but when they feed they sit up like squirrels and grasp their food between the forepaws. The regions which the chinchilla inhabits are lonely and barren, with little vegetation, and in many places abounding in almost perpendicular rock formation.

into the hands of the hunters. There is a short-tailed species in Peru-Chinchilla brevcaudala--which is larger and has shorter ears and tail. Cuvier's chinchilla-Lagidium Cuvieri -is a species which is larger than either of the others, the length of the head and body varying from 16 to 20 inches and that of the tail from 11 to 12 inches. It has four toes on each foot, while the common chinchilla has four toes on the hind feet and five on the fore fret.

The little animals scamper up and

down these steep places with great

rapidity, and because of their speed.

have been mistaken for flying squir-

rels. The natives hunt them with the

aid of a species of weasel, which enters

the burrows and drives the occupants

There are several specimens of the common chinchilla at the New York Zoological park, but they are such small creatures that the visitors would not notice them unless they were pointed out.

Of the many thousand skins of the common chinchilla that have been received in the United States this season the great majority were of the medium and low grades, and the large importations will have no effect on the price of the first quality article. Like sable, chinchilla trimming is not within the reach of the woman of moderate means. The trimming for a black vel- . vet costume which was made last season from selected skins cost in raw material nearly \$500, "and this," said the dressmaker, "was nothing extraordinary and did not include the muff and boa that were made to go with the costume."

# Great Biberality.

One day in November, 1909, I was called upon to conduct the funeral of an aged bachelor, who had three brothers all noted for their stimginess. I drove 12 miles to the church house, conducted a service and them drove one mile to the graveyard. After burial one of the brothers asked me to stop at his home for dinner. On taking my leave he asked me what I charged for my services. I told him I never made any charges, but always left it to the liberality of the friends. After saying that "a preacher who drives 12 miles to a funeral deserves something good," he went and brought two of the largest aweet potatoes I ever saw. As he put them in the buggy he said: "Now, don't you and your wife eat till you make yourselves sick."-Homiletic Review.

# The Rival Gorillas.

Once upon a time a gorilla was in love, and while he delayed his proposal a rival appeared on the scene, gained the affections of the one he loved, proposel, was accepted and soon married her.

A year passed, and the disappointed lover called on his successful rival while he was swinging on a hickory limb, with a crying baby in his arms. and silently listened to his wife scolding him for some fancied breach of household regulations.

"That was a narrow escape," he said, as he turned quickly in his tracks and hurried away.

Moral: Delays are dangerous for the other fellow .- N. Y. Herald.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS