## TO ENLARGE CABINET

President in His Annual Message Will Suggest New Department

Favors Authorization by Congress of an Executive Branch of Government to Have Charge of Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

President McKinley will, it is expected, devote considerable attention in his forthcoming annual message to another executive branch of the government, with a cabinet officer at its head, to have charge of interstate and foreign commerce. It seems to be pretty well settled that a recommendation will be made for a new department of commerce, but its full scope is still a matter for discussion and will probably not be decided upon until various subordinate officials of the government have submitted the data which they have been requested to furnish and there has been a general exchange of views around the cabinet table.

As early as June last, the president began to give consideration to this subject and at that time called for data concerning the control of colonies by foreign powers and of the extension of our commerce into foreign fields. A great deal of this information has been compiled and various officials of the administration are working on individual plans for the creation of such a new department as proposed. Thereare some differences of opinion as to putting the new colonial possessions under the control of a department to be devoted chiefly to commerce.

Some officials favor the creation of a new bureau in the state department to have control of the colonies, and the creation of a new executive department which will absorb all branches relatling to the regulation of interstate commerce and the extension of our foreign commerce in foreign fields which are now scattered among the several existing executive departments. All agree, however, that the war department, which is now in control of the new dependencies, is not the proper department to have jurisdiction over these possessions when a civil government has been substituted for the mil-

BOSTON GIRL GOES ARMED.

Miss Mabel E. Young Was Held Up and Now Carries a Rifle, to Settle the Next Robber.

Miss Mabel E. Young, who is employed by Klein Bros., No. 791 Halsted street, Chicago, and who lives at 6413 Washington avenue, makes the journey to and from the store daily with a rifle swung on her shoulder. People look hard at her, and sometimes laugh, unless they hear her story, and then their, amusement is turned to admiration.

The other night, before she became mobilized, she left the store at eight o'clock in the evening, and had not gone. a mile when a robber darted from a dark stairway in a deserted street and made a grab at her pocketbook. She did not run, nor scream, but, holding her pocketbook in one hand, she nearly scratched the man's eyes out with the other, and he finally run.

Miss Young, who happens to be a splendid shot, then got her rifle ready, and now she is waiting for a chance, which she will never get, of meeting that robber again.

This plucky young woman is not from Arizona. She comes from Boston, and is the niece of James Young, the proprietor of Young's hotel. She is 22 years old, and came to Chicago a year

## METERS FOR TELEPHONES.

Yew Device Furnished to Subscribers to Register the Number of Outgoing Calls to Be Paid For.

Telephones with meters attached are to be introduced by the Chicago Telephone company, if its patrons wish. The first of the new 'phones was installed the other day at 418 Wabash avenue, in the office of the Dent Medieine company, and others undoubtedly, will be placed in a few days. The new instrument is regarded as something of an experiment, although it has proved successful in New York city for several wecks.

The meter attachment registers the number of outgoing calls. When a subscriber desires to use his 'phone he asks central for the number, and as soon as he hears the "hello" of the person he is 'ealling he pushes a black button immewiately above the transmitter, which operates a counting machine. Until he pushes this button he cannot make thimself heard at the other end of the

The company charges for the use of the new 'phone in proportion to the number of times it is used for outgoing. ealls. A subscriber is permitted to use this 'phone 900 times in a year for \$90, each additional call to be paid for at the gate of six cents.

Kipling a Plagiarist, Of course Kipling is a plagiarist, com-

ments the Chicago Record on the bril-Mant discovery of a school-ma'am of that city. He uses the same words that hundreds of authors before him have made use of, but he has a skillful trick of putting them together in new and superior ways, so that only experienced persons can detect the offense.

A Chinese Salvationist.

Fong Foo, who is acting as secretary to Gen. William Booth, is a Sacramento Chinaman, who was converted in 1889, and since then has been a Salvation Army worker among his companions in California.

Can Mord to Walt. Queen Withelmina has no fear that the supply of engible young men will the out if she takes a notion to wait.

Berlin will assume control of all street car lines within the city. On the Queensland, New South Wales, boundary line, on the edge of the Australian desert, an artesian well has struck a yield of water of 4,000,000 gal-

lons a day. Only 21 per cent. of the population of Bavaria are entitled to vote, and of these 21 per cent. only 39 per cent. took the trouble to vote at the last election for the landtag.

Melbourne, Australia, recently experienced the first fall of snow in its history. It came late in the Australian winter and was heavy enough for the children to make snowballs.

The Turkish authorities have gradually allowed about 6,000 of the 30,000 Armenian refugees in the Causasus to return to their former homes; but no effort has been made to restore their property to them.

The decision of Manchester to municipalize the tramways of that city and to refuse to renew the lease of their lines to the Manchester Carriage company has drawn from the company an offer of £50,000 a year for the lines on a ten years' lease instead of £23,333, which they pay now.

The only place where "black diamonds" are found is in the Brazilian. province of Bahia. They are usually found in riverbeds, and brought up by divers. Others are obtained by tunneling mountains. The largest specimen ever found was worth \$20,000. These stones are nearly as hard as genuine diamonds, and are used in pointing tools.

#### CLAY'S MOTHER'S TAVERN.

Something About the Mother of the Great Kentucky Orator and Statesman.

Comparatively few people are now living who know that the mother of Henry Clay once "kept tavern" in Versailles, Ky., and fewer still have ever had it occur to them that had this not been the case Clay would most probably not have come to Kentucky at all.

The Watkins family arrived in Versailles about the close of the eighteenth century, bringing with them quite a retinue of slaves. I want to say right here that there is little foundation for the popular idea that Henry Clay's boyhood was spent in the atmosphere of poverty, obscurity and absolute want. The mother of the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," Elizabeth Hudson, was a member of a wealthy Virginia family, and in marrying Rev. John Clay (after whose death she married Henry Watkins) she married into a family of equal prominence with her own. The Clays and Hudsons probably lived in the rather gorgeous style of the Virginia gentry, and if Rev. John Clay was poor it was no doubt due to the devastation wrought by the revolutionary war. It is extremely unlikely that his poverty could have been so great as the story books would have us believe.

Henry Clay did not accompany his mother and stepfather to Kentucky, but remained in Richmond, Va., as deputy in the clerk's office and engaged prosecuting his legal studies. The Watkinses shortly took charge of the only hostelry in Versailles, and "Watkins' tavern" became famous in the surrounding country. They had a twoof Main street and Court square by Henry Metcalfe, at that time a stonemason, but afterward governor of Kentucky. Such places were a sort of political headquarters and a rendezvous for the discussion of the news of the day, at a time when news traveled only by stage coach. The Marshalls, the Crittendens, the Blackburns, the Clays, the Watkinses and other prominent men no doubt planned campaigns at "Watkins' tavern," and here Gen. La

Fayette was entertained in 1826. Mrs. Clay-Watkins was very attractive. While not a beauty, she was comely, with dark hair and eyes and rosy cheeks. Her manners were very engaging and she was a most entertaining conversationalist. She had a well-rounded and shapely figure and possessed great vigor of mind and body. Her first husband, Rev. John Clay, evidently realized fully his wife's charma for in making his will he more than once gives directions "in case my beloved wife should intermarry betwixt this and then." And sure enough, at 33, the mother of nine children, she married Henry Watkins, "an elegant and accomplished gentleman" of 23, for whom she afterward bore seven children.

Mrs. Watkins was full of spirit, as a story told by one of her grandsous, T. B. Watkins, of Lexington, proves-He says that the day after the burial of Rev. John Glay, the British Col. Tarleton made a raid into Virginia and his men devastated her place. Mrs. Clay reprimanded Tarleton so severely that he emptied a bag of coin on a table and told her to take that for her losses. As soon as Tarleton left Mrs. Clay scraped the money off into her apron and threw it into the fire, saying that her hand "should not be polluted with British gold." She seems to have been a noble woman, much reverenced by those who knew her well, and with striking individuality and an imperious will,

About the year 1815 the Watkinses gave up their tavern at Versailles and settled upon a farm which they owned, three miles south of town. Here Mrs. Watkins died in 1829, at the age of 80 years. Her remains were buried in a country graveyard close by, and rested there until 1851, when they were removed to Lexington by her son Henry. The "Henry Watkins farm," which is. still a point of great interest, is now the home of Mr. Robert McConnell. The last vestige of the Watkins residence has given place to more modern imprevenents. St. Louis diobe De

# FOREIGN GOSSIP. ATHLETICS NOT HARMFUL

Dr. Patton, President of Princeton. Thinks Football and Baseball Benefit to College Boys.

Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton university, and a high authority on all educational topics, concerning the morality of college boys, "Despite the assertions which are sometimes made to the contrary, my observation impresses me with the fact that the undergraduate is not less religious than he was. On the contrary, I think I have never seen the time in college life when the undergraduate was of so high a standard morally and physically as at present.

'It should be borne in mind at all times that the physical man should develop at an equal pace with the mental. Therefore, I say I see nothing harmful in college athletics. As a matter of fact, I believe athletics of material benefit to the college as well as to the student. In a way, they bring the institution more closely to the attention of the rising generation of boys-young men of from 18 to 22 are really boys, after all. In consequence, the number of atudents is materially increased, and I attribute a large increase in mental development to a primal interest in college sports.

"There will naturally be a certain amount of roughness attached to these sports, particularly football. We have only football and baseball at Princeton, and so I am more familiar with these. While there have been accidents in the past, some of them unpleasant, looking at the matter from a broad standpoint, I can see no reason why any restriction should be imposed upon college athletics that do not already exist. I believe that both football and baseball are beneficial to the college men, and I do not believe that, as a rule, it affects their standing in their studies otherwise than advantageously."

#### MARRIED IN A ROWBOAT.

Young Couple Seek the Minister While He Is Out Flahing-He Ties the Knot and Catches a Fee.

James Seymour and Miss Jeanette Lewis, of New York city, were married by Rev. Maurice Leonard on Milton lake, near Rahway, N. J. The bride and bridegroom occupied one boat and the clergyman another. A Scandinavian, farmhand on the shore was witness. Dr. Leonard is a retired Baptist clergyman, who was forced to give up the ministry owing to illness. His charge was at Pleasant Plains, N. J. He is an ardent fisherman, and was engaged in that pastime when Seymour and Miss Lewis, both in bicycle costume, appeared.

Seymour introduced himself and his companion; and asked Mr. Leonard if he would marry them.

Mr. Leonard demurred, but Seymour said that he and Miss Lewis wanted to get married then and there, that there was no necessity of going ashore.

Minister, bridegroom and bride then stood up, and the marriage, brief but binding, was performed. During the ceremony the bridal boat drifted away a considerable distance, and both parties were forced to raise their voices.

After the marriage Seymour rowed to the clergyman's boat and handed him a fee. He then rowed to shore, and after tipping the farmhand, the bridal couple mounted a tandem and rode

## GUNS REVERT TO SPAIN.

Old Ordnance in and Around Manifa Is Not Wanted by the United States.

A lot of ordnance of heavy caliber. mostly of antique pattern, in the fortifications in and around Manila and other cities in the Philippines, has passed under the control of the Spanish government. Under the terms of the treaty of peace this ordnance was to remain for six months in the emplacements, during wihch time the United States might purchase it. Otherwise it was to be the property of Spain. The six-months' period has just expired and as none of the guns have been purchased, unless Gen. Otis has done so without notifying the war department, the Spanish government is at liberty to dispose of it. About the only guns of any value are believed to be those in the Luneta or shore batteries in front of Manila, where some modern Krupps are installed. The collection includes some old bronze weapons of great

## ORDERS LIQUID AIR MACHINES

Charles F. Brush of Cleveland Waiting Their Arrival from Germany.

Machines for making liquid air have been ordered from German makers by Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, O., and their arrival is being awaited with interest by the scientific men of Cleveland. One of the machines will be given to the University of Michigan and the other Mr. Brush will place in his laboratory. It is not generally understood that a German firm has been making and selling liquid air machines for over four years. Mr. Brush gave his order for the two machines last winter, and expected them to arrive in this country hefore now. The German inventor of the process is Dr. Lynde, of Munich. Mr. Brush will seek to utilize the liquid air as a mótive power.

Potato Bread. In Germany potato bread is used by the natives of Thuringia to feed their horses, especialy when they are hard worked in cold weather. The animals thrive on it, and their health and strength are excellent.

Good Clothes. President Rota, of Argentina, wore a uniform costing \$7,500 at his reception in Rio Janeiro.

Edition hebdomadaire, \$3,00.

## A POWERFUL FORCE.

Strength of the Army and the Navy in the Philippine Islands.

When All Troops and Ships Reach Manila There Will Be Over 70,000 Men and 45 Ships in Service There.

The combined military and naval forces of the United States in the Philippines, when all the troops and ships now under orders reach their destination, will aggregate more than 70,000 men and 45 war vessels. The last of these forces will arrive in Manila early in December.

This statement shows the strength in detail of the military and naval forces assigned to duty in the Philippines:

Army-Combatants, 63,872; noncomatants, Navy-Ships, 45; bluejackets, 4,997; ma-

rines, 1.184.
First Division—Gen. Lawton: Fourth Thirteenth. Fourteenth. and Twenty-fifth infantry: Fourth cav-alry: battery F, Fourth artillery; battery F, Fifth artillery: battery D, Sixth artillery; Hawthornes mountain battery.
Second Division—Gen. MacArthur: Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-sec-ond and Thirty-sixth infantry; battery E, First artillery; batteries G, H, K and L,

Third artillery.

At Manila-Twentieth infantry, Thirtyseventh infantry, eight fort batteries, Sixth artillery, Eleventh cavalry. Island of Panay-Eighteenth infantry,

Nineteenth infantry, battery G, Sixth artillery.
Island of Negros—Sixth infantry.
Island of Cebu—One battalion, Twenty—

third infantry.

Island of Jolo-Two battalions, Twentysecond infantry.

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Twelve gunboats equipped by parent ships.

Marines at naval station, Cavite, 730.

The Brooklyn, New Orleans, Newark, Bancroft, Machias, Marietta, Nashville and Ranger are on the way to Mania or under

BROKEN NECK WILL HEAL.

A Chicago Boy, Whose Life Was Despaired Of, Will Be Up in a Short Time.

With his neck incased in a plaster of paris cast, Dane Hooper, 11 years old, lies in his bed at his home at No. 6041 Monroe avenue, Chicago, the victim of a broken neck, but, nevertheless, on the road to recovery. The boy will not only recover, but there will, Dr. Orville W., MacKellar says, be a complete restoration of all functions.

The boy, whose life hung for a long time upon the slenderest of threads, is a son of W. H. Hooper, the Chicago manager of the Safety Car-Heating company, with offices in the Monadnock building. Dane, with several friends, was playing at Sixty-first street and Kimbark avenue, in a large droopingwillow tree. Dane stepped upon a frail; limb, it broke, and he fell to the ground. The boy landed on the back of his neck, and when his companions reached him he was unconscious.

Examination showed that the fifth cervical vertebrae had been dislocated and pushed forward nearly an inch. The unusual pressure thus exerted on the spinal cord was sure to result in death. The only hope was to reduce the dislocation, and in this there was danger of snapping the vertebrae. An operation was consented to by the boy's mother, and within 30 minutes after the accident occurred it had been performed and danger was passed.

The boy's neck was incased in a cast, a weight extension was attached to the east and swung over the head of the bed, and his head held firmly in position with sand bags. The boy has steadily improved. In another week. Dr. Mackellar says, the boy will be able to go out.

## WILL STIMULATE TRADE.

Parcels Post Treaty Between United States and Germany Will Operate to Good of Business.

Consul General Mason, at Berlin, is enthusiastic over the probable increase in trade between Germany and the United States as the result of the parcels post convention. He instances oneease where a package of bicycle fittings. worth seven dollars cost \$2.47 in express charges, and another package of 18 small fittings arrived with a freight bill of \$14.28 and were promptly refused. Henceforth, it will be possible for shippers in both countries to send prepaid postal packages not exceeding 101/2 pounds in weight with absolute oertainty that they will be delivered without any other charges than import duty, which can be accurately calculated-all German duties being specific-and prowided for by previous agreement.

Royalttes and Typewriters. The queen of England has a great dislike to typewritten communications and does not allow any documents that are supposed to emanate from the sovereign to be sent out typewritten. The ezaring, on the other hand, has taken a great fancy to the typewsiter and is the owner of a machine with type bars of gold and frame set with pearls.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Statistics Show Latter City Is Behind Former in Schools and Circulating of Public Library Books.

Commissioner Wright, of the department of labor, has prepared his annual tables of statistics of cities for the year ending December 31, 1898. The figures for Chicago are as follows: Incorporated, 1837; population, 1,850,000; area, 119,869 acres; police, 3,035; saloons, 6,263; arrests, 78,086; firemen, 1,087; fires, 5,048; property losses, \$2,651,735; deaths, 22,533; death rate per 1,000, 12.16; paved streets, 24,939,000 square yards; unpaved streets, 53,961,000 square yards; parks 2,151 acres; schools. 318; pupils, 236,239; library books withdrawn, 1,800,000; cost of public water works, \$27,353,729; debt, \$27,268,260; assessed valuation of property, \$220,966,-447; tax rate per \$1,000, exclusive of parks, .8365; income, \$34,780,647; expenditures, \$32,034,008; net debt per capita, \$13.76; assessed valuation per capita, \$119.44.

Figures for Greater New York, with twice the population and about 14 times the property valuation, are as follows. as a basis of comparison: Incorporated, 1898; population, 3,500,000; area, 196,-900 acres; police, 7,436; saloons, 11,938; arrests, 141,745; firemen, 2,243; fires, 6,472; property loss, \$5,100,000; deaths, 64,235; death rate per 1,000, 18.35; paved streets, 29,117,088 square yards; unpaved streets, 14,076,852 square yards; parks, 7,887 aeres; schools, 401; pupils, 382,833; library books withdrawn, 83,-171; cost of water works, \$110,636,631; debt, \$343,276,728; assessed valuation of property, \$3,078,782,845; income, \$173,-176,202; expenditures, \$151,117,790; net debt per capita, \$69.78; assessed valuation per capita, \$878.22.

These figures show that while the police, firemen, arrests and property losses by fire are proportionate to population in the two cities, New York is relatively behind Chicago in schools and pupils, while in the item of circulation of public libraries, Chicago, with half the population, takes out 20 times as many books.

#### COAST DEFENSE GUNS.

Estimate to War Department of Averare Expense of an Emplacement with Gun and Carriage.

Some interesting information has been obtained by the war department as to the cost of the big guns of the coast defenses. It is the first idea of the actual expense of the high-power rifles in position. A report submitted to the army engineers and likely to be incorporated in Gen. Wilson's annual report as chief of engineers states:

"The average cost of an emplacement with its gun and carriage, as estimated, is: Twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, disappearing carriage, \$141,-027; 12-inch breech-loading rifle, barbette carriage, \$118,787; ten-inch breech-loading rifle, disappearing carriage, \$99,255; ten-inch breech-loading rifle, barbette carriage, \$74,155; eightinch breech-loading rifle, disappearing carriage, \$72,000; eight-inch breechloading rifle, barbette carriage, \$55,365.

"When contrasted with a cost fire control and directed equipment, these figures clearly show the immense savings effected by range or position-finding devices. The demoralizing effect of a hit as compared to a miss cannot be reduced to a money value. The cost of a miss with armor-piercing projectile is, for the 12-inch rifle, \$561.70; for the ten-inch rifle, \$322.40; for the eightinch rifle, \$164.65.

"The average cost of an emplacement for the 12-inch breech-loading mortar with its gun and carriage is estimated at \$32,600, and since the object to be fired at cannot be seen from the mortar pit, a mortar battery without a system of position finding is as uscless as a rubbish heap of sand and

## MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

The Geological Survey Party in Alaska Is Pushing Forward Well into the Country.

Reports received from the geological survey parties in Alaska show that they are pushing well into the country with some results. Geologists Brooks and Peters already have progressed from the head of Lynn canal to the head of White river in their efforts to discover the sources of the Copper, Nebesua and Tanana rivers. This party will continue on to Eagle City, on the Yukon, and thus complete their explorations by working up to the Mynook district by the most feasible route. Geologist Schrader, in charge of surveys in the Koyukuk district of Alaska, is probably now at St. Michaels, after several months of explorations. His instructions were to extend the investigations to cover the largest possible area in that region so far as it may promise the best results in geologic and topographic information.

Antarctic Explorations. In January, 1774, Capt. James Cook made the first antarctic exploration; after him, in 1823, came Capt. Weddell, R. N.; in 1839-10 came Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N. Capt. Sit James Ross, R. N., led the principal antarctic expedition in 1839-43; Mr. C. E. Borschgrevinck led exploring parties in 1894-95 and 1899, and a Dutch expedition is in antarctica.

A Maine Charivari, A couple in Hodgdon, Aronstook county, Mc., got married, quarreled, brought libels for divorce, thought better of it, forgot, forgave and started life anew-all within three weeks, and the appreciative neighbors gave them a stunning two nights' serenade, tooting horns, beating drums and tin pans and ringing the church bells.

BOW.

Property of Colleges. During the last six years the value of the property of 19 leading colleges has increased 37 per cent.

#### AMAZED AT AMERICA

German Industrial Leaders Admire the Great Plants in the United States.

A party of Germans who were delegates to the commercial congress at Philadelphia were in Chicago the other day. In the party was E. Arnhold, counselor of commerce at Berlin and president of the Berlin Street Railway company; I. Loewe, president of the Loewe General Electric company; E. Arnthal, a wealthy land owner of western Germany; A. Kuchenthaler, a director of the Loewe General Electric company; G. Willinger, general manager of large coal and iron works in upper Silesia; F. Hampsohn, general manager of the Union General Electric company of Berlin, and G. Junghann, manager of the Laura Steel Rail & Coal company of Silesia.

The party is touring the country for the purpose of investigating American methods of manufacture and agriculture. They have visited the Brill and Carnegie works, and while in Chicago they visited the plants of Pullman's Palace Car company, the Illinois Steel company and the Western Electric company. They will also visit some of the big farms of the country. Mr. Arnhold

"We have been amazed at the magnitude of some of the eastern plants. The Carnegie company, for instance, has an output one-third as great as all the mills. of Germany. America leads in the manufacture of steel. I cannot understand the anti-imperialistic sentiment in this country. The United States is entitled to and should hold the Philippines. When the division of China is made this country will see that she has her share,: and the acquisition of the Philippines was but the beginning of the part this country must play in the future. While the sympathy of Germany is with the Boers, Germany will remain neutral. Our relations with Great Britain will/ not permit us to do otherwise. The kaiser on November 11 starts on a visit to England, and this will tend to more firmly establish our amicable relations with that country."

#### TONS OF GOLD IN SIGHT.

Rich Strike in the Penrose Mine Is Causing Wild Excitement in Leadville.

An excitement equal to any Leadville, Col., has ever experienced is now raging in that camp. The phenomenal strike in the Penrose mine is still the all-absorbing topic, and everybody is; en qui vive for additional particulars. The interest is intensified by the report made by several mining men who visited the property. There are two drifts running parallel, 25 feet apart, for a distance of over 200 feet.

Between these two drifts it is figured . that there is a solid mass of ore worth: not less than \$2,000,000, hence the excitement attending the discovery is tuned to the highest pitch. Even this represents but a small part of the mineral in sight in the Home Mining company's group. A large body of iron ore opened up in the Bon Air mine running: from 40 to 50 ounces of silver, from which specimens of 50 tons a day are being made, is one of the company's favorite prospects.

Each day the company that is causing all the talk is producing 200 tons, and not a few of the ores run as high as 600 ounces silver, with good lead vaiues. Only two months ago the stock of the company could have been bought for from ten to fifteen cents over the par value of one dollar. Several thousand shares have since changed hands at ten dollars a share, while a small

It is confidently believed that the paper will rise to \$20 before the first of the next month. Parties controlling it are in no hurry to sell, seeing their way to a probable fortune. It has been many years since Leadville has had? such a mining excitement combined with stock speculation. People who hold's from 100 to 500 shares of the Home company stock bought at one dollar are now reaping a golden harvest.

block went up to \$12.

## AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

First Organization of its Kind in the Country-Will Fight for Entrance to Central Park.

The Automobile Club of America formally entered upon its existence thes other day. One of the first things it ! proposes to do is to force the issue with-Commissioner Clausen about the driving of automobiles in Central park, New York. At present all autos are barred. there, the only concession allowed thembeing the use of Riverside drive. If nec-

essary a fight will be made in the courts. "We expect to have a prosperous winter," said Capt. Homer W. Hedge, the club's secretary, "and shall soon have a fine clubhouse and stable somewhere uptown. The preliminary details were arranged at a meeting held at the Wal dorf-Astoria. This is the first club of the kind in America, though there are flourishing ones in London and Paris and other European cities."

Water Cheap in Glasgow.

In Glasgow a £15 householder obtains for 71d per annum a continuons, never-failing, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world, delivered right into his kitchen, washhouse and bathroom. It is calculated. that 380 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid. And it is water of such peculiar softness that the householders of Glasgow can pay their water rate out of what they save on soap.

Won't Need Coweatchers. Pittsburgh horseshoers have combined for the purpose of throwing; things in front of the horseless carriage. It isn't likely, however, says the Chicago Times-Herald, that they will succeed in making it necessary always to equip the horseless carriage with a cow-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS pandus en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Ella publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages l'exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12,00