

Glasgow makes money out of the rud-est mongrel, and any pollceman who fails to take into custody one which he bottles, each of them containing one bottles, each of them containing one and a half ounces of milk. This gives the little one 13½ ounces per day, which is exactly what it needs. When it is a year old, the baby will have at-tained the dignity of 42 ounces of milk finds straying on his "beat" gets into trouble. They say, too, that when a few hundred of Giasgow's incarcerated dogs start talking simultaneously peo-ple with sensitive nerves who live in the immediate reighborhood of the market leave their homes and go fishtained the dignity of 42 ounces of milk a day , this being sent in six bottles of seven ounces each. As it is intended for the poor, this service of municipal milk is just as cheap as it can be milk is just as cheap as it can be made. It costs a baby under six months old 30 cents atweek for its milk sup-ply, and 50 cents after that. DOG MARKET SUPPORTS ART STUDIO. The good results of the Battersea ex-periment have been simply tremendous, It just happened that, about the time For the last six months, for instance, the death rate among infants using milk from the municipal depot has been when the old-clothes and the dog-and-bird markets began to pay dividends, Glasgow was planning to start a muni-cipal art academy, where young people with talent in this direction could get only 62.4 out of a thousand, withroughout the borough generally while lessons at moderate rates. The city had recently started a picture gallery, too, and no one on the municipal coun-cil could think of a better way of util-izing the profits from the "ol" cloes" was 118.9. At the depot, too, a pair of scales is kept just for the purpose of weighing babies who are regular patrons, and the records convey the im-pression that Battersea is rearing up and the dogs and birds than by making race of glants. CURTIS BROWN. them support art. The proceeds of these two quaint en-terprises make it possible to provide the "municipal art studies" with really first RUNNING A COUNTRY PAPER. "municipal art studies" with really first class masters and the best of accessor-ies, and yet keep the prices for lessons within the reach of even the poverty-stricken. Anything that is left over is spent in buying pictures for the munici-pal gallery, which, true to Glasgow's policy, is made up mostly of the pro-ducts of local artists Clyde Fitch, the playwright, has scrapbook of odd newspaper clippings that he has been over 15 years collecting One of his clipings which Mr. Fitch policy, is made up mostly of the pro-ducts of local artists. The Scotch town's "municipal tulip farm" deserves a word. Glasgow uses these flowers largely in decorating its parks and public gardens, and, after buying the plants from dealers for a while, the thrifty city fathers decided to grow tulips themselves and thus save the dealers' profits. So the municipal prizes it is said concerns the retirement from journalism of a western editor-inchief, and it is couched in these terms: "The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with the conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time, he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and can't remember having the dealers' profits. So the municipal tulip farm took shape as quickly as the told a wholsame truth without dimin-ishing his subscription list, or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough con-tempt for himself, he retires in order municipal golf-links or the municipal telephone system had done, and it has proved as successful as either. It ought to be added that, at the end of every tempt for himself, he retires in to recruit his moral constitution."



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ROBERT LEWIS.

Madame Tolstoy, handsome, highly educated, practical, has been the pow-er behind the throne, engineer of the elaborate Tolstoy machinery, which so speedily would have gone to smash without her. She persists in keeping herself in the background and is quite content to remain unknown. But if she survives her husband, as is more than likely as she is 20 years his junior, she probably will have yet the recognition which her intellectual powers and ac-

probably will have yet the recognition which her intellectual powers and ac-complishments should bring her. When Count Tolstoy met her, she was a mere girl, the daughter of a physician in Moscow. He was already a jaded man of the world, with strange relig-lous ideas just beginning to crop out, He knew the women of the Regelan

fnish up the record of the queer enter-prises which cities in Great Britain have undertaken in the belief that they with more adcould manage them vantage to the community than the private companies did. Just a list of all of them would take up more space than can be given. But it can be said that Torquay, as a municipality, has gone into the business of raising oysters. that Cardiff runs a municipal fish shop, and that Liverpool grows municipal beets, Belfast and Preston, as well as other towns, have municipal slaughter houses and meat markets.

QUEER OCCUPATIONS FOR TOWNS.

This, however, doesn't by any means

Bradford is dreaming of a municipal tailor shop! Battersea, which was re-sponsible for the babies' feeding bot-tles, gives organ recitals, holds flower shows and runs a sawmill. Brighton owns and manages its own race track, and both Tunbridge Wells and Southand both Tunbridge Wells and Southhar both funding wells and south-borough have municipal theaters. West Ham has municipal stone quarries, and Manchester is in the candle busi-ness. Devonport is planning to own and manage every saloon within its limits, and in Horley there is a municipal home for inebriates.

In fact, the thing has gone so far nat, as a writer in the Times neatly put it not long ago, "The British citi-zen may be the constant subject of corporation solicitude from the time when, as an infant, he is brought up on municipal milk to the day when, as a defunct veteran, he is reduced to ashes in a municipal crematorium."

PAWNSHOPS THAT A CITY RUNS.

Glasgow, of course, "municipalizes" almost everything. The Scotch city owns and runs its own electric light and its gas plants, and it speaks well for the managers that both gas and electricity are cheaper there than in any other town in the United Kingdom, Glasgow's water supply, too, is in the city's hands—as London's is to be after while-and the water rates paid by Glasgow folk are absurdly low. The Glasgow city fathers seem to have thought that electric light company proprietors, water company owners and pawnbrokers were all alike so far as their regord for the little as their regard for the public was con-verned, for, soon after the municipality had obliged the two first to hand over their municipality

Glasgow now owns and runs three m the original owners. To look at are just like any other pawn-bs, with three balls over their doors y belong to the municipality. Since municipal offices were opened, three its ago, the Shylocks of Glasgow had to face the necessity of comis down in their demands or losing heir business. At privent, the rate harged at the municipal pawn-shope is two cents a month for every dellar borrowed, whereas that obtained by the trade" received was five or six times trade" generaly was five or six times as much. There is no doubt that the egular pawnbrokers have been hard if by the municipal "offices," and some of them have had to close. Probably the only thing that saves the rest is a certain rule that the municipality with regard to articles

has made with regard to articles pawned at their shops. The poor over here "pledge" cloth-ing more often than anything else, and the Municipal Council of Glasgow will allow the city's pawnshops to advance money on clean garments only-the ey on clean garments only-the dea being to prevent infection. So it s most likely because the other pawn-wokers aren't fastidious that they have managed to keep alive at all. the shile, the municipal pawnshop profit from them is now large enough to pay off a yearly installment on the debt resulting from their purchase and to leave to leave a goodily sum over to be used in lightening the taxes. The only fault to be found with the municipal loan offices is that since they were opened the amount of pawning in Galsgow has increased enormality. increased enormously.

"MUNICIPAL CADDIES," TOO. Glasgow's "munilcpal golf links," like



PROFESSOR LUIGI LUZZATTI.

portant interview on this subject with [" Prof. Luigi Luzzatti, a world-renowned financier, three times minister of the treasury, who has worked out and brought to a conclusion almost all the commercial treaties between Italy and other countries, and who is often con-

difficult financial crises. Some particulars of the life of this eminent man may be of interest to American readers. He was born in Venice in 1841 of a Jewish family, and having successfully studied law, he obtained in 1867, a professorship in the University of Padua, from whence a few years later he removed to Rome, there to fill a similar post. He was twice elected to the Italian parliament, but could not take his seat on account of his youth, no one being eligible under 30 years of age. Later he was resu years of age. Later ne was re-elected, and still retains his seat in the chamber, where on every question of law, finance, economics and industry, he takes a leading part, speaking with flowing eloquence and the authority of nowing eloquence and the authority of knowledge and conviction. He is the apostle of co-operation, of which he is an able exponent. He has represented Italy at various scientific and literary congresses, and his published works are numerous and highly appreciated.

ABLE TO JUDGE.

No one better than Prof. Luigi Luzzatti is competent to give an opinion which will be at the same time author itative and impartial, on American commercial competition which in Italy as well as in the rest of Europe is the

as well as in the rest of Europe is the question taking the lead in all thought-ful minds. Speaking on the subject to me, he said: "The United States is—to quote the words of Lucretius—the blooming youth of the world.' There the charac-teristics of all the better European races are fued together, and connect. races are fused together, and connect-ed with the bond of liberty and dem-ocracy. The result is a nation which, ocracy. The result is a hatton which, from an economic point of view, pos-esses the inventive skill of the Germans and English, and a territory vaster than the whole of Europe, with all the advantages of diversity of climate and rich mineral resources, bound together by more miles of railway than the whole of Europe can boast. If this nawhole of Europe can boast. If this ua-tion," continued the illustrious profes-sor, "should now provide herself with powerful facts of warships and mer-chant vessels, a thing which she could easily do, is it not evident that the eco-nomic axis of the world would be in New York rather than in London, Pa-ris, or Berlin? The trusts, which now the there are a super assumed proin the United States have assumed pro-portions more colossal than ever, and have been applied to great manufactur-ing industries and to mineral produce, may in new and stupendous forms dis-turb the laws of universal competition. Who can say whether the United States is not memoring a compution in work. in the United States have assumed prowhich are preparing a revolution in manu-facturing industries similar to that which she has already accomplished in which she has all the association of agri-cultural produce? The agrarian ques-tion in the old world, with the low-ering of agricultural returns, the consethen in the dual tural returns, the conse-quent economic and social disturbance, the problem of too cheep bread, now ris-ing in price to save the agricultural classes from ruin, and the high from-tier duties, originated in 1879-80, when the excess of American grain produc-tion first visibly and impetuously af-fected Europe. Even before the trusts, the protective system of the United States was working, as it has worked everywhere, to give to foreign countries the produce of her national industries cheaper than they are gold at home. At present the trusts, managed with that self-confidence and good-humored At present the trusts, managed with that self-confidence and good-humored despotism, may be so directed as to crush here and there, or to weaken sensibly, according to their own in-

commercial treaties, with those states of Europe which will maintain reciprocity of tariffs, and, feeling themselves formidable, they are negotiating the diminution of thos duties which they find no longer neces those sary. It is evident that Europe ought to receive amicably, and to examine thoroughly, the effects of these new tactics, so much the more because the duties on American produce being resulted by foreign powers in their most duced, the trusts will become invin-cible as competitors, and the United States, already rulers of the agricultural market, and preparing to become the bankers of Europe, even through the excess of their exports over their im-ports, will also rule the industrial mar-

ket. All this may be inevitable, and in that case the United States, in spite of all foresight, with regard to commercial policy, will take the highest rank among nations. The greatness of America is founded, not only on her trade and means of transport, as was the case with Holland and Venice when they had created a supremacy of mari-time power, both naval and mercantile. but on her vast productiveness, and her people which are a selection from Eurobean races set in a more propitious at.

WILLIAM SEES DANGER.

mosphere.

"Emperor William, with the happy intuition regarding men and things which is such a distinct characteristic of his, realizes what danger the United States may represent for the future of the whole world, and is credited with ontemplating the necessity of a Euro pean zollverein, a customs union against the United States, which would practically be similar to the blockade attempted by Napoleon against Eng-

"As the blockade would constitute a state of permanent commercial war-fare, reprisals equally terrible would be

վոլութերին անդանութերին անդանական անդանական հանգերին հանգերին հանգերին հանգերին հանգերին հանգերին հանգերին հանգ Դուլութերին հանգերին հ



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RED TAPE GALORE.

est effort has been made to set the in-

Special Correspondence.

vitation going.

He knew the women of the Russian aristocracy well, and had decided in his own mind that there were no good wo-Yards Must be Unwound Before Prince Can Visit St. Louis. men in the world and that he would never marry.

Never marry. So, in his customary erratic way, he sold the lovely old mansion on his coun-try estate, which had come to him through his grandfather, one of Cath-erine the Great's famous generals. Then he met the countess and she changed the whole world for him. They were married in 1862 and she began her life of Constant self sarrifice by going out to Special Correspondence. London, Sept. 16.—English people are curious to see whether the Americans will really unwind the red tape neces-sary to get the Prince of Wales to the St. Louis exposition. Since the invita-tion must come through the United States government not to mention a a long list of authorities in St. Louis, considerable time will be required to accomplish the task and only eight months remain before the fair opens. So far as England knows, not the slight-est effort has been made to set the inconstant self sacrifice by going out to a little hut on the Polyana estate-all that was left of the big house.

CAPABLE ENOUGH FOR TWO

There she lived for 17 years in a lone-y deserted place, miles away from any own. Telstoy was then going up and Vitation going. The royal commission in London is working a big force now in preparing English exhibitions for St. Louis. All the details are in the hands of this body, the commissioners from St. Louis having practically completed their work and passed it on to the English staff down. Forstoy was then going up and down the Russian empire studying so-cial conditions and absent from home for months at a time. The countess attended to her housework—they were the new to her housework—they were body, the commissioners from St. Louis having practically completed their work and passed it on to the English staff. Col. Watson, secretary of the St. Louis world's fair commission, now in London, will make one more trip to America and return before his foreign work will be concluded. Col. Watson is now taking a holiday in Norway, but will return to London shortly and al-most immediately sail for the United States. He expects to remain in St. Louis until late in November. George F. Parker, the St. Louis world's fair commissioner, expects to be in London four months yet. The number of expo-sition people still in Europe is compar-atively small since the departure of several members of the Staff, among whom are Miss Florence Hayward, who sailed a forthight ago: Prof. Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis, chief of the depart-ment of art; and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. V. Skiff, who have only a few days since setting from Antwern. attended to her housework-they were too poor to have many servants-she nursed each one of her thirteen chil-dren, she dispensed with governesses and taught them herself German, French, and English, gave them music lessons, made their clothes and her own. Then as soon as her husband be-gan a book, she began revising it, trans-lating it from Russian into French or lating it from Russian fevising it trans-lating it from Russian into French or German, copying it in her clear hand-writing so that the printer could read it—she is about the only person who can make head or tail of the count's

can make head or tail of the count's writing-and attending to the publica-tion of the book when it was finished. And every night during these-long, lonely seventeen years at Polyana, she dressed herself for dinner with all the dignity that a Countess Tolstoy, wife of the head of one of the noblest fami-lies in Russia, should observe. She never had a beautiful or costly gown for many years, but she always man-aged to appear like the great lady she aged to appear like the great lady she is, and she had a few wonderful old jewels which were family herricoms.

jewels which were family heirlooms. Count Tolstey pays no attention at all to the royaltics on his books, and he even went so far years ago as to de-clare to his wife that they had no right to receive momey for his work. But as the family property had to be sold piece by piece to get the money to buy bread for the children. Countess Tolstoy rebelled and threatened to leave him unless he let her collect the money which was due him. She thought they had as much right to it as the publish-ers who were getting rich from the count's books. So now all the business is transacted through her. is transacted through her.

THE LITTLE HOUSE IN MOSCOW.

She has paid off all the debts on the She has paid off all the debts on the estate and a few years ago she bought a preity little house in Moscow which is is not a chapte to see something of the and people and know what is delightful garden and there is a brick wall geven feet high surrounding it so that the family live there almost as so-cluded as in the country. The house is low and two-storied, plastered on the outside, as is the custom in Russia, and with small windows. There is a smell room on the first

There is a small room on the first floor where visitors are generally shown first, then taken to the drawingroom upstairs, where the countess is to be found. It is a large room with a low celling, furnished very simply with a few good pictures, a grand plano which both the count and countess fre-mention are a daily for table al-

quently use and a dainty ten-table, al-ways ready for a passing guest. Grening out from the drawing-room is the count's study, lined with books and portraits of triends in many parts of the world, and furnished with a fine old walnut writing desk. Before the count's long dimess last winter-an illcount's long unless tast wintr-all in-ness which still hangs on and necessi-tates the family's remaining in the country-the counters spent many hours of each day with her hushand in this study, helping hint in his work. The dining room is furnished as sime