AUTOS PRE-EMPT HYDE PARK.

Zondon's Famous Cathering Place for the Smart Set Now a Racing Ground for Motors.

Nothing is more expressive of the dullness of London just now than the Law people to be seen in Hyde Park, the decadence of which as a resort for the smart world continues more and more evident. It is not altogether due to the intrusion of masses among the classes, but to the tendency of late to use the park as a racing ground for

automobiles. This practice is so much indulged in now that timid horsewomen are afraid to venture into the park for a quiet canter lest their horses might be becared by some whirring, panting moneter dashing past. This offense is mostly committed by builders.

The automobile paper called Car condemns the practice, and urges offenders for the credit of automobilism generally to try to be considerate; otherwise the authorities may be constrained to cancel the privileges now possessed of using the royal park.

It is amusing to note the supreme contempt with which smartly liveried, clean-shaven coachmen and footmen look down upon the grimy, dusty, goggle-eyed chauffeur as he rushes past. An old coachman well voiced the general opinion of the stables when he gaid: "Automobiles haven't a right to come into the park, dirty and mucky, like they do. As for the chaps that drive them, they ought not to be permitted to come into the park unless they are dressed neat.

An old colonel who moved in the smartest circles for many years expressed quite the same opinion as the coachman. He agreed that the tendency was for the park to grow shabby since bicycles and automobiles are allowed. There is a want of smartness which utterly spoils it as a spectacle. There is not so much objection to automobiles, but there is much objection to the way they come. They ought to have some respect for the traditions. of Hyde park.

An automobile was approaching as he spoke, covered with dust and muddy beneath, with the driver all greasy and dusty. Beside him sat the owner in a dusty bowler hat and dusty coat,

with collar turned up.
"There's another," said the old colonel. "That's Lord Blank driving. There's no excuse for him bringing an mntidy car into the park."

LIVE BEYOND INCOME.

English Committee Makes Revelation of Expenses of Officers in British Army.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expenses incurred by officers in the British earmy, and to suggest measures of bringing commissions within the reach of men of moderate means, has just been issued in a blue book.

The report is interesting as an official showing on the heavy tax on the private incomes of officers in all branches of the service. It shows that the average and legitimate extra expenses of officers in the infantry exceeded their pay by \$500 to \$750 annually, while cavalry officers' expenses are in excess of their pay by \$3,000 to \$3.500 annually. The committee points out that this situation is a serious drawback to securing competent officers.

The recommendations embodied in the report include the furnishing of the officers' kit and the payment of Secrtain other expenses, in addition to trules limiting the expenses of polo playing. It is anticipated that the initial cost of carrying out the recommendations will amount to \$1.-848,700 and the annual expenditure **;;\$**53**7**.550.

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHPLACE.

House in New York Where Roosevelt Was Rorn Is Being Used as a Poolroom.

Poolroom men are clearly no respectors of persons. In the old-fashioned house in East Twentieth street, New York city, where President Roosevelt was born, according to a tablet in front of the building, one may possibly wager a bet on the races. With two detectives, Capt. O'Connor visited the place the other day. He was informed a poolroom was conducted on the third. and fourth floors. The lower part is occupied by legitimate business concerns. A wire door confronted the policemen when they climbed two flights of stairs and a man stood on guard. When Capt. O'Connor demanded admission the man argued there was nothing wrong going on in the place. When finally the door was opened all the compromising evidence had been burned up. Capt. O'Connor promised to call again and warned the men he would bring the patrol wagons with him unless the business was stopped.

Finds New Species of Bee. Dr. Sigmund Graenicher, of Milwankee, the other day reported in the biological section of the Wisconsin History society that he had found a new species of bee as a visitor of the early willows and had named it Andreng Cockerelli, in honor of Prof. Cockrell, who has devoted special attention to the study of bees. The specimen found has been sent to Washington to be recorded in the national museum.

American System in Germany. The Krupps of Germany will creet on the Rhine a \$5,000,000 rail mill "on the American system," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In these times Europe is apt to look across the Atlantic for the latest and best industrial models.

BUILDING OF CANAL.

United States May Be Forced to Employ Chinese Labor on Ditch.

Government Getting Ready to Energetically Push the Work of Constructing the Waterway Across the lathmas.

Attorney Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal company, and Admiral Walker called at the state department the other day to talk to Secretary Hay about the work of the subcommittee which is to visit the isthmus of Panama to appraise the value of the work the company is doing on the canal and to investigate the necessity for employing Chinese labor. It was reported to the secretary that the company employs 160 engineers, 45 medical officers and 1,-500 laborers and foremen on the canal. These are nearly all at work in the Culebra cut.,

Five thousand dollars a day is a modest estimate of the money which the United States will be expected to pay the canal company for continuing this work, and it is suggested that the payments may date back to the last report of the canal commis-

Admiral Walker's estimate of the number of men to be employed on the Panama canal when the United States formally enter on the project is 30,000. For all practical purposes this government now is engaged in the construction of the canal under the agreement signed March 3 by Secretary Hay and Mr. Cromwell. The work of construction was to be continued by the canal company until the exchange of ratifications of the canal treaty, the understanding being that the United States would pay for such work. The men at work are principally Jamaica negroes.

One purpose of the visit to the isthmus by a subcommittee of the canal commission is to study the labor question with a view to ascertaining a source from which an additional labor supply may be obtained. The local labor supply is insufficient. It is probable, therefore, that laborers will be drawn from the southern states and the islands of the West Indies. As the labor supply is controlled largely by companies organized for the purpose, it is likely that many Chinese and Japanese laborers will be imported for work on the canal because of the fact that they can stand the climate.

NAVAL AXIOM ANNOUNCED.

Plans for General Staff Expressed in a Brief Statement Just insurd.

For the enlightenment of those interested in the propositoion to establish a general staff for the navy prominent members of the general board have drawn up the following axiom, which sets forth the general object for which the general staff is to be organized: "A great organization like the navy should be based on such an efficient system that a strong secretary can do the greatest amount of good, a weak secretary the least amount of harm, and that when the secretary is absent the machinery may not be interfered with."

This axiom will be submitted to Secretary Moody when he returns to Washington. The secretary carried with him on his trip to the West Indies the details of the general staff proposition, and it is expected he will commit himself in regard to the advisability of adopting such a scheme, which will involve a reorganization when he returns from his trip.

NEW USE FOR AUTOMOBILE.

introduced as an Adjunct of Railroading by President of Eastern Road.

Charles A. Singer, president of the New York & Stamford Trolley road. has decided to introduce the automo-bile as an adjunct to modern railroading. He will use a machine capable of a speed of 45 miles an hour in patrolling the trolley tracks from Larchmont to South Beach, a distance of 25

miles. Mr. Singer found that last summer. while his road was carrying thousands of people to the beaches, the cars would frequently break down and stall the entire line. 'A telephone system was established on the line for the use of the motormen of the belated cars. so that they could telephone to the powerhouse for the assistance of the wrecking crew. Mr. Singer thinks that the automobile idea is even better than the telephone.

Served as Ship's Doctor. Dr. Freeman W. Brophy, of the faculty of Rush medical college, Chicago, who is at Paris on his way to the international incdical congress at Madrid, had a novel experience on the trans-Atlantic voyage, serving as ship's doctor on the Minnehaha, of the Atlantie Transport line, whose regular surgeon failed to appear at the last moment. He denies the report that he will locate in Brooklyn on his return.

Servia's Strenuous King.

King Alexander of Servia wants to know, says the Chicago Record-Herald, what's the use being a constitutional monarch if such a monarch can't do as he pleases with the constitutions

Comforting Thought. Six Thomas Lipton, says the Chicago Record-Herald, always has the satisfaction of being able to beat his old Shamrocks with the new one

A SUCCESSFUL HOUSEKEEPER.

edge of Every Detail and Re a Managor.

One of the most important duties of a wife is to make a home and maintain home life. All the complicated duties

conditions of the home, all its culinary arrangements, the execution of all its plans for comfort and peace are largely dependent on her. Housekeeping is growing more and more complicated every year, says the Prairie Farmer Home Magazine. Fifty years ago housekeeping was a very simple affair, when microbes or bacteria were unknown and when men and women ate and drank and dressed as it pleased them, and not as science prescribed. The house was furnished in those times for comfort; now too often it is furnished first for show and then for comfort. The halls used to be halls; but now they are practically rooms. The different departments of the home have not only increased in number. but the simplicity in furnishing has also disappeared. We have advanced in our domestic machinery. True, but have we really improved?

The competent housekeeper of the present day must know how to do the work of the cook, the faundress, the waitress; the dressmaker, the nurse," and be family bookkeeper. She must be something of a chemist as well as a cook. She must know something of the nutritive value of different kinds of foods. She must understand that impure water, had drainage and dirt are probably the greatest causes of ill health. The well regulated home of to-day is harder to take care of than the same kind of a home 60 years ago. Everything was on a simpler scale; things that were regarded as luxuries then are now considered necessities. Science and mechanical skill have made many things in keeping house easier, but they have also been the means of introducing such variety that care has been increased in far greater proportion than labor has been lightened. The simpler the style of the home the less the strain; the more elaborate we make it the greater is the care, no difference how many labor saving devices we may have to aid us. Some one must superintend, and superintendence is often as wearing as ac-

The spirit of order must reign in a. home, and no one can bring it there but the mistress. If she only begins early in her married life the battle will not be so hard to win. If she waits until she is overwhelmed with the cares of a family, the undertaking will be far more difficult; but even then the case is not hopeless. Begin in some part of the house and reduce it to order, and then preserve it until you have complete control. It is such a relief to have certain times set apart for certain duties and not to have to think about when you would better do this or that. Husbands very often reproach their wives with the want of system. Perhaps women are peculiarly open to this repreach, and perhaps they are not. It seems to me to be more a matter of temperament and early training than of sex. Some individuals seem to be born with an instinct of order. By the time they have reached manshood and maidenhood it almost amounts to a sixth sense. When a new duty appears they instinctively find & place for it in their plan of life. A woman who has this instinct of order highly developed has her house and work well arranged, because it is simply a reflection of her inner self. There is a place for everything and even if things do get out of order sometimes, it does not make her nervous, for she knows where everything belongs and she can quickly bring order out of confusion when she has the opportunity. Order is not the birthright of either sex. In spite of their airs of superiority men are often very careless and unsystematic. We all know the chaotic state to which a household is soon reduced if the wife is away from home for some time and leaves her liege lord in charge. The same state of chaos no doubt would exist if the wife took

charge of her husband's business. Mutton Pie.

A mutton pie may be made equally well from cooked meat, but will not have to cook more than 30 to 45 minutes so as to bake the pastry. Take a couple of steaks off a leg of mutton. and cut the meat into square pieces, removing all skin. Have on a plate a heaped tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of chopped onion, the same quantity of chopped parsley, with pepper and salt to taste. Dip each piece of meat in the flour and pack it. lightly in a pie dish, scattering over all the remains of flour, etc. Fill up the dish with stock, water or gravy. Tover with a good crust and bake steadily for one and a half to two hours. Let the oven become cooler after the pastry is done.-Washington Star.

Maple Jugar Biscult. Make a very rich, tender baking powder crust, using milk in place of water. Roll out about half the thickness of ordinary biscuit and cut into shape with the cover of a quarter pound baking powder can or a tea caddy. As every other biscuit is cut out sprinkle bits of maple sugar on top, moisten the next biscuit and press down on top of the sugared one. Lay close together in the pan in which they are to be baked so that they will rise instead of spreading. Brush over with milk or melted butter and baks in a quick oven until they are brown. but not hard. Serve at once with saucers of warm, melted syrup.-N. V Herald

Paid Promptly.

There is one thing about the wages of sin; the man who gets them never ; complains that he is not well paid.-Atchison Globe.

TO REWARD MOTHERS

New Organization Which Would Encourage Bearing of Children.

Money Awards to Be Paid to Members of "The Mothern' Hirthday Club of America" When Bables Come late the House

In the midst of the discussion of "race suicide" one hopeful note has been struck in the organization of "The Mothers' Brithday Club of America," which proposes to reward every mother who gives brith to a child, provided that certain conditions laid down by the club are complied with. It is planned to give to each member on the brith of a child from \$200 to \$600, in exchange for which-for the club's motives are not purely philanthropic-the mothers are to pay an initiation fee of five dollars and quarterly dues of one dollar, payments to be made in advance. They are also to be subject to assessment whenever a new baby is added to the family of a member. Assessments are to be levied each month and are to make up by what is known as the "associate members"

birthday gift fund. The aim of the organization is to sell "literal" life insurance instead of death insurance, which is usually known by that name. One life insurance broker said if such a scheme be taken up by men who were actuated largely by philanthropic motives he thought it might prove a good plan for the poorer classes of the larger cities, who in the event of any extra call upon thir resources almost invariably have to appeal to charity. Headquarters have been opened in Boston and a branch will be established in New York city.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

General Ben Viljoen, of Boer Army. Declares His Chief Fault Is Lack of Independence.

Gen. Ben Viljoen, second in command of the Boer army, lectured upon some of the phases of the South African conflict before the Harvard union the other night. He received a most enthusiastic greeting. This was his first lecture in this country. He related his experiences with a small force in prolonging the fight against the British, and then criticized the British army, saying its chief fault was the lack of independence of the soldier. He said that without an officer to command, the rank were absolutely helpless, and that most of the officers were little better than the privates, for scores of them who were captured were found to be unable to do such a simple thing as cook their meals. He said the British soldier could not shoot, having little or no knowledge of firearms. In rushing one camp and capturing it the Boors found the soldiers were shooting at a 1,200 yards' range creeping up. He said the Boers lived on whatever they captured from the British army, and for nine months went without salt.

INDIFFERENT TO CRITICS.

Burne-Jones Declares His Absolute Contempt for the Professional Reviewer.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the artist, after a visit here of over a year, has sailed for England. Before he left he had a few words to say about art critics. "I care nothing about what they have said of my works," he said. "To me the art critic is an entirely unimportant individual. I rely solely on the sound critical eye of the public, just as I rely on it to purchase my wares. For the first and final judgment of my works I will admit there are a few, but only a few, whose criticisms are really valuable. The yellow journals do not employ that class of men, but rather the driftwood of the literary profession. Their criticisms of my work in toto are simply a sarcastic play of words. I could excuse them, however, for their ignorance of technical knowledge of art had they omitted daubing their criticisms of my paintings with their personalities." Sir Philip said that a letter from his cousin, Rudyard Kipling, said he is coming to this country next October.

ASTOR BUYS HISTORIC CASTLE.

The Home of Anne Bolern Sear River Eden is Purchased for Two Handred Thousand Dollars.

William Waldorf Astor has bought-Hever castle, in the county of Kent, near the River Eden, England. The purchase price is said to be about \$200,000.

Hever castle dates from the time of Edward III, It was the home of Anne Boleyn. To it she was withdrawn from sight by King Henry VIII., after her engagement with Lord Percy was broken off. Her bedstead and other relies associated with her name are preserved there. Legend says that Anne was, by order of Henry VIII., confined in a dungeon of the castle and condemned to die of starvation. She lay there, so the story runs, until her jailer, thinking life extinct, took the body away, when, to his horror, she recovered. 3 Anne of Cleves, another of Henry VIII.'s wives, also resided in this

The Irrepressible Paragrapher. Now that Shamrock III, is practically ready for the contest, Sir Thomas will be able to give his time to the press clippings, says the Chicago Record-Herald, in order to determine whether the game is really worth the candle.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A piece of Sevres which realized 1,900 guineas in London the other day had cost 700 guineas at the sale of the late Lord Dudley's china in 1886.

Cigar tips cut of before smoking are collected in Germany for charitable purposes. One gentleman has filled corigin boars, such containing about 30.000 ends.

Massage treatment in Japan is administered almost entirely by blind persons. The reason is because in the blind the sense of touch is more delicate than in persons blessed with sight.

Sweden's success in dealing with the problem of temperance is attested by the fact that the consumption of liquors is now only four quarts per head per annum, or one-sixth of what it was in 1830, whereas in Germany it is 11.2 quarts per head. A large quantity of the eider made

in Normandy is sent to the champagne

districts, where it is used to form the body of the cheaper champagnes and other wines. Port is often made of eider, colored with logwood or red beet juice, and flavored with the root of the It has just been discovered by the town clerk of Dunbar in some old reca-

ords of the time of James VI, of Scotland, who, as James L. succeeded Queen Elizabeth, that the provost of the town has the privilege and right to proclaim the sovereign's accession. Some time ago a custodian of the

Archaeological museum in Florence became sudenly insane and smashed a world-famed old Greek vase. Some of the fragments disappeared and were advertised for. The other day the thief brought them back and left them on a table in the museum. The vase can now be reconstructed.

Tortillas, the Mexican substitute for wheat bread, are made from selected corn. The kernels are boiled soft in lime water, and after being thoroughly washed are rubbed between the hands to remove the outer husk. They are then ground while wet to a soft mass with stones or a peanut butter mill, patted into thin cakes, baked on a dry griddle and eaten while still hot.

BLIND TO GOOD SHOOTING.

The Public in Not Appreciative of Clever Work with the Rife.

"I tell you," declared the man who gives exhibitions of fancy rifle shoots ing in the interest of a big ammunition house, according to the New York Sun, "it's discouraging to realize how little the public appreciates goods shooting. I'm not grumbling, I want you to understand, because I don't get enough applause.

"I get too much of it. The trouble is that I don't get it at the right time nor for the right thing.

"So far as I can judge, all the public wants is something spectacular and noisy. Take that trick of mine where an attendant tosses up a cigar box pumping lead into it from a repeating rifle. Why, it's the easiest thing in the world. Anyone can do it, in fact. who can work a magazine gun fast enough. .

I did it the first time I tried, and I don't think I've ever missed it since. and yet it never fails to make a erowd get up and stand on its hind legs. I've shot as many as six boxes at one performance before I could satisfy the people. If they knew how simple it was they'd go home and shoot their own cigar boxes.

"Breaking six glass balls thrown into the air simultaneously is another. old trick that pleases them. I varied it at one time by having three glass balls, and three tin cans thrown up and hitting them altefnately. Now, that is a performance that requires a whole lot of skill, and I practiced it for weeks before I dared try it in public, and when I did try it on it fell flat.

"I purposely used cans larger than the glass balls in order that they should ring when the bullets hit them. and the spectarors, I guess, thought I was trying to cheate 'em.

"About the most difficult bit of fance shooting in the entire business is that. trick of shooting straight ahead of you and then whirling in time to hit the empty shell as it is thrown behing you by the ejector. I can't tell how long I practiced that stunt, nor how disappointed I was when I first performed it in public

"I was naturally a little pervous, and when I tried it and found I'd not missed I was so elated I almost cheered myself. If I had done sor I would have been the only one in the place who did

"I've tried it time and again, but always with the same result. This idea that to do a thing well is a sufficient reward may be all right, but it doesn't appply to fancy rifle shooting. There is nothing in the world that will knock the heart out of me quicker than to have my most difficult feat greeted in silence."

Dutiable Goods:

As a banquet of the American Irish Historical society in New York not long ago the chairman told a story apropos of the coal situation. When he was coming down the gang-

plank on his return from Europe he had a handkerchief over his eye. An Irish customs officer asked: "Why have you your eye under cov-

er?" "There's a bit of coal in it." "Ah, bringing in coal! You'll have to pay duty on that!"-Youth's Com-

Temporarily Pleasant.

panion.

Robert He who flatters you is your enemy.

Richard-Oh, I don't know; he makes you feel good .- Detroit Free

WOMEN OF VENEZUELA.

Are Models of Domestic Virtues and Are Beautiful and sweet-Mannered.

Mrs. Bowen, the wife of the American minister to Venezuela, returned to, this country with her husband a few ? years ago and has been stopping with ? fromis in Washington. She is able to talk very entertainingly about the members of her sex in the South American republic, for she saw much of them in Caracas, says the Star of that ?

The legation in Caracas, in which she has made her home for more than a year, is full of her pets, innumerable parrots, a beautiful peacock, while several monkeys inhabit the garden. The peacock is treated as a member of the family and feeds out of a cup as daintily as a young lady.

"Life in Venezuela is very delightful," she remarked. "I am sure that, while we would not find so many of the luxuries of life there as here, there is no place on earth more charming. both in the natural attractions of the country and in the people. To live among them is to be their friends. The women are models of domestic virtues and are famed the world over for their faithfulness. Some of them. are the most beautiful pictures, both in form and feature, that one could imagine. I have seen many of all classes and the more I see of them the more I admire their beamy, sweet manners. and nonlity of character: Fremember one girl, a perfect beauty, who was engaged to a young man. It happened that he was arrested for some offenseand remained in prison for two years. During the whole of the time the young lady would not go out of the house, but remained indoors as a proof of her steadfast affection. in fact, the ladies of Venezuela, who are of Spanish descent, go out in public very little. Most of their life is spent in the house and in their duties as mothers and wives they have few equals."

THE CATNIP MAN.

Street Car Conductor Gets a Job Tacked Onto Him Through Being Obliging.

"it's presty near time for the carnip tre noic to start up again." the suburban conductor remarked to the other; man standing on the platform, relates

the Detroit Free Press. "The eatnip trouble," repeated the other man. "What's the 'catnip trou-

"Oh." explained the conductor. "out where my car runs cathip grows all along the track-there's pretty near a mile of catnip out there. Several years ago I brought in a little bundle and gave it to one of my neighbors for her cat. She parceted out that catnip all around she block to all the other people who had cats; and they tell me the cats nearly lost their minds over that fresh catnip. Most town cats, yan know, néver get any cathip except this old, dried stuff from the drug stores. It's pitiful, isn't it? I suppose lots of nice cats have lived and died without evertasting a bit of fresh

country catnip. "Well, pretty soon some of the other neighbors began asking me to bring them a little bundle of catnip, and the thing colled up until now I run a big enthip business all summer- without a cent of money in it. either. I had to have my daughter make a list of my carnip gustomers, and I take them in then all sammer long until cold

weather comes. "The story has got out on me, too." concluded the concuctor, looking a triffe sheepish, "and some of the other men call me 'Old Casnip'; and they call my car 'The Cainip Car.' But, Jiminy, I don't care. It pleases a lot of women and pleases a lot of cats, and, by gracious. I'd rather please women and cats than please most of the men I know. Yes, I smell of catnip all summor long; but what's the difference-

it's a good clean sarell, catnip is." The Yukon Country.

Prof. Macoun, the veteran boganist, who has made a special study of the Yukon country, is very enthusiastic and very emphatic in preaching the gaspel of proven arability of that semiargtic territory. He tells us that there is no reason in the world why the Yukon should not raise enough farm produce to supply its inhabitants, and gives specific cases of grainraising, fruit-ripening and flowergrowing to establish his rather surprising claim. One man, he says, made-\$5,000 by cultivating a few acres of oats. We shall probably have pursefilled visitors coming back from the Yukon who will tell us, when we ask where they struck "pay dirt." that they struck it with a plow and reaped a golden barvest of grain which brought fancy prices in that isolated country. Still this cannot be done often or for long, as this is a field in which competition will be easy and sure .- Montreal Star.

. . . . Enar to Decide.

"Now, if you have what I think you have," said the young doctor, "this. medicine will do you a lot of good, but if I am mistaken it will do you a lot of harm."

"Hut can't you tell for, sure, doctor

"Of course I can't tell for sure. Just you take It and in another 24 hours we'll know all about it. Why, it's the easiest thing in the world to metile this matter." - Chicago Post.

Not in Her Class. Jack - The photograph you sent me

Is just like you, dear. I kissed it everso many times.

Nina-Did it return your kisses? "No, of course not."

With a how can you say it is like me?"-Chicago Daily News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Käitlen hehdemadelm 82.00