AMERICAN GOLD BUYS TITLES.

Daughters of the Wealthy Are Bartered Off to Members of Decadent Royalty.

A short time ago we were terribly shocked by a story told in our morning papers. A mother had taken her young daughter into a barroom and offered her for sale to any man who would buy her. The woman was intoxicated, so the police were called in and she was arrested and taken to the station house. We shuddered, writes Lounger in the Critic, and asked ourselves, could such things be? And yet I should like to know if it is any worse than the selling of one's daughter by women of wealth and fashion. The woman who offered her daughter for sale in a barroom was a poor degraded creature who had probably never had a good influence enter into her life. But the women who offer their daughters for sale in drawing rooms are women of wealth, of undisputed refinement, who are counted good mothers, as fashionable mothers go. And yet to satisfy their ambition they will sell their daughters to men who they know are morally and physically unfit to marry decent girls. I think that there is more to be said on the side on the wretched drunkard, for she had the excuse of her degradation, while these fashionable mothers have no excuse at all. Their unnatural conduct, I unhesitatingly declare, comes from the Englishization of their ideas. English women are so used to marriages of convenience, from royalty down, that they think nothing of it, in fact, they regard it as the commonsense thing, and an English mother loves American dollars as dearly as an American mother loves an English title.

American women for the most part lived simple Christian lives until they came into relations with English society. Then they were taught that nothing counted but wealth and position. As most of them had the wealth, only position was necessary. If it was the thing to have, with true American spirit they determined to have it, and they got it. But how? By selling their daughters in the marketplace. "Here," they said, in almost these words, to the effete aristocracy of England, "here is my daughter, a charming young girl; take her, give her your coronet, and she will give you her millions." There is never a lack of bidders at these sales—so many castles in England need rebuilding, so many coronets need regilding. Perhaps the girl would rather have an American husband. If so, her ambitious mother overrules her objections; the father occupies a negative position; this is "mother's" affair, he washes his hands of it.

It must be admitted, however, that the American women who would sell their daughters are the exceptions. They scarcely count among the millions of good and true women who are the pride and glory of their country. It is the few who have become contaminated by foreign association of whom I speak. Let me say right here, however, that I do not believe that all international marriages are made for a money consideration, but I do not hesitate to say that too many of them are.

WORK JUST AFTER EATING.

The Tension of Mental Effort Following a Meal Is Sometimes Disastrous.

It has long been known that a man is not at his best for hard mental work directly after a hearty meal, but the real dangers of work under such conditions are perhaps hardly appreciated, says the Journal of the American Medical Association. The tension is so increased, not only in the arteries of the body, but also, in all probability, in those of the brain, and this makes it easy for a weakened point to give away.

We recently had a striking instance of death from apoplexy occurring in a prominent physician while making an after dinner speech, and the notable death of William Windom, a few years ago, under similar circumstances, will be remembered; and still other cases might be mentioned. The dangers from this cause have not been recognized, but when we remember that these public banquets involve pretty hard indigestion of food and a consequent rise of blood presence, it need not be wondered at that sudden deaths from "apoplexy" during after dinner speeches are often recorded.

Apoplexy is a well known possibility of mental strain, the weak point may be unknown to the subject himself and not revealed by any objective symptoms. The individual may have passed a life insurance examination successfully a short time before, as is reported to have been the case with the physician referred to, but the special stress becomes too strong for some point of weakness, and the result is fatal. It is not work, whether mental or physical, that kills. Intellectual workers, as a rule, are among the longer lived, but special stress, under certain circumstances, such as post-convivial occasions, when the normal tendency to rise of blood pressure in the peripheral circulation is most marked, may be disastrous.

Rare Bird.

Capt. Stanley Flower writes from the zoological gardens at Gizi, Egypt, that the three specimens of the curious "shoebill" or whale-headed stork received from the White Nile in 1902 are still in good health and condition in the Gizi gardens. No living example of this rare bird has reached England since the arrival of Mr. Petherick's original specimens in 1860.

Easily Satisfied.

Alice—I think that young man who sits in the Watsons' pew would be a good man to marry. I am sure he would be easy to get along with.

Kate—Why so?

"Well, I've known him for three years now and I have never once heard him complain about the weather."—Somerville Journal.

NEW FODDER PLANT.

Root of the Cassava Found Valuable in Gulf States.

Grows in Light, Sandy Loam That Is Too Dry for Corn and Other Crops—New Agricultural Venture.

Both the New York botanical garden and the department of agriculture are devoting special attention at present to the cultivation of cassava, the newest agricultural venture, reports the Herald. Cassava is a plant native to Brazil, which is cultivated for its glutinous products. There are more than a dozen varieties raised in Brazil, differing in coloration and time of maturity. From the root of cassava nearly all forms of tapioca are made, and it is the principal starch or bread substitute of tropical countries. There are two general forms of cassava, the bitter and the sweet. Cassava is a bushy shrub, growing from four to ten feet high, the branches forking repeatedly. The leaves divide into three to eleven divisions from slender petioles, six to 12 inches long. The seeds are about as large as the castor bean and grow in globular pods. The roots grow in clusters from an end of the seed canes planted. The clusters of roots range from five to 30 pounds in weight.

The sweet, or non-poisonous, variety is the only one cultivated in the southern states, the bitter forms maturing too late in this country. There are now four sweet varieties cultivated in the gulf states, as against 40 kinds in Brazil. The plant was cultivated in Florida prior to the war on a small scale, and added its quota to the commissary of the confederates in the field. It was not until 1898 that cassava starch became an article of trade. The freeze-ups of 1894-5 destroyed so many Florida orange groves that the distracted planters turned to cassava as a prop for their substituted industry of raising live stock. Cassava soon spreads like a prairie fire, making stock growing profitable on the one side and the commercial profits of cassava profitable on the other.

Cassava grows in light, rich, sandy loam, usually underlaid with hard pan, and the best yields are secured in soils too dry for corn and other crops. The hard pan is useful in compelling the roots to spread so they can be readily hauled out. The plant is not a soil exhauster and is easily fertilized.

Cassava root, cut in slices, is now the stock food for southern cattle. It gives a rich color to milk, without affecting the flavor of it or the butter. It increases the amount of butter per gallon of milk. It causes a more complete separation of cream from milk than other fodder, and a more complete separation of butter from the cream in churning. When mixed with cotton seed meal it produces firmer butter, a very important point in a climate of long hot summers having no cold springs of water. It is a great stock fattener, a bullock being made to gain up to 276 pounds of flesh at a cost of less than one cent per pound of meat added.

It fattens a hog or pig up to the exact condition demanded by markets, the pork bringing in consequence the highest prices. Where the roots are consumed by factories for starch the waste is sold at $10 and $12 a ton for feeding cattle, hogs, horses, etc., and the demand exceeds the supply. So far Florida factories manufacture only starch from cassava, the while starch product going to cotton manufactories, where it is used for making sizing for various classes of goods. For laundry purposes cassava makes the best of starches, productive of a smoother surface and a finer gloss.

All varieties of cassava, bitter and sweet, are being cultivated at the United States experiment station at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to determine which kinds will be most profitable for the inhabitants of that island.

CLUB FORMED BY DYSPEPTICS

Organization for the Benefit of Confirmed Sufferers from the Disorder.

The most miserable people on earth are the dyspeptics. Not only are they themselves miserable, but they succeed in making all around them almost as uncomfortable as themselves. A "Dyspeptic club" recently formed in Jersey City aims evidently to create a new "department in the interior" and to manage it on advanced and economic theories. So far there are only 57 members in the organization, although a very much greater number, mostly Americans, are plainly eligible.

Each member must make quarterly written reports of experiences. The diversity of these should certainly give due variety to the sessions. But this is the only way to get at facts. The actions of different foods must be duly estimated. Pie and pain, buckwheat and bloat, sausage and suffering, pickle and pang, cabbage and colic, ham and heartburn, must show their proper relations. The humiliating part of the business is that each culprit must confess to his weak will and his misplaced confidences, while pork, pie and pudding will still hold their own against odds. Thus, no member should be trusted to give absolutely impartial testimony unless he can prove that he was free from cramp, hyperacidity, headache or borborygmus when his report was written. Gasthalgia is as apt, in a reflex way, to affect the higher moral sense of truth as is a colic to warp sound judgment on the ordinary relation of cause and effect. The only time for good resolutions is when the paroxysm is on.

First Cost of Coffee.

The average cost of labor in the production and preparation of coffee is 4.7 cents a pound.

A DISCUSSION OF LONGITUDE.

The Flitterbys Delve Into Geographical Mysteries But Get Somewhat Mixed.

"Jeremiah," said Mrs. Flitterby to her husband as they sat by the library fire after dinner, relates Alex Ricketts, in the New York Times, "I saw in the paper to-day that when ships go from here to the Philippines they drop a day from the calendar. What makes them do such silly things?"

"Why, my dear," replied Mr. Flitterby, pleased with the opportunity of displaying his superior knowledge, "you know the world is a circle, and—"

"Why, no, Jeremiah," interrupted Mrs. Flitterby, knowingly. "It's a sphere. I learned that in school."

"Certainly, certainly, my dear," acquiesced Mr. Flitterby. "But being a sphere, or, more properly speaking, an oblate spheroid, wherever you go on it is a circle, a sphere being—"

"Nonsense, Jeremiah," broke in Mrs. Flitterby, positively. "Do you mean to tell me that, for instance, when I run across to the Lenders' for a cupful of sugar I go in a circle?"

"You don't complete it, of course," explained Mr. Flitterby, a trifle impatiently; "but you do go in the arc of a circle, and if you went right on around the world back to your starting point—"

"Don't be foolish, Jeremiah," exhorted Mrs. Flitterby, contemptuously. "Of course, I go right straight across the street, unless there's a trolley car coming, without any circles, or arcs, or curlicues to it."

"Well, never mind that," said Mr. Flitterby, with resignation. "The important question is that there are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle, and—"

"Oh, by the way, Jeremiah," again interrupted Mrs. Flitterby, eagerly, "Mrs. Tompkins told me that the thermometer on their porch was actually down to four degrees above zero this morning just after they got up."

"Mrs. Flitterby," quoth Mr. Flitterby, sternly, "will you kindly inform me what that has to do with the subject we are discussing?"

"Why, I thought you'd like to know about it," said Mrs. Flitterby, reproachfully.

"Humph!" snorted Mr. Flitterby.

"Well, our old thermometer didn't," said Mrs. Flitterby, defensively.

"See here, Martha," demanded Mr. Flitterby, "do you want to have me explain a curious phenomenon which any child ought to know all about to you, or shall we quit and talk weather?"

"Yes, of course, I do, but it takes you so long to say anything, Jeremiah," replied Mrs. Flitterby, in an injured tone.

"Well, then, listen, and I'll make it very short," said Mr. Flitterby, mollified. "The circumference of a circle being always composed of 360 degrees, the sun seems to pass in going around the earth through 360 degrees every 24 hours—"

"Oh, Jeremiah!" exclaimed Mrs. Flitterby, "I'm awfully glad you said that. It reminds me that I forgot to tell you that cook says there isn't coal enough to last 24 hours."

"Martha," cried the exasperated Mr. Flitterby, "we are talking about why a day is lost in going west around the world. Now, as I was saying—"

"Don't be so ridiculous, Jeremiah," observed Mrs. Flitterby, placidly. "I never saw such a man to harp on one subject. And I don't believe there's any sense in it, anyway, and you'd better telephone for the coal at once before you forget it. Talk about dropping a day just as though it were a hot potato. It's absurd."

And with a few inarticulate observations, Mr. Flitterby gave up the job as hopeless.

SUSPENDED FERRYBOATS.

New Invention for Crossing Rivers in Spain Proves to Be a Success.

Within the last two years a substitute for bridges and ordinary ferryboats in crossing rivers has been thoroughly tested at Bilbao, Spain; at Rouen, France, and at Bizerte, Tunis. It is a ferry suspended over the water and moved by electricity.

As it has been found practicable and costs only about one-tenth as much as suspension bridges, it is being introduced in a number of small cities of Europe. One of these suspended ferries has just been put into operation at Nantes, France, where it crosses the Loire river.

Two tall steel towers were erected, one on each bank of the river, the towers being connected by a horizontal railroad track supported by suspension cables from the towers. The track is 420 feet long and 165 feet above the river.

An electric cart travels along the rails, and suspended from it by steel cables is the ferry, which has three divisions, one for horses, vehicles and railway cars in the center, and the others for foot passengers, on either side of it. The crossing is easily and quickly made.

The car track is so high above the water that ships of the tallest masts may pass under it. The ferry is only a little above the water and lands at docks on the street levels, so that the ascents and decents of the ordinary bridge approaches are avoided.

The cost of the ferry at Nantes was a little more than $200,000; and engineers agree that the suspended ferry has solved the problem of crossing rivers or other channels in a cheap, simple and practical way.

A Deep Scheme.

Mr. Deepe—I want you to sit right down and write to Mrs. Jenks, inviting her to view the parade from our house.

Mrs. Deepe—I thought you said the route was almost sure to be changed, so that our house will be cut out?

"It is to be changed, and the parade will pass her house now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

GOLD IN RIVER MUD.

Beds of California Streams Yield Vast Amount of Metal.

Dredges Employed to Bring the Precious Gravel from the Depths—Phenomenal Success Being Realized.

Not all the gold of the Pacific coast is found in mines. The waters of the bays and rivers yield the precious metal in plentiful quantities, and dredging in these waters has of late become a profitable industry. Such an enterprise is being carried on in the Feather river meadows, below the city of Oroville, in Butte county, Cal. It consists in removing thousands of tons of gold-bearing mud and gravel from the bottom of Feather river, which in some places is more than 20 feet in depth, says a San Francisco paper.

From 15 to 20 great dredges are employed in the Oroville district, each having a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 cubic yards every 24 hours. Some of the great floating mines burrow down into the river bottom as far as 25 feet, 50 feet from the surface being the lowest depth at which the big shovels operate.

For many years mining men in that district in California, which was made famous in the days of '49, have been trying to devise a scheme to get hold of the gold which lay far beneath the surface of the rivers. In 1898 Capt. Couch put upon the Feather river the Pioneer, the first dredger constructed after $50,000 had been expended in experiment. At the present time there are 34 dredgers in the gold streams of California, each especially constructed to suit the locality in which it is to be worked.

The success of the dredgers has been phenomenal. Last year the floating mines produced almost $1,000,000. This year the miners expect to double that record. The ground worked averages about 15 to 75 cents and often more per cubic yard, but the cost of operating the dredgers, including an allowance for wear and tear on machinery, is in many of the dredgers only four cents per cubic yard, and in none of them does it exceed 12 cents.

It is only from 25 to 30 feet to bedrock, and as this is a sedimentary deposit of many years it is easily excavated. The dredgers at work at the present time are taking out 25,000 to 30,000 cubic yards of gravel daily. It is a strange sight to see these great dredgers nosing along the river like some huge amphibian monsters, while often the river banks are bordered by orange orchards or waving grain fields. A great deal of the low land bordering on Feather river has been purchased by miners, and the dredgers rapidly eat the land away until the waters rushing in reduce it to a soft and easily worked mass.

Two classes of dredgings are used. The more popular form consists of an endless chain of buckets. These lift the auriferous gravel on an inclined plane to the head of the sluices and concentrating tables attached to the dredger. The machinery which operates the bucket belt also pumps the water used in the concentrator in separating the precious contents from the dross.

The principle in extracting the gold flakes and minute nuggets is identical with that adopted by the old placer miner in the days of '49, when he washed the gold in his cradle in some of the very localities where the dredgers are now operating.

The only type of dredgers is the scoop dredger, in which a great shovel is directed beneath the surface of the water by a huge beam, which moves up and down upon a rotating axis. This shovel works in much the same way that an ordinary shovel does in human hands. When the shovel is filled with gravel from beneath the river bed the bottom of the scoop opens and the gold-bearing detritus falls upon the concentrator. Attempts have been made to "work" these river beds with suction dredges, but these have not been successful, as the high specific gravity of the gold enables it to escape from the suction when the cutter breaks down the pay dirt.

Placer-dredging is yielding excellent profits. One outfit with two dredges averaged a net profit of $600 a day for three weeks. It is estimated that there is now invested in California almost $2,000,000 in this branch of mining.

Cup of Coffee $4,600.

A naval officer who has just returned from Colombia is showing a check he was given in a restaurant in Cartagena. He went in one morning and got a cup of coffee and a roll. The waiter gave him a check for $4,800. "Good Lord!" sputtered the naval officer, in the best Spanish he knew, "what do you mean by this? More than $4,000 for a cup of coffee! It's an outrage. I can't pay it, and I won't!" The proprietor came around and suavely explained that that price was in Colombian paper currency, for which the ratio that morning was $23,000 to one dollar in gold. The bill was 20 cents in American money.—N. Y. World.

Curious Habit of the Hornbill.

A correspondent of the American Ornithology tells of one of the odd ways of the hornbill that, while many birds feed their mates while sitting, he has a unique way of presenting his offering done up in a neat package. He swallows the fruit as he finds it, but not for his own benefit, for when he comes to the nest he recovers it, snugly wrapped in the lining of his gizzard.

About the Size of It.

"Why is it," asked the youthful information seeker, "that beautiful women are seldom intelligent?"

"As a matter of fact, they are," replied the home-grown philosopher. "But when the average man finds himself in the presence of a beautiful woman he hasn't sense enough left to know whether she is intelligent or not."—Chicago Daily News.

THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

Invented by Sequoyah, Greatest Benefactor of the Tribe and Historic Character.

The effort on the part of several prominent Cherokee Indians to erect a statue in the capitol square at Tahlequah, Ind. T., to the memory of Sequoyah, has renewed interest in this wonderful Indian, reports the Boston Transcript. Although Sequoyah is the especial favorite of the full-blooded Cherokees, he was not one of their number. His life work, however, was devoted to their interests. This work was the formulating of an alphabet which consists of 85 characters.

So simple is it that it has been learned by students in from three to four days, and it is grounded on such thorough principles that when learned by one knowing the spoken language no difficulty is experienced in reading. It has been pronounced one of the most complete alphabets in existence, and for it Sequayah has been dubbed "the American Cadmus."

Sequoyah was born in 1770 in Georgia, where the Cherokee tribe was then living. His mother was a full-blood Cherokee, and his father was a German trader. In 1831, with other members of the tribe, Sequoyah moved to the Indian Territory and lived on a little farm in a district known by his name, some 12 miles north of Muldrow. There it was that he, though wholly uneducated, fashioned the letters of his alphabet. He was a farmer, and counted well-to-do, as he owned cattle, hogs and horses.

In 1842, in company with his son and another Indian, he started on a trip west to try to find a band of Cherokees which had gone there years before. The party traveled in a cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, but had horses with them. Somewhere in the northern part of Mexico Sequoyah became separated from his companions, and they were compelled to return without him. He was never heard from again, and it is supposed perished from want. At the time of his disappearance he wore a large silver medal, presented to him by congress in recognition of his services toward the uplifting of the Indians.

The written language he invented has been of great use to people dealing with the Indians. Soon after it was made public the Bible and many other books were translated into Cherokee, and a paper known as the Cherokee Advocate started. This newspaper is still in existence. One-half of it is printed in English and the other half in Cherokee. By the use of this paper and the books which have been translated into the language nearly all the full-blood Cherokees, who are the most exclusive people in the Indian Territory, have been educated to some extent, although they know no English and refuse to learn it.

JAPAN'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Prime Minister Katsura Is Looked Upon as the Mainstay of the Nation.

It is generally believed that the Japs are brave soldiers, but few know who is the bravest of them all. The Washington of Japan is Gen. Viscount Katsura, who became prime minister two years ago, states the New York Press. He began his fighting career in 1867, during the civil war which resulted in the overthrow of the old order of things in the land of the rising sun and the adoption of western civilization. Though only a lieutenant then, he became famous for extraordinary courage. He was always in the thickest of the fight, always the first to volunteer to lead a forlorn hope.

After the war his government sent Katsura to Germany to study military matters. On his return he took a leading part in reorganizing the Japanese soldiery on the European model and was practically creator of the modern Japanese army. In 1876, when a colonel, he was again sent to Germany, in company of the late Gen. Kawakami, to inspect the German military system. The two officers were at that time regarded as the most promising men in the entire Japanese army. Katsura became a major general on his return home and was vice minister of the war office under Oyama. In 1891 he was made lieutenant general. In the Chino-Japanese war he led his army through Corea to Manchuria, and later, under Gen. Nodzu, won many victories. His name became a terror throughout the invaded country. In 1898 he was appointed war minister, which office he retained until the downfall of the Yamagata cabinet in 1900. He became premier in 1901.

Katsura was born in 1849 in the province of Nagato, generally called Choshiu, in the western part of the main island of Japan. This province has given birth to many illustrious statesmen and generals, among them the Marquis Ito, Field Marshal Yamagata and Count Inouye. The viscount believes that the Japanese are the best soldiers in the world and says he would not fear the result if he had to lead them against any white troops. One thing much in favor of the Japs is that they are so small the enemy can't find them. Nothing in Japan is too good for Katsura. He is the idol of the people. All kinds of honors have been showered on him. At 55 he is ready to take the field.

Different Story.

"How unfair the world!" sighed the corpulent young man.

"What now?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"Why, Helen said she loved Jack because he was so romantic. Tossed pebbles up at her window."

"Then what?"

"Why, I tried the same trick, broke the window and had to pay for it."—Chicago Daily News.

Like Tobacco Smoke.

Most dromedaries, according to a menageries proprietor, are particularly fond of tobacco smoke, and can be made to do almost anything under its influence.

NATURAL GAS OUTPUT

Equal in Efficiency to Ten Million Tons of Coal.

Thousands of Wells Throughout the Different States Produce Immense Quantities—Some Interesting Figures.

Official figures about the production of natural gas in this country for the year 1902 have only recently been published. According to returns collected by the United States geological survey the total amount was valued at $30,754,957. On the assumption that 20,000 feet were equivalent to a ton of coal, and that the price of gas averaged 15 cents a thousand, it may be said that the output of natural gas took the place of 10,250,000 tons of coal. The value of the gas was more than half as great as that of the crude petroleum in the United States that year.

There were 11,219 wells producing natural gas at the close of 1902, of which number 95 were shut in and not in use, leaving 14,251 wells that were in use. There were 2,722 new productive wells completed during 1902, 519 wells were dry or unproductive, and 1,238 wells were abandoned. At the close of 1901 there were 12,865 producing wells, so that 1902 shows a gain of 1,484 productive wells. In 1902 there were laid 3,002 miles of main line pipe from two inches up to 20 inches in diameter. The total miles of main line in use at the close of 1902 were 24,850, sufficient to girdle the globe.

There was an important increase in the number of companies supplying gas in 1902, and also in the number of industrial establishments employing the fuel. On the other hand, there was a continued diminution in the pressure in the principal fields.

The Washington correspondent of the Iron Age, in summarizing the report of the geological survey, refers to the appalling waste of this precious commodity after the latter first came into general use 20 years ago. Pittsburgh was the earliest consumer, great pipe lines from the wells supplying her glass, iron and steel factories. In 1886 the great Findlay field in Ohio began to be a prominent factor, and was followed soon after by the development of the vast Indiana field. With these remarkable and sudden discoveries of such quantities of natural gas that were before unknown, the general impression was strengthened that the reservoirs of this remarkable fuel were practically inexhaustible. Northwestern Ohio and central Indiana vied with western Pennsylvania in consuming the greatest quantity of natural gas in the shortest time by almost turning night into day.

The climax was reached in 1888, when it has been estimated that not less than 750,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas were consumed and wasted. For this immense quantity only $22,500,000 was paid. This includes what was received for all the natural gas consumed in the United States that year at an average price of three cents per 1,000 cubic feet. If sold for only 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, the gas would have yielded $75,000,000. It took the place of about 38,000,000 tons of coal. The total value of the petroleum produced in the United States that year was only $45,000,000.

Ten years or more ago natural gas came to be used for the development of the necessary power for pumping oil [illegible] gas engines of from 5 to 500 horse power were employed for industrial purposes. Many of the consumers have their own gas wells to-day, which, as already indicated, a large number buy from the gas companies. The industrial establishments supplied during 1902 numbered 8,094, including 55 iron mills, 96 steel works, 360 glass works and 7,538 other establishments. The iron mills were located as follows: Pennsylvania, 30; Indiana, 12; Ohio, 8; West Virginia, 3; Kansas, 1, and Kentucky, 1, while steel mills were distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, 69; Indiana, 7; Ohio, 9; West Virginia, 8; New York, 1, and Kentucky 2. In addition to the consumption by industrial enterprises there were 505,583 domestic consumers supplied in 1902, and it is asserted that not less than 3,850,000 individuals are thus supplied with light and fuel.

Wanted It Like Papa's.

Josephine was having her hair cut at a real barber's. It was hot, and her father sat fanning his bald head near the window, and wishing for once that his Josephine had been a boy, so that it would not take so long. Finally the barber lifted the little girl down from her chair and pronounced his work done.

"But I want to see it again," said Josephine.

The barber lifted her up and let her look in the glass. She wagged her head vigorously from side to side, and forward and backward. "Oh-h-h!" she wailed.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the barber, while the father jumped up nervously from his corner.

"Oh-h-h!" she repeated, justly. "I wanted a little round smooth place on top of my head like papa's!" and she burst into tears.—Youth's Companion.

Swim Long Distances.

Addressing the Academy of Science of Christiania, Prof. Goldloh said recently that the whales that swim about the islands which lie off the coast of Norway and Finland in March and April travel immense distances. In May they turn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas and sometimes pay a visit to the West Indies. They swim fast, for in June they are back again off Norway. Some of these whales have been known to bring back evidences of where they have been for harpoons of the peculiar kind used off the coast of South America have been found in them.