UNCLE SAM IN LEAD.

Exports of This Country Exceed Those of Any Other Mation.

M Comparison of the Commerce of the Principal Countries of World Shows Wenderful Development of Our Own.

Commercial conditions throughout the world in the closing months of 2900 are pictured in a table presented in the last number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. The table shows The imports and exports of the principal countries of the world during such parts of the calendar year 1908 as can be shown from the latest available data, and compares the same with the corresponding month of the preceding year, thus presenting a pioture of the growth of the world's commerce in the present year as compared with that of the preceding year. The table which thus presents the latest available data for the current year necessarily includes only those countries which publish monthly or quarterly statements of their

A comparison of the commerce of the principal countries of the world with that of the United States in 1904 and of the growth or reduction of their commerce with our own dewelopment during the year presents some facts of especial interest in considering the wonderful development of our own commerce in the year and century just closed.

Taking the countries in their alphabetical order as arranged in the table, the facts presented are as follows:

CANADA: The imports of three months ending with Beptember, 1900, are \$47,736,000, against \$43,609,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of three months ending with September, 1900, are \$53,623,000, against \$45, 994,000 in the corresponding months of last

year.
FRANCE: The imports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are \$708,808,000, against \$716,102,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are \$647,074,000 in the corresponding months of

GERMANY: The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are \$962,618,-000, against \$952,044,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of nine months ending with September 1900, are \$714,080,080, against \$714,023,000 is the corresponding months of last year. In the case of Germany alone specie and

bullion are included in this statement.

BRITISH INDIA: The imports of five months ending with August, 1900, are \$92,-018,000, against \$93,224,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the ex-ports of five months ending with August 1900. are \$126,888,000, against \$144,006,000 im the corresponding months of last year.

ITALY: The imports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are \$248,169,000, against \$229,331,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of ten months ending with October, 1909, are \$210,857,000, against \$222,109,800 in the corresponding months of last year.

MEXICO: The imports of two months ending with August, 1900, are \$9,561,000, against \$8,485,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of two months ending with August, 1900, are \$11,052,000, against \$10,423,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

RUSSIA: The imports of six months ending with June, 1900, are \$144,441,000, against \$148,834,600 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of six months ending with June, 1909, are \$146,965,000, against \$134,269,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

SPAIN: The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are \$119.against \$124,972,000 in the corre sponding months of last year, and the tember, 1900, are \$98,031,000, against \$102.-189,000 in the corresponding months of

SWITZERLAND: The imports of nine months ending with Sentember, 1906, are \$157,107,000, against \$161,405,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of nine months ending with September, 1906, are \$117,706,000, against \$111,-037,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

UNITED KINGDOM: The imports of II months ending November, 1900, are \$2,-\$22,663,000, against \$2,162,377,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the domestic exports of 11 months ending with November, 1900, are \$1,363,440,000. mainst \$1,180,720,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

UNITED STATES: The imports of 11 months ending with November, 1906, are \$780,451,507, against \$728,263,577 in the corresponding months of last year, and the months ending with November, 1908, are \$1,308,929,830, against \$1,121,537,910 in the corresponding months of last year.

STUDENTS TURN BEGGARS.

Play the Part of Mendicanto at Martford City, Ind., and Get Arrested.

Police officers at Hartford City, Ind., the other night arrested as suspicious characters two young men who were begging on the streets. A number of complaints had been made to the officers by persons who had been accosted in remote parts of the city. After a watch had been kept on the men until a late hour they were arrested. They proved to be students at Taylor university at Upland, seven miles west of Hartford City, and explained their actions by stating they were out on a lark. Be-Ing strangers here they decided to try the experience of street begging. They begged pitcously to be released. and after proving their identity, were allowed to return to the college.

Want to Be Doctors. There are 23,778 young men in the medical colleges of the United States, less than half as many-11,874-in the law schools, and only about one-third as man-8,261—in the theological sem-

Italian Prisoners Liberated. Nearly 13,000 prisoners were liberated on the occasion of the new king of Italy's birthday. Forty thousand others were granted reductions in their sentences.

REALM OF THE NURSERY.

Advice to Mothers on the Care of Infauts-The Healthy Child.

It is claimed by medical men generally that the average child is born healthy, and the mother who sims to preside over a well regulated nursery will put forth every effort to keep her child in its normal condition, says the New York Tribune.

There are training schools for nurses and for cooks, but for a young woman to be trained to proper motherhood is something yet to be accomplished in the new century.

The careful mother begins by being evetematic and punctual in all that is done for the baby. She has a time for everything, and sees that everything is done at the proper time. She has learned that the important things necessary for the healthful development of any child are exercise, air, cleanliness, correct food and sleep.

The most beneficial exercise for a baby to indulge in is a good, healthy cry. The mere fact that an infant breathes is not enough; the lungs must be expanded, and this healthy cry is the thing intended to do it, but a whining, fretful cry is not a healthy one.

It is claimed that a baby cannot have too much oxygen, and while a very young infant ought not to be taken out in the open air, yet the air in the nursery can be changed frequently, at least twice every day, when the child can be taken from the room while the bad air is "blown out" through open windows. If the temperature of the room is lowered too much, wrap the child up in a blanket when returned, until the right degree is reached.

A most important item in the baby's training is the bath, which means more than a little sponging off once a day. The child should be allowed to splash in a tub of water each morning about an hour after feeding. Fancy soaps should be avoided, a pure Castile or white soap being the best, and the massage of the muscles and rubbing of the skin which a bath makes necessary bear a large share toward making the healthy child.

A baby whose food is received with absolute regularity seldom suffers from indigestion, if the nature of the food is carefully looked after. The feeding hours should be so arranged that the evening meal will come at seven o'clock. Before feeding, baby should be made ready for the night, with no wrinkles in the clothing or safety pins to irritate the tender fiesh, and with both hands and feet made warm. A young infant generally requires feeding twice during the night.

Milk that is to be used for food for infants should never be put in an open vessel in the refrigerator where meat and vegetables or various things are kept, for nothing will absorb odors more quickly than milk. Neither should it be kept in tin, but in covered glass bottles or jars. The simplest way to perserve milk for infants is by Pasteurization. This is done by submitting the milk to a temperature of about 155 degrees for 15 minutes, and then allowing it to cool rapidly. The bottle of milk may be placed in a vessel of boiling water at the right temperature to Pasteurize it. thus destroying ordinary germs without giving the milk a boiled taste. It is best to prepare the food for an infant in sufficient quantity each morning to last through the day.

When the baby is old enough to be taken out for an airing, the wrappings must be carefully considered. It is found that the majority of infants in their baby carriages on the streets in winter are too warmly wrapped up. The child that is so incased in fur that it perspires from every pore is in fair condition for an attack of pneumonia or any one of the throat troubles which attack infancy. It is of vital importance, however, that the feet and hands should be kept warm, in which case the child is not likely to suffer from cold. Better than a fur rug under the child is a hot water bottle, not laid close up against the feet, but far enough off to let the hest radiate from the bottle. The small hands, incased in woolen, can be tucked under the carriage blanket in extra cold weather.

When the baby is taking an airing, the strong wind should be avoidedthat is, facing it. The sun or strong light should never be allowed to shine upon the baby's eyes when asleep in its carriage, as much harm results from this, often seriously if not permanently injuring the sight. This is an unfortunate mistake which is constantly being made by ignorant mothers among the poor.

Don't Be Sparing of Your Love. The power to love is one of the greatest gifts to humanity. It generates the sunshine of the moral universe, without which life would be a desert waste. Use this divine power without stint. Be prodigal of your love. Let it radiate freely. It will brighten the dark places. It will gladden the sorrowing. It will lift you above petty, grinding cares that no moon corrode the mind and sap the energies. It is the golden key that will admit you to the palace of the true life.—Success.

A Taciful Milliner. "I wish to see a bonnet," said Miss: Passee, aged 40. "For yourself, miss?" inquired the

French milliner. "Yer."

"Marie, run downstairs and get me hats for ladies between 18 and 25." Bonnet sold. -London Tit-Bita.

HOME FOR BACHELORS

Novel Plans of an Actress for New York Apartment Building.

Will Introduce a Lot of New Wrinkles for the Ease and Comfort of Single Men-No More Buttonless Shirts.

May Irwin announces that she is going to encourage and foster bachelorhood by building a bachelor apartment house with a lot of new wrinkles for the ease and comfort of the tenants. To do this has been one of her pet schemes ever since she began to invest her surplus revenue in New York real estate several years ago.

She doesn't think that the bachelors of this city are properly cared for. Their trousers get frayed in spite of their incomes, she says, and regardless of the fact that they live in apartments with an alleged valet service thrown in with the hot and cold water and steam heat. There is to be a woman housekeeper, who will have charge of the laundry, mending, trouser-pressing and shoe polishing departments. She will study the needs and whims of all the tenants and then boss the valets, so that they will gratify the whims and supply the needs. She will inspect all the shirts before they are sent back from the laundry and mending-room to the suites of their wearers, and not a button shall be missing. Mrs. Irwin says that this care of the bustons is a scheme original with her, and that it will do more than anything else to make her bachelor apartments a success.

The rent will be high and the house will be exclusive, says the press agent. Miss Irwin is now working on some secret plans for an automatic buttonometer which she has invented.

This unique apartment building is to be at Nos. 154 and 156 West Fortyfourth street.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

English Mill Hand Wins a Fellowship at Oxford in Face of Great Obstacles.

The gradual removal of the social barriers which formerly restricted English political and educational life was never better instanced than by the appointment just made of Mr. Joseph Owen to a fellowship at Oxford. Six years ago Mr. Owen was a mill hand at Oldham, helping to support his poor parents. He attended at night the university extension lectures, and so much ability did he show that the lecturers got up a fund and sent him to the great university, where, with his wife, he settled down in a humble cottage. He knew no Greek and little Latin. His first success came when he won the Brackenburg history scholarship, to the surprise of many learned, aristocratic competitors. Four years of determined, uphill work passed and the final examinations drew near. On a position in these depended Mr. Owen's whole future. A few weeks before the ordeal his young wife died suddenly. Mr. Owen's friends thought it impossible for him to accomplish anything. but the mill hand's grit stood the strain and Mr. Owen gained the coveted first-class with the degree. His appointment as extension lecturer quickly followed, and Mr. Owen lectured where, six years previous, he had learned. The climax in his career came when Pembroke college elected Mr. Owen, out of all the Oxonians, to the lucrative and honored post of fellowship.

YOUNG WOMEN SEEK FREEDOM

Organise a Club at Binghamton, New York, to Advance the Social Welfare of the Sex.

A twentieth century club was formed at Binghamton, N. Y., the other day, embodying a score of society girls who have pledged themselves to advance the social interests of their sex in every way, and especially to aid in forming and following ideas of greater social freedom among women. It is held that the customs of the last century, especially those of courting, were not only foolish, but peculiarly detrimental to women. Each member of the club has pledged herself to seriously propose marriage to some unmarried eligible man within a year.

Sections of the by-laws forbid certain modes of dress, including the wearing of corsets, and the object of the club is stated to be not to make the coming women more masculine, but to make her more womanly. Girls of 18 or more are eligible for membership, and one of the obligations imposed is a pledge to do a certain amount of reading each day, the subjects to be selected quarterly by the board of directors

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Another Miniature of the Genoral Discovered in England-Undoabtedly Gennine.

There are few original pictures of Gen. Washington in England, hence the discovery of another miniature is interesting. It is by Sam Folwell and is dated 1791. Another by the same artist is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, dated 1796. The new find is supposed to be an excellent likeness. It represents Washington wearing a pig-

A New Jersey Epitanh. A visitor to a cemetery at South Vernon, N. H., will find the following upon a gravestone there: O be she went and am she gone

And left poor I here all alone? O, cruel fate, to be so To take she 'fore and leave I 'hind; But us must surely go to she.

Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.

A GENIUS OF FINANCE.

Young Man Bought a Typewriter and Paid for It Without Costing Him a Cent.

"Do you see that young man over there?" said a man on a cable car, indicating a young man reading a paper in the seat opposite, relates the New York Times. "He's one of the greatest financial geniuses in the country, if little things are any indication of a man's ability and character. He'll be a millionaire before long, or I'm no judge of people."

The young man's appearance did not seem to indicate that there was anything out of the common about him, and his admirer's companion

"Well, I'll tell you how I came to discover his genius," said the man who had spoken first. "When I tell you what he did I think you'll agree with me. He secured a typewriter without paying a cent for it, and without doing a stroke of work for it, and he did it in a perfectly honest and legitimate way, too. In fact, he actually made money on the transaction. I only discovered how he did it by accident, and I've been wondering at the genius and simplicity of the scheme ever since. He was formerly employed in the same office with me, and we both had to do a good deal of writing. One day he came up to me and proposed that we should hire a typewriter together.

"'We can hire a typewriter for \$4 a month,' he said, 'and if we split it between us it will only cost us 50 cents a week each. We can do that all right, because we wouldn't be using it at the same time, anyway. If you give me \$2 now I'll go up to the office of one of the typewriter companies and have them send down a typewriter. I'll arrange the whole thing so as to save you any trouble."

"I agreed to this, and the young man went off with the \$2. Every month I paid him \$2, and we both used the typewriter with perfect satisfaction. About a week after the first payment I learned that my friend was not paying anything for the typewriter, but was actually making a little on it. He was hiring it out to a man who only used it occasionally, and whom he persuaded to pay him 50 cents a week for the use of it. I thought that this was rather clever, but I didn't realize the full measure of my friend's ability until a year had expired. Then I learned from a man who had called to collect a payment on it that he had agreed to buy the typewriter on the installment plan, paying \$4 a month for it. The man was calling for the last monthly payment on it at the time, and the typewriter is now the property of my friend. It took him a year to pay it off at \$2 a month, and he was receiving 50 cents a week for it all the time. I never took the trouble to figure it out, but I can see that he must have been making a little on it while he was paying for

A RACE FOR A MINE.

Brief Description or a Midwinter Dash to Locate the La Fleur Mine.

An exciting race for a mine took place in February, 1896. For many years it had been known that the Colville Indian reservation was rich in minerals, and prospectors had slipped in, eluding the vigilance of the Indian police, to explore the mountains in northern Washington. But long before white men had entered the Indians knew that the top of a low mountain near the nation's border line was covered with bright blue stones, so gaudy that many were carried off and placed in the wigwams. The prospectors knew that these gay stones betokened the existence of copper veins, and many a hungry eye was cast at the rock-strewn patch of ground before the government lifted the ban that kept out paleface intruders, says Eugene B. Palmer in

But congress passed a law opening part of the reservation to mineral location.

Waiting for the president to sign the formal proclamation, two parties quietly entered the forbidden territory and camped alongside the promising vein. At Marcus, the nearest telegraph station, two young - men waited with tense nerves for the first tick that would tell that the president had signed the proclamation. It was a cold, gray, winter day, and the snow was piled high. Late in the afternoon the word came, and there was a simultaneous dash for the horses that were waiting outside. Then the race began. Plunging through drifts, tumbling down declines, toiling desperately up steep hills and bounding at full speed over the level stretches, these two horses bore their riders. Somtimes one was ahead and sometimes the other. The sun disappeared and the hurrying pair blundered along through the deepening twilight, and then in the light of the stars reflected by the glistening snow. Spurs were plunged so deep that flecks of blood stained the snow. Almost side by side they scrambled up the mountain. The yells of the riders were heard in the distance by the rival watchers, who did not wait a further hint, but drove the stakes that were to locate the La Fleur mine.

Then followed wordy disputes, fist fights and the flourishing of Winchesters, but before the mine was christened with blood one party concluded to withdraw and fight its battle in the courts.

The Average Man. The average man seldom knows all that other men think he knows, but the chances are he knows a few things he isn't suspected of knowing. -Chicago Daily News

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE.

A Number of Ways That Promise & Clear, Strong and Stimulating Beverage.

Americans who have taken up the English afternoon tes must now needs demonstrate their impartial hospitality by showing equal favor to the continental afternoon coffee. It is generally conceded that as an incendiary subject coffee making ranks next to politics and religion, and most coffee enthusiasts hold that there is only "one way." The mildest mannered, broadest minded of women is apt to gasp with indignation when you promulgate your pet theory that the most delicate flavor is obtained by putting ground coffee on the fire in cold water and removing it in time to escape boiling point, even though you protest that said theory was "made in Germany." The "only one way" enthusiast overlooks the fact that various methods produce various flavors, corresponding to various tastes, and really good coffee may be made in many different fashions, boiling always excepted, says the Washington Star.

The Cubans made a delicious coffee by putting the freshly starched and ground bean into a flannel bag fasttened to the top of an earthen jar and allowing cold water to slowly filter through. The liquid is then heated in a tightly scaled vessel. This method is well worth a trial. A most novel recipe for coffee is given by a young woman whose friends all unite in pronouncing her beverage perfection.

"I can make good coffee by anybody's recipe," she says, "if I have plenty of coffee to make it with, but my own particular method I stumbled on through indolence and an irreverent disregard of sacred tradition. I make it exactly as I do tea, rinsing a china pot with boiling water and putting into it a liberal supply of the freshly ground berries. I add to this enough boiling water to thoroughly saturate the grounds and let it stand for five or ten minutes. I then add the required amount of boiling water, stir it up from the bottom, and it is ready to serve. Coffee can be ground much coarser for this method than for the French coffee pot, and it is, therefore. always much clearer.

"Coffee lover's usually view my performance with much agitation until they have tasted the finished product, whereupon they marvel greatly. I think I can claim to be the least fussy of coffee fiends. Besides having plenty of good freshly-ground coffee, there is but one other essential. a - perfectly tight and absolutely clean vessel to make it in, and a china pot is always the best and safest. For black coffee the cheaper South American varieties have an acid taste which many people like, but those who use cream usually find this acid property rather objectionable."

Where "frills" are desirable a dellcious flavor may be given to coffee by rubbing lumps of loaf sugar over orange or lemon rind. There is a great difference in the flavor of orange peel, and thick skins are usually more spicy. One lump of sugar rubbed on all sides will absorb considerable of the orange

Apropos of frills, there is a new one for tea, which seems to be very little known. A slice of lime added to the afternoon cup of tea gives a decided and very piquant flavor to that refreshing drink. Those who approve of the slice of lemon would do well to put the lime to the test.

BITS OF FEMININITY.

Funciful Finery for Feminine Toilets for the Current Sen-

Gold gauze is used to cover the entire front of the bodice and to form a yoke, says a fashion exchange.

Many jackets of black fur have collars of white velvet or, more modish still, ermine. There is an increasing interest in black and white contrasts. There seems to be no way of eluding the bolero effect. It appears in some way, shape or form on all the

Blouses with several sets of removable sleeves, are a novelty. When worn, the separate sleeve is merely slipped into place and basted.

winter toilettes.

Cloak and coat collars are very much trimmed on the inside, with shirred black liberty silks. The shirrings have tucks so as to give them a full and becoming surface and increase the collar warmth.

Triple capes are having a long run of success, and here again can a severe garment be softened by collars of a thick, heavy guipure.

The Secret of Frying Pointoes. Many people fail in cooking potatoes when they fry other things well. The fat must be very hot, if not actually boiling, before the potatoes are put in. Each piece of potato must be quite dry, for if at all damp it will not get crisp. Directly the potatoes are sufficiently browned they must be taken out and placed on paper before the fire to dry. Scatter some dried salt over and serve. The potatoes must be raw and may be cut in any shape liked. Ribbons are very nice, and these may be cut with an ingenious little contrivance sold for the purpose. If cooked potatoes only are at hand, cut them in slices and flour them thickly before frying in deep fat.—Washington Star.

Noble Lineage. "Count, your family is of noble line-

"Of course. I tell you, in our family archives we have many unpaid debt certificates which have been superannuated for centuries."-Fligende Blaetter.

One Way. One good way to derive an income from literature is to sell books.--Chb cago Daily News.

A WASHINGTON CHARACTER.

Dwarf Does Thriving Business Selling Shoe Strings to High Officiale.

Secretary Long travels up and down Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, with his green cloth bag in hand in the most unconventional manner, and while on his way to the white house to a cabinet meeting stopped near the east gate, and after a brief conversation with a deformed little being, who is known as "the president's shoestring man," bought a pair of strings, and, thrusting them into his green cloth bag, put a number of bright coins into the hand of the vendor and went in to sort his shoe strings and state papers prior to the cabinet meeting.

Every member of the cabinet and the president himself has stopped along the sidewalk to buy shoe strings from this dwarf, while the clerks of the state, war and navy departments could not be induced to spend a cent for this useful commodity with anyone else.

The police have driven most or the men of this class from the streets, and only on account of unusual patronage would he be allowed to hold his present stand. No one knows his name, and no one has ever asked. Long ago, during the first Cleveland administration, he became known as the president's shoestring man, because President Cleveland stopped one day and, casting a pitying glance atthe little figure standing almost shoulder deep in the snow, bought a handful of shoestrings, giving in return a palmful of coins. After that good luck attended the shoestring man, and business is so brisk that in the worst weather he is enabled to remain indoors.

Though the price paid by statesmen. is pretty stiff for shoestrings, the dwarf is conservative in his real charges, and was never known to accept a cent without making a sale. While his shoulders are almost as broad as those of the president himself, the little man stands scares three feet from the ground, and is as strange a vision as one ever sow.

WANT CORN GROWN.

Germana Seeking to Have Their Cobonica Produce This Cereal for German Markets.

According to Consular Agent Harris, the German Colonial association is soliciting the government to take steps toward introducing and protecting on a large scale the growth of Indian corn in some of the tierman colonies. The German empire imports about \$32,000,-000 worth of corn every year, the major part of which comes from the United

If the soil and climate of any one of the colonies should be favorable to the growth of Indian corn such a step would no doubl be of some importance to that particular colony. But should any of these colonies be able to produce the corn which grows in the Mississippi valley (which is not apt to be the case), it will be many years before the American farmer need fear competi-

tion from this source. The Woermann line, which plies between Hamburg and Togo, charges \$9.50 per ton for foreigners between these points. The North-German Lloyd charges on the average \$2.75 per tom from New York or Baltimore to Bremen. Often large quantities of corn from the United States are taken gratis as ballast. Until Germany has better shipping facilities with her colonies the freight on corn will amount to an much as the original price of corn per ton in America.

To make good this difference in a degree the Colonial association propases to admit corn from the German colonies free of duty. In 1899 the government's income from the duty on corn amounted to \$7,740,000. The duty on corn imported from the colonies amounted to \$1,430.

MAN WITH BROKEN NECK.

Astonishing Case of Recovery-Steadily Improves Until Now He Cam Stand on His Feet.

Walter E. Duryea, who has derived fame as being the only man who has actually survived a broken neck, astonished his physicians as well as his attendants at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn the other afternoon by standing upright on his feet without assistance.

Mr. Duryea's improvement has been continuous and steady. Since his arrival at the Hotel St. George, in October last, he has never been out of doors, but has confined himself to a rigorous course of treatment that already is

showing gratifying results. The treatment has enabled Mr. Duryea to recover practically all his dormant faculties save that of walking, and the demonstration which he gave of being able to stand unaided convinced his friends that it is likely he may soon be able to get about.

Naturalists Barred from Thibet. The class of explorers whom the ungentle Thibetan turns out of his country with more asperity than any other is the naturalist. Before Sikkam was annexed a man of science had been through the country collecting specimens of the animal and vegetable life of the little kingdom, and the Thibetans now are convinced firmly that any man who collects moths is really trying to grab territory. It in safer, says the New York Press, to cross into Thibet with a drawn sword in one's hand than with a butterfly

The Only Solution. Margaret E. Sangster says the servant problem will be solved during the twentieth century. Can it be possi-ble, exclaims the Chicago Times-Herald, that she things people are going to learn to live without eating?

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