

LUXURY IN LIVING.

A Comparison Between the Standards in England and America.

In ten years the quantity of meat at the command of the British workman has nearly trebled. Considering that the consumption of this form of food is the recognized index of the standard of living in civilized countries, the increase of it in Great Britain is significant.

The people of this country have long ago risen above the standard of living which the British have only lately reached. For years our comparatively large consumption of meat has surprised European visitors and delighted American immigrants, says the Anaconda Standard.

People who in their European homes eat meat once a week at the utmost find here that they can easily have it three times a day, and not only is its quantity abundant, but its quality is of the best. The retail butchers of this city say that the workmen insist upon having as choice pieces as do the millionaires. In fact, it is rather a reproach upon our culinary skill that we do not make better use of the less valuable parts of the carcasses of food animals. How greatly the canning of fruits and vegetables and the transportation from the south to the north by railroads and steamers of fish and of early garden produce have added to the supply of our tables need not be enlarged upon.

Our poorest citizens have at all seasons, at prices within their means, a variety of excellent fruits and vegetables such as kings and nobles could not have produced a century ago at any cost. Nor have we by any means reached the limits of our progress in this direction. We have pretty nearly glutted the world's markets with staples like wheat, Indian corn, beef and pork, and our agriculturists will be compelled, in their own defense, to devote themselves to the finer kinds of garden and hothouse products. California has made a wonderful advance in the business of raising peaches, pears and grapes, and the oranges of Florida are superior to those of Sicily and Portugal. What these two states have done the rest can do, each according to its special soil and climate, and, as tomatoes, peas and beans have become, all the year round, indispensable elements of our daily meals, so we may yet see artichokes, mushrooms, truffles, and similar delicacies become equally common. Canvas-back duck, partridges, woodcock and terrapin, also, which now command almost prohibitory prices, may, by skill and patience, be supplied in quantities which will make them regular articles of food with those who now consume them rarely, if at all. As history shows, the luxuries of one generation become the necessities of the next.

Henry IV. of France, is esteemed as a human patriot, because he expressed the wish that every peasant might have a boiled fowl for his dinner. Our peasants have that, and many things more, of which Henry IV. never dreamed. What would he have said on seeing ragged little urchins buying bananas, pears and peaches from street vendors and indulging in lemonade and ice cream at a cent a glass?

British Admiralty Red Tape. Every man who has to do with the admiralty is familiar with amusing tales of the glorification of red tape. Here is the latest. Some time ago a workman in one of the dock yards lost a government candlestick, valued at a few pence. This was considered sufficient excuse for a report by the local officials to Whitehall. A long correspondence of the approved government office type ensued, and it is estimated that not less than five pounds was spent in the officials' time, ink and paper. After every aspect of the case had been weighed, the workman was directed to pay the local officials the sum of five pence, being the value set upon this particular candlestick. Of course, if the man had been in private employment little or no notice would have been taken of such triviality, or, at most, he would have paid his foreman the value without any red tape. - Westminster Gazette.

The Lines of Growth. The Indianapolis Journal thinks that "one reason for the great growth of advertising in recent years is that business men, having learned to appreciate its value, are more careful than they used to be in keeping faith with the public and in living up to their advertisements." In other words, advertisements have gained in brightness and also in dependability. The advertising business could never have grown except along these lines.

Empress Frederick's Simplicity. Empress Frederick owns a pretty villa near Homburg, where she lives quite simply. When she drives it is usually in an open carriage, for, like her mother, Queen Victoria, she does not mind what sort of weather she encounters. Her favorite carriage is a yellow phaeton with gray upholstery, and her servants wear black and silver livery.

HOW GERMANY PROSPERS

Give Her Young People a Thorough Education Along Practical Lines.

President Search, of our National Manufacturers' association, in a recent address, gave the true explanation of Germany's phenomenal industrial progress. He said:

"There are manual training schools and technical schools of a higher or lower grade for almost every industry, for weaving, knitting, soap making, building, clock making, brewing, tanning, dyeing, farming, horse shoeing, plumbing, etc. Students are given a thorough fitting for special fields of work. The application of art to industrial ends makes the painter something more than artist. In the textile industries the student masters all the arts of the industry, not to get a mere speaking acquaintance with them, but for the purpose of becoming a practical textile craftsman no less than an office manager. He learns the art of designing and is obliged to fit the designs to the loom. Not only must he know loom craft and designing, but how to dye his yarns, and more than this he must be a spinner and wool washer. If an industry languishes in Germany, a commission inquires into the cause and recommends remedial measures. When the tanning industry showed signs of a decline, a tanning school was established in Saxony. When the introduction of machinery deprived of work the clock mechanics of the Black Forest, a school for clock making was established, and the result has been the restoration of a lost business. The same method has been applied to the culture of the sugar beet, the study of navigation and marine engineering in the ship yards of Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel and Stettin, and to the mining industries in Saxony and the Hartz mountains. The distinguished position attained and held by Germany is due to the fact that every effort put forth and every step taken was made along scientific lines. Enterprising manufacturers had the intelligence and farsightedness to see the capacity to compete, and the skill to improve over all other competitors."

VALUABLE SILK UMBRELLA. Man Who Preferred It to a Gift of Two Hundred Dollars.

A traveling man of this city has a very poor opinion of the value of his own promissory note. He is a man who stands well in the eyes of his firm, as he is wonderfully successful in holding a certain class of trade that is very treacherous in its tendency. Always after a trip, when he had been successful in securing orders, the firm made him a handsome present, consisting of something like a fine silk umbrella, a scarf pin, suit of clothes, or something similar, to show their appreciation of his services.

Billy got hard up last spring and to tide him over the squeeze his firm loaned him \$200, taking his note for the same. Billy was very grateful for the confidence reposed in him, but at the same time he said to some of his friends that he had no idea he would ever be able to pay the old thing. When he returned from a trip a short time ago he was greeted effusively by the head of the firm.

"Well, Billy," said the old man, "you've done well and we'll have to remember you. I don't know, hardly what to give you."

"Oh, most anything, only I've got enough silk umbrellas."

"All right, I'll see my wife to-night and she'll know something or other to give you."

So the head of the firm consulted his wife and she said to make him a present that was worth something, in fact, to give him back his note. That met the old man's views, and on the day following he called Billy into the office and told him that he had concluded to return him the note as a present. Billy was surprised, but not discomfited. After a moment's hesitation, he said:

"Mr. S., if it doesn't make any difference to you, I believe I would rather have another silk umbrella."

Billy knew the umbrella was worth something, but he knew the note was worth nothing. And so did the old man. - Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

DOOM AND COLLAPSE.

History of Yuma, Col.-Typical of Many Other Western Towns.

Edward I. Pierson, now of Denver, is one of the many men who made and lost fortunes during the palmy days before 1890, and even up as late as 1892. But since then the boom has ceased.

"I don't believe there will be any more booms, such as we used to know, in the western country, or in any other section of the United States, for that matter," he said. "The west is being settled up with staid farmers from Iowa and Illinois and other eastern states, and the towns are filling up with retired farmers and men who come out to do a strict business and not to make money with a rush."

"In the old boom days of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, men went into some town with but a few hundred dollars and made fortunes. The most of them lost their money, however, in other speculations. C. E. Mayne, the great boomer of Omaha and other way-west towns, hasn't a dollar. He was in considerable trouble in Los Angeles the last I heard of him. He was accused of abducting two girls. He made nearly \$1,000,000 in Omaha alone, but left the town without a cent.

"The town, however, that was boomed the oddest of any in the west was Yuma, Col. It was in Weld county, about 260 miles east of Denver, and on the Burlington main line from the Missouri river to Denver. It is situated in a valley, and back of it and around it are tall bluffs. Weld county was as large as many principalities in Europe, and the people up at Akron started to divide the county. The Yumaites made a strong fight for the county seat, but were unsuccessful, for Washington county was carved out of Weld, and Akron was made the county seat. This did not dismay the Yuma people, however. They immediately set about and had another county carved out, with it as the county seat.

"There was nothing at all in Yuma to make a town. There was nothing in the surrounding country to guarantee even a prosperous town. But the boomers struck it. Their way was unique. They secured a lot of conductors' hat checks, which they placed in their hats. Before a train came in they drove down around the depot every livery rig and conveyance in the town and all the saddle horses. Viewing the town from the train, a stranger would think it the greatest ever, as a user of slang would put it.

"The stores were deserted, too, for the clerks and owners were out on the street. When a train came in they were boomed, with the conductors' checks in their hats, mixed with the crowd from the train on the platform and spoke of the future of the town; that that was Yuma, the future great city of eastern Colorado; of its wonderful prospects, and of how they were going to come back from Denver in a day or two and invest.

"Did it work? Of course. Many a guileless man was taken in, and I guess he is in yet, for there is nothing in the town now but the same old houses. It will never be anything, either, except a small western country town." - St. Louis Republic.

FLORIDA CAMPHOR.

Southern Peninsula May Become a Center for Its Production.

It is said that Florida is likely soon to become an important center for the production of camphor. Supplies of camphor have heretofore come from China, Japan and Formosa, but of the vast camphor forests that once existed in those countries but few still remain. This is the direct result of the wasteful methods of obtaining the gum from the tree. Camphor is usually obtained by boiling the chips of the wood and roots and bark in great kettles with water, and condensing the volatilized gum on rushes suspended over the kettle. In this process the entire tree is cut down, and even the roots dug up, but in Florida it has been found that the gum can be commercially produced from the leaves and twigs, 77 pounds of which yield one pound of gum. Hence the bearing tree need not be disturbed or injured in any way, as the foliage it bears is very dense, and may be thinned down one-half with perfect safety. The tree, besides, bears a great amount of pruning without injury. It is an evergreen, and makes three growths a year—in April, June and October.

According to H. G. Hubbard, special agent of the United States department of agriculture, the tree removes nothing from the soil, the gum being formed entirely from the gases of the atmosphere, and hence the leaves, when deprived of their camphor and returned to the soil, constantly enrich the soil, which, in time, requires no fertilization whatever.

Wheels on Street Cars. One of the San Francisco street railways, running through a hilly district, provides racks for bicycles on the front and rear cars, and charges five cents extra for carrying a wheel. The amount from this service cuts quite a figure in the receipts.

Bulletin Financier.

Joué, 18 novembre 1897.

COMPTON D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Amount, and another Amount. Includes items like 'Fonds en caisse', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES MONÉTAIRES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES ÉTRANGÈRES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DIVERSES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE NEW-YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE LIVERPOOL.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE HAMBURG.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE BRUXELLES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE PARIS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE MADRID.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE BOLOGNE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE GENÈVE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE MILAN.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE NAPLES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

MONNAIES DE PALERME.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Nouvelles Orléans', 'Billets de banque', etc.

Bulletin Commercial.

Joué, 18 novembre 1897.

COTON.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Le Coton... (Detailed market report for cotton, including prices for various grades and origins.)

CAFFÈS.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Le Café... (Detailed market report for coffee, including prices for various grades.)

POISSONS.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Le Poisson... (Detailed market report for fish, including prices for various species.)

FRUITS ET LEGUMES.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Fruits et Légumes... (Detailed market report for fruits and vegetables, including prices for various items.)

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Produits de la Campagne... (Detailed market report for campaign products, including prices for various goods.)

BOISSONS.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Boissons... (Detailed market report for beverages, including prices for various drinks.)

GRAINES.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Graines... (Detailed market report for grains, including prices for various types.)

LIQUIDES.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Liquides... (Detailed market report for liquids, including prices for various oils and spirits.)

MÉTALLS.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Métaux... (Detailed market report for metals, including prices for various types.)

TEXTILES.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Textiles... (Detailed market report for textiles, including prices for various fabrics.)

BOIS.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Bois... (Detailed market report for wood, including prices for various types.)

BOIS DE CHARBON.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Bois de Charbon... (Detailed market report for charcoal, including prices for various grades.)

BOIS DE CHAUFFAGE.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Bois de Chauffage... (Detailed market report for heating wood, including prices for various types.)

BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Bois de Construction... (Detailed market report for construction wood, including prices for various types.)

BOIS DE MOULAGE.

Marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les Bois de Moulage... (Detailed market report for moulage wood, including prices for various types.)

Large table of market prices for various goods, including cotton, coffee, fish, fruits, and other commodities. Columns include item names, quantities, and prices.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc un commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$3 00.