

INSISTS ON PUNCTUALITY.

President Roosevelt insists that his playgoers of White House shall be on time.

Punctuality will be the order of the day at the White House hereafter, and it is quite certain the employes there will not keep the president waiting in the future.

When the president goes walking, he in the suburbs he attires himself in the proper costume, drives out beyond the city limits, leaves his carriage, and after enjoying the exercise, which he needs, he returns to his carriage, which is in waiting, and drives to the White House.

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 cross-country walk.

When the president goes walking, he in the suburbs he attires himself in the proper costume, drives out beyond the city limits, leaves his carriage, and after enjoying the exercise, which he needs, he returns to his carriage, which is in waiting, and drives to the White House.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

The president had an appointment to meet a friend in the suburbs, from which point they were to start for a cross-country walk.

TRADE OF NATIONS.

Comparative Statement Which is Full of Suggestive Interest.

Tables Showing the Exports and Imports of Thirty of Leading Countries of the World - United States in the Lead.

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 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:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Average per month during 1901, Average per month during 1900. Rows include United Kingdom, France, Germany, etc.

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:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Average per month during 1901, Average per month during 1900. Rows include United States, Canada, Mexico, etc.

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 commemorate the completion of the fifth year since the light locomotives on highways act of 1896 came into operation, some interesting speeches were delivered on automobilism in England, the difficulties attending it, and what ought to be done to render it more popular.

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.

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.

Versatile English Nobleman. The Earl of Grey is perhaps the most versatile of English noblemen. He is noted as a writer of verse, as a bibliophile, and as an art connoisseur.

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.

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.

Small Pay, Big Name. Some one digging in the old records of Michigan has discovered that John Montith, the first president of Ann Arbor university, was paid a salary of \$87.50 a year.

NEW ROUTE TO LONDON.

Found That Mails Can Be Carried Quicker Across America Than Via Suez 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 Suez canal.

"We have heard the good news from the San Francisco officers of the Oceanic 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.

The new steamer Ventura, of the Oceanic Steamship company, has brought about this innovation. The Ventura is a fast boat. It is one of three sister ships built by the Cramps at Philadelphia.

COMES TO POVERTY.

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

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.

There is no doubt that her father was Lawrence Washington, who inherited the Mount Vernon property, and who was the 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 Lester Carr, of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, verified Mrs. Fairchild'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 Monaco.

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 the boulevard de La Condamine, says the Monte Carlo correspondent of the New York Herald.

Finally, near the end of February, M. Santos-Dumont will attempt an aerial 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.

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.

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.

Small Pay, Big Name. Some one digging in the old records of Michigan has discovered that John Montith, the first president of Ann Arbor university, was paid a salary of \$87.50 a year.

Small Pay, Big Name. Some one digging in the old records of Michigan has discovered that John Montith, the first president of Ann Arbor university, was paid a salary of \$87.50 a year.

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 paper says: "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 civics.

"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 civics. 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.

"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 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 today, thanks to new processes, improved machinery and greater skill.

"The advancement of chemical science 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.

"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.

"Some one digging in the old records of Michigan has discovered that John Montith, 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 Catholicplumstead.' 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 potatoes.

Though life in a zoological garden must lower the vitality of animals, the London zoo has harbored polar bears, cranes, 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 dangerous volume, without the use of electricity.

Barred forests 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 professor wrote a book based 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 dragon-flies, called "nymphs." When these emerge from the water and come out with wings, the sparrows catch them by the thousand and destroy them.

A cheap 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 an oven-shaped chamber, open at the top, and brought into contact with a current of hot air ascending from below.

LOST KENTUCKY SUPREMACY.

Fields in Which the Blue Grass State Has Been Beaten by Its 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 Sun.

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 number of distilleries; Virginia has the largest cave and New York has become in recent years the chief headquarters for fine horses, as the racing interests of the country in trotting as well as running have gratitated to the racing stables here.

According to the last internal revenue report, Pennsylvania stood last year at the head of the states in cigarette making, 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 Deal Was in Soap.

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 salaroom 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 salaroom, 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 boxes. I had them carried 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, but he hadn't.

COSTLY CHINCHILLA.

Thousands of Skins Are Coming from South America.

Fur of the Little Rodent Much in Demand 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 unscoured, condition, and under the existing tariff laws came in free of duty. The little skins were packed in boxes, and no one who saw the unclean bits of fur would have thought that the curling process could transform them into handsome blue gray pieces of fur, for which large prices may be easily realized, says the New York Tribune.

The chinchilla fur is used for trimming and in the manufacture of muffs and coats. 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 skins were well paid for at six dollars a dozen others were cheap 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 \$300. 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 ears 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 formations. The little animals scamper up and down these steep places with great rapidity, and because of their speed have been mistaken for flying squirrels. The natives hunt them with the aid of a species of weasel, which enters the burrows and drives the occupants into the hands of the hunters.

There is a short-tailed species in Peru-Chinchilla brevicaudalis-which is larger and has shorter ears and tail. Currier'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 feet.

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 velvet costume which was made last season from selected skins cost in raw material nearly \$200. "And this," said the dressmaker, "was nothing extraordinary and did not include the muff and coat that were made to go with the costume."

Grand Mortality. One day in November, 1900, I was called upon to conduct the funeral of an aged bachelor, who had three brothers all noted for their stigmata. I drove 12 miles to the church house, conducted a service and then 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 charge, 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 sweet 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, proposed, 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.