AN IRISH SONG.

O, my dark Rosaleen. Do not sigh, do not weep! The priests are on the ocean green, They march along the deep There's wine from the royal Pope, Upon the ocean green; And Spanish ale shall give you hope, Shall give you health, and help, and

My dark Rosaleen!

All day long in unrest To and fro, do I move, The very soul within my breast Is wasted for you, love! The heart in my bosom faints To think of you my queen, My life of life, my saint of saints, My dark Rosaleen!

Over dews, over sands Will I fly for your weal; Your holy, delicate, white hands Shall girdle me with steel. At home in your emerald bowers, From morning's dawn till e'en, You'll pray for me, my flower of flow-026.

My dark Rosaleen!

I could scale the blue air, I could plow the high hills, Oh, I could kneel all night in prayer To heal your many ills; And one beamy smile from you Would float like light between My toils, and me, my own, my true, My dark Rosaleen

33333333334**33344**44 WHERE SAVAGES WALK ON GOLD

My first visit to South Africa was made one lovely summer afternoon in the City of New Orleans. My guide on that occasion was the well-known Phil Crozier, brother of the famous Arctic explorer.

We were sitting in one of those de lightfully cool arbors back of an old battened windowed creole house on Ursuline street, grouped around a table whereon stood those pillars of Southern comfort a big box of regalias and a huge pitcher of julep. The company was rather a distinguished one, and I remember how magnificently Col. William P. Curtis, of the Governor's staff, who had just come from some arduous duty, shone among us civilians in his rare and radiant uniform.

"One of the oddest things I ever saw in my life," remarked Crozier with a luxurious drawl of reminis-"and I have seen more odd cence, sights than most men, happened one day when I was out hunting lions in the South African bush. I always took my dead ease about it, and that was probably the reason why I bagged so many in South Africa, where lions are easy enough to find, but difficult to get a good quiet pop at.

"I traveled through that country with two Kaffir guides, proper tall fellows without a stitch on them, shining in the sun like great bronze lizards. I also had a Kaffir boy about 12 a clever little chap, but, like most of prevarication, but to deliberate ly-

with his pail and I stopped the oxen and waited his return. In about ten minutes he came down from the hillside, saying with a queer look, that he had found a little mountain cataract, yet that he couldn't get any water because it was nothing but a cataract of big fish.

"Well aware what big llars these Kaffir are, and, generally speaking, the smaller the Kaffir the bigger the liar, I instantly laid my oxwhip over his legs and back. He dropped the bucket and ran howling to the thicket. "I picked it up, and taking also my rific on the chance of meeting a lion, I trudged through the bush up along the side of the mountain in the dlrection of the hidden brook. I soon sighted the probable course of it by a zigzag streak of herbage deeper in green than the surrounding grass; but when I reached the edge of this fringe of emerald velvet. I dropped bucket and gun in sheer amazement. 'My Kaffir boy had told the truth.

"Down the steep bed of a narrow mountain stream was flashing, splashing, dashing, tumbling madly over each other, as in a game of leapfrog. a living cataract of fish, each on an average as long as my arm.

"So many were there that temporarily they seemed to have crowded out all the water, splashed it, I suppose, as they passed, over the sur rounding herbage. For at least ten minutes this extraordinary piscatorial procession passed before me down into a large pool in the pit of the valley, which, I afterwards discovered was full of crocodiles.

"I have seen shoals of fish at sea, I have seen a whole harbor brilliant with bluefish, but I never beheld so many fish, as it were on one string "I am not exaggerating, but surely

understating the fact, when I say that fully 100 fish every second of those ten minutes must have cascaded past me; 60,000 fish at least, and heaven only knows how many had descended before I got there. I think 20,0000 would be a reasonable guess.

"Some of them were thrown to one side as the mass went headlong, and imagine my fresh surprise when recognized them as bonitos, not a fresh-water fish but inhabitants of the deep sea.

"That fact it was, which gave me at once a clew to the scientific cause to this unparalleled phenomenon. The huge cloud which I had seen colliding a short while before with the peak of Crow's Nest was not a cloud, but a gigantic waterspout, blown inland from the ocean 500 miles away."

The cataract of Mr. Crozier's speech stopped with dramatic abruptness, and Col. Curtis, lifting his glass of julep almost reverently remarked in awe struck whisper:

"Crozier you are certainly the most picturesque, magnificent, circumstantial and statistical-traveler that 1 ever met! I drink to your health, sir, May you travel for many years to come!"-Illustrated American.

CONE MILLION DEMIJOHNS.

That Is the Annual Consumption and Most of the Biggest Arefor Water.

Demijohns are mostly bottle-shaped and flask-shaped. The bottle-shaped his kind, wofully given not merely to demijohns come in seven sizes, ranging from one pint to five gallons. The flask-shaped are made only in the larger and smaller sizes, and pint. quart and five gallons are virtually its standard sizes. A great many demijohns, both flask and bottle-shaped, are used for the distribution of pure water, spring and sterilized. In this country more large demijohns are used for water than for wines and liquors, and the number so used is steadily increasing. Next in numbers to the large demiohns used for water are those used for wines and liquors. Coemists and druggists use many large demijohns, grocers use them for vinegar and oils. and many are used for the distribution of fruit extracts to bakers, confectioners and dealers in soda water. The smallest sized flask is used as a safety package, as a pocket flask for liquor, and quite extensively for perfumery. When used for perfumery and cologne the small flasks are covered with a finer class of reeds and willows. Within a year some liquors have been put on sale in pint and quart-sized bottle-shaped demijohns. With the growing use of demijohns for waters there has been a growing demand for a covering through which the water could be seen. Various demijohns of this kind have been made. In one the bottle is placed in a wooden crate with a hinged cover; in another the bottle is hooped with wood: in a third it is held in a frame of reeds Gradually the shipping demijohn has been developed. The ordinary manner of packing demijohns shipped in boxes was to pack them in hay or straw. Demijohns are now packed in boxes specially designed for the purpose. The demijohn is protected by spring cushions of steel or rubber. There are both flask and bottle-shaped shipping demijohns, in various styles, and with a variety of cushions and fastenings. There are thirty or more patents on shipping demijohns. The annual consumption of demijohns in this country is estimated at 1,000,000. Much the greater number of these are made in this country; the imported ones come from Germany.

Bome-Made Furniture.

A elever woman was short of closet room, and had no sideboard with spacious drawers into which she could pack her table linen, so evolved from some wooden boxes several unique ottomans. One for the dining-room is 20 inches long, 12 inches wide and 14 inches high, and is covered with pretty French cretonne. The top is padded so it makes a comfortable seat. The cover which forms the seat is fastened on by means of small hinges. It is lined inside with cambric. This holds a number of table cloths, napkins, tray cloths and doilles, and serves for a double purpose.

A similar one for the bath-room holds towels and wash cloths, while one in the kitchen contains newspapers, neatly folded paper bags and brown wrapping paper, besides a ball of twine.

The library boasts a more pretentious one, although similarly constructed. The cover is of brown linen embroidered in brown eyed Susans done in Roman floss. The effect is very good. This ottoman holds the latest magazines and newspapers, so there is no need of hunting all over for them when in a hurry. Still another of these novel and useful articles is found in the upper hall, and upon opening it is seen a quantity of sheets, pillow cases and bed spreads.

The same house contains a number of stools or hassocks which are of home manufacture. Small boxes are used for the foundation. These are covered with various materials suitable to the rooms in which they are to be used. One is 161/2 inches long, 13 inches wide and 6 inches high. The top is padded. Wine-colored canton flannel is used for the covering, and it is finished around the top with a narrow furniture gimp and brass-headed tacks. Another, more attractive, is covered with handsome tan-colored canvas, and on it are embroidered white marguerites in Boston art silk.

A handsome divan recently seen had for its foundation an old canvas-covered cot. On top of this was fitted a hair mattrees, which was considerably cut down from its original size. strong cover of unbleached muslin was neatly fitted over this, and next came the handsome spread of blue denim, with a flounce of the same embroidered in white Roman floss. At either end are two large square pillows covered with the denim and embroidered in white. They have double ruffles all around them. Three other pillows at the back have a puff all around and are covered with blue pongee embroidered in white Asiatic silk floss. The puff is of white linen .-- Northwest Horticulturist.

Origin of Spooning.

Apropos the recent disturbance in reigious circles over the definition of 'spooning" the Tennessee version of it is given, says the St. Louis Republic.

"Spooning" parties are popular in some quarters. They take their name from a good old English word, which was intended to ridicule the alleged fantastic actions of a young man or a For young woman who is in love. some reason, which no one ever could explain, everybody pokes fun at the lover. In fact, that unhappy character s never heroic in real life, no matter what great gobs of heroism are piled about him on the stage, and in all the romantic story books. The girl in love, and the boy in love, are said to be spooning. When a "spooning" party is given the committee in charge of the event receives a spoon from each person who attends, or else presents each guest with a spoon. These spoons are fancifully dressed in male and female attire, and are mated either by the similarity of costume or by a distinguishing ribbon. The girls and boys whose spoons are mates are expected to take care of each other during the continuance of the social gathering Of course, the distribution of the spoons is made with the greatest possible carefulness, the aim being to so place them as to properly fit the case of the young people to whom they are presented. The parties are usually given by the young people of some neighborhood, where the personal preferences of each spooney is well known, and they are the source of no end of It is possible, also, that they fun. serve as alds to matrimony as well and are therefore commendable, since an avowal is rendered more easy to a diffident swain after he feels that his passion is not a secret, but that his weakness for a spooney maiden is known to his friends and enemies on the committee which dispenses the spoons. It may be mentioned that after the spoons have been distributed among the guests, each couple retires for consultation regarding the reasons which caused the award of mated spoons in their case. This consultation is known by the name of "spooning.

SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.

USEFUL INFORMATION CONCERN-ING THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

Will Science Lengthen Life-Telegraphing Without Wires-Fishing by Electric Light-Packing Ten by Machinery-A German Invention.

Mr. Balfour, the Englishman states man, has been discussing the question of the effect of increased scientific knowledge on the lengthening of human life. Medical practitioners are a necessity in a modern community, but the most valuable part of their work is that which gives a profounder in sight into the nature and into the cause of disease, and thus increases the sum of human knowledge of the healing art. Mr. Balfour believes the time will soon come when the ablest physicians and surgeons will be able. through government endowment, to consecrate themselves on medical and surgical investigations, instead of wasting the greater part of their energies in the struggle to live. One of the foremost of living physicians, with whom he had been speaking of these happy prospects of scientific medicine, had told him he did not see any vital or sufficient reason why, when medicine was in the immediate future better understood, and when those temperate habits which medicine might counsel, but which medicine could not enforce, obtained a deeper and larger old on the great masses of the civilized world, as undoubtedly they would, he did not see any reason why when that time came the span of human life should not be extended to the patriarchal term of 120 years. He did not know whether that forecast was oversanguine, but is suggested to his mind, at all events, the reflection, which had frequently occurred to him before, that, after all, death was not the enemy which the medical profession had to fight. It was rather the pain and the disease which rendered us ineffectual for practical work. Cases are constantly heard of in which by the extraordinary skill of some great practitioner, and by the appliances of all the most recent medical discoveries, it had been found possible to prolong for some days or weeks the doomed life. When this command of the most scientific medical resources becomes the rule instead of the exception, and people learn to regulate their mode of living according to the laws of common sense, there can be no doubt that the period of useful existence of the human race will be appreciably length-

Electric Car Brake.

ened.

To make an electric car brake that will do the work required without burning out, permitting of perfect regulation, using no more than 5-7 amperes of current, or about equivalent to the power necessary to feed the lights in a large car, safe, reliable, economical and of a comparatively small cost-to make such a brake has been the endeavor and ambition of many electricians up to this time, but without success. Still a brake for which all of this is claimed is in existence now, and has been operated for the past three weeks without trouble on Car No. 18 of the Suburban

nient position for the motorman, and a

the big 40-foot car gradually and easy,

of the chain. The release is also

front platform of the first car.

Fishing by Electric Light.

their curiosity is satified they get down to business and discuss the balted book, which is dangling near by.

Telegraphing Without Wires. The continued success which has at-

tended experiments in sending telegraphic messages through space promises to lead to remarkable developments. An English electrician says it is difficult to forecast the future of this new telegraphy. So far, signaling has been carried on by this means in one direction only, but there is no reason why messages should not be duplicated and even quadruplicated. Further details are now at hand of the establishment of communication between the island of Mull and the mainland, near Oban, a few weeks ago, when the connection cable broke down. It will be remembered that an shore of the island and messageseta insulated wire was laid along the shore of the island and messages through it were sent to the mainland across two miles of intervening space. The official report states: "An ordinary Morse circuit could not have given better resuits. The chief difficulty was the incessant screaming of the wild fowl." W. H. Preece, in commenting on the achievement, finds a very different explanation of this supposed "screaming of the sea fowl." He says that strange, weird and mysterious sounds are frequently heard on long lines of telegraph in the calm stillness of the night, but whether they are due to terresterial or to cosmic causes remains to be discovered. The sun's photosphere when disturbed by spots may be subject to violent electrical storms, and the vast jets of incandescent hy-

drogen that flame up with terrible velocity may excite electrical oscillations through ethereal space of such frequency as to influence our terrestrial circuits. It may thus become possible for us to hear on earth the electric storms of the sun.

Packing Tea by Machinery.

The usual method of packing Ceylon tea is shovel it into a tea chest and allow a breech-clouted and turbaned coolie to tramp it in with his feet. No matter how skillfully this was done, it was liable to bruise and crush the leaf, and there was always a greater or less proportion of dust or waste in every chest. A mechanical tea packer has been invented which is said to greatly improve the standard of tea shipped. It consists of a table or platform, on which the chest is to be packed, secured by means of self-centering right and left hand screws or clamps, and connected to the motive power. The machine is set in operation and a very rapid vibratory or trembling motion is imparted to the table, which instantly causes each scoopful of tea thrown into the chest to settle down compactly within it. The rate of vibration is high. The tables move to and fro 2,000 times in a minute. Owing to the peculiar nature of this vibration, neither the fine leaf nor the dust separates from the coarse, and consequently, if the tea has been bulked before packing, it remains of a perfectly even grade throughout the chest after being packed with the machine. It is stated that a full-sized chest can readily be packed by the apparatus in about two minutes, and that from 5 to 8 per cent more tea can be put into a chest in this way without the slightest breakage than can be packed without injury to the leaf by any system o railroad of this city. All that is visihand or foot packing ble from the car is a small switch handle on each platform, placed in conve-Autograph of the Elecric Spark. Intense interest has been added to single movement of the hand will stop the study of various kinds of electric current by the discovery of methods or, in case of necessity, suddenly of securing a graphic record of the enough to upset everything in the car. passing impulse. Many of these rec-The possibility of such a sudden stop ords are exquisitely beautiful, and of is a great feature of a brake in case great value to the advanced electrician of an accident, and one that will bring as well as to the student. A simple a fast-moving car to an immediate way of fixing the trace of an electric standstill, will discount all life guards. spark is to use a smoked-glass plate. A street car moving at the rate of on which the layer of smoke adheres from eight to twelve miles per hour so firmly that the struggling spark can covers per second from 12 to 18 feet. only leave a trace in its own track Considering that it requires at least without disturbing the smoky layer in two seconds for the motorman to wind its other parts. This may be done by up the slack in his hand brake before fastening the soot to the glass by its effect is felt in the speed of the car. moistening with alcohol or by preone can easily see the advantage of a viously rubbing the glass with fine oil. brake where this one second, probably The last is the surest plan. The smokthe momentous one, is put to immediing may be done with a lamp or canate use, as a movement of the hand dle flame. When the glass is brought is sufficient to set the brakes instantly, between the poles of a strong secondand no time is lost in the winding up ary battery, or, still better, a powerful ininduction coil, exactly at right angles stantaneous with the release of the to the line joining the two poles, so switch. The brake itself is an exthat the discharge must take place ditremely simple affair, and does not rerectly against the smoked surface, quire continuous looking after. It may the spark, using the soot as a conducbe operated singly on each car or in trains of cars, where all of them would tor, will strike over the edge of the be controlled by the motorman on the glass plate and split into a complex. branched figure, and a permanent record will be left in the smoked surface of the zigzagging and twisting path of Eastern anglers are taking a leaf the current. out of the book of the fisherman of the A German Invention. of the Pacific coast. It will be rememelectrical journal gives a new bered that an enterprising Californian method of finishing cloth and paper was the first in this country to utilize by electricity. In the finishing of certhe idea of attracting fish by electric tain kinds of woven fabrics, and oblight. He had the nets for his coast taining moire and figured effects, it fishing studded with incandescent has been the practice to use hydraulic lamps, which were connected to batpresses and heated plates. The plates teries in an accompanying boat. As are heated in furnaces and subjected. soon as the nets were sunk the curafter the fabrics or paper have been rent was turned on, and the incandeaplaced between them, to hydraulic cent filament drew the fish from far pressure. The difficulty with this sysand near, far surpassing in its effects em is that during the operation the on the haul the most irresistible of plates cool and the action is not regubaits. An Albany man has devised an lar. The adoption of a form of electric "electrical net," which works very heating gives exactly the required much after the same fashion, except regularity and constancy of temperathat the electric light used is fixed ture and makes the process perfect above the water instead of below its The plates are made hollow, and the surface. When the light is placed in heating wire is wound within it in the position the nets are set either to seashape of a spiral, imbedded in sutti ward of it or around it, fint upon the cient resistance to produce the neces bottom. When the fish are drawn to sary heating effect. A flexible cable the lamp, a rubber tube, which runs passes from each plate to a switchalong the top of the net, is inflated by board, where electrical connection is a pump in the boat, the upper edge of made. As the current is turned on in the net will rise to the surface-the any of the cables the plate to which lower edge being held down by sinkit is attached is raised to the required ers-and the fish are caught. A New heat, which is maintained undeviat Yorker has made a modification of the ingly until the process of finishing is Californian plan of using submerged lights. He simply puts a three candiecompleted. The invention comes from Germany, but it is such a manifest power lamp in a quart preserving jar, and radical improvement on old methlowers it into the water, and runs it ods that it is certrin to be applied with a rowing machine battery. He largely by American manufacturers of recommends those who wish to follow his example not to spend \$20 on a batwoven fabrics and paper. tery, but buy an electric hand-book, and with three goblets securely fastflutter and Cheese in East Asia

Reports of the United States consuls in Asia reveal some interesting features. We republish these from China, Japan and India:

Hong Kong (China)-Nearly all consumed at the butter this port comes from Europe, a small percentage from tralia. As for cheese, the United States compares very favorably with the European supply, but it would command a better place in this market if it were put up in smaller sizes.

Tien-Tsin (China)-Butter, cheese, etc., form no part of a Northern Chinaman's bill of fare, and I see no prospect of any change in the dietary habits of the conservative Chinaman. The small market which exists among the foreign residents is supplied in part from Europe and in part from California. The total value of the dairy products which could be consumed by the foreigners resident within the consular district of Tien-Tsin would be so small that any details or suggestions which I might give would be valueless to American exporters.

Bombay (India)-From all that I have been able to learn, there is no butter or cheese imported from the United States. To increase the trade in these articles, arrangements should be made with some well-established firm to look after the interest of the American deal-ATS.

Calcutta (India)-About \$40,000 worth of cheese is imported, practically all coming from the United Kingdom. Some of this could, of course, be supplied from the dairles of the United States, but the size of the market would perhaps not justify the labor and expense which would be necessary to educate it to taking American cheese, especially considering the advantage the English manufacturers have in continuous connection by steam vessels, and the further fact that most of the cheese is consumed by Englishmen, who want the article they have always been accustomed to.

Padang (Sumatra)-The butter and cheese consumed in my district are imported exclusively from Holland, and milk generally from Switzerland. Trials, however, have been made with American milk (Eagle brand and evaporated cream). The quality fully satisfied the consumers, but prices are too high in comparison with those of Swiss produce to allow a regular importation of American milk. The number of milch cows in my district is very small, and all the fresh milk gained from them is used for the military hospitals and other medical purposes.

Kanagwa (Japan)-The market for dairy products and fruits in Japan is very limited, since the demand for them, except apples, is confined to the foreign residents at the open ports and a few natives of the higher class who have come into direct contact with foreigners. The consumption of butter and cheese is confined almost entirely to the foreign communities. Condensed milk is more generally used, and the leading American brands are very popular, but the lack of international copyright and patent protection has encouraged the manufacture of spurious condensed milk, which is placed on the market packed in cans and with labels which are more or less exact copies of ours. This business is carried on to such an extent as to materially affect the import trade. Hiago (Japan)-The Japanese have never acquired a taste for butter and cheese; consequently, the consumption of these articles in this consular distriet is very small, being restricted in the foreign residents, who scarcely number, altogether, 1,000 persons. The customs reports for 1893 show the imports of butter to have been less than 20,000 pounds, and of cheese, less than 8.000 pounds. Butter is imported in tin cans, principally from France and Holland, and in tubs from California. As the latter is known to be pure butter. there would be a larger demand for it if packed and cured so as always to retain its sweetness and flavor. The consumption of condensed milk is constantly increasing among the natives, the returns showing that the imports for 1893 amounted in value to 50,000 yen (\$31,600), more than four-fifths of which comes from the United States,

"On this particular day \$ had struck the bad luck of laming my horse, and my two Kallirs had ridden ahead of my ox team which was roofed over, and in which we slept at night, to see if they could find a native doctor.

"I may remark in passing that the South African grass, like the Western wheat of this country, grows very high. We were within sight of that mountain peak called Crow's Nest. which may be considered as marking the line of division between Mashonaland and Portuguese Gazaland.

"It was the dry season, and the sun always hot in South Africa, seemed simply trying to broil everything in sight that afternoon.

Though I had in the wagon a good supply of wet goods we had run short of water and I would have given a cool hundred, I think, for one cool drink of Adam's ale, of which, however, my guide told me there was no prospect till we reached the next

"I was very much amused to see huge, black-topped silver-sided cloud in the shape of a funnel, with a spiral twist, traveling along very rapidly high in the air, toward Mt. Crow's Nest, the peak of which may have been some ten miles from where we were trekking along in middle valley.

"The cause for my amazement you will readily understand when I tell you that during the dry season South Africa, though noted for its frequent bracing breezes, is also noted for its absolutely cloudless skies.

"As it neared Crow's Nest, with extraordinary velocity, it seemed almost as vast as the mountain itself, though much broader at top than at bottom. Suddenly as I gazed there came a collision colossal, and the next moment my summer cloud of wonder had vanished like a vision.

"It was the most sudden disappearance conceivable. It was seen and not seen, like the smile of the lightning, and I stood there, under the broll ing sun, bathed in perspiration, rubbing my eyes in amazement and tempted to fancy that I must have had a symptom of some impending disease of the optic nerve.

"I was climbing back into the ox cart and we had trekked along two miles further, as my thirst was becoming a simple infernal tortu->, when my ears always preternaturally acute, heard over in the bush toward the right, near the mountain, a sort of sigashing, dashing sound, quite faint at first, to be sure, but suggestive of falling water.

"Thank heaven!" I cried; 'that must be a mountain brook, Tom.' and I kick ed my Kaffir boy, who was a little in front driving the oxen, 'take the bucket, you lazy rascal, and run into the bush over there, and don't come back till you in fetch me some water. I'm sure i heard a brook."

"He grunbled something about a lion's getting him, and I replied-for I spoke the Kaffir language almost as fluently as I do English-that I would be sorry for the lion; such a boy would give him an awful stomach ache.

"Sulkily he went into the thicket

The American demijohns are mostly covered with rattan; the majority of those that come from Germany are covered with willow, which is cheaper there.

Demijohns are made in this country in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylva nia and a few in Maryland. Demijohn coverers work in places where the nanufacture of glass is carried on. The materials used are prepared by machinery, but the actual work of covering the bottles is done by hand. Some glass manufacturers have of late taken up the making of demijohns on their own account, at that season of the year when the bottle manufacture slacks off.

In the East demijohns have largely taken the place of jugs. In the far West jugs are still used, but demiohns are gradually ousting them in the South .- New York Sun.

Summer Hearts Bend.

He-How many hearts are you go ing to break this summer? She-Hearts don't break in the summer; it's too warm. They merely bend.-Harper's Bazar.

Figures for Women.

New York has 27 female barbers. Great Britain has 8,766,000 women. Belgium has 1,340,000 women above

Roumania has 1,260,000 women over

Switzerland has 690,000 women above 18

Norway has 465,000 women more than 16.

Italy has 6,850,000 women of marriageable age.

Spain has 4,130,000 women over the age of 16.

Sweden has 1,170,000 women over 18 ears of age.

Greece has 490,000 women over 20 years of age.

One New England factory employs 12,000 women.

There are 8,586,000 grown women in France.

Austria has 9,680,000 women above the age of 18.

The little kingdom of Denmark has 490,000 women

The United States has 30,554,370 female population.

Portugal has 1,080,000 women more than 17 years old.

In Great Britain there are 1,047 women to 1.000 men.

In North America there are 970 wom-

en to 1,000 men. The German empire has 10,930,000

women over the age of 16. Holland, though small in size, has

Some bands should march and not play.

Had Too Much of Him.

Subscriber-What is going to be the policy of the new magazine? which will work just as well. He says Mr. Bluellnes (the editor)-We are going to adopt the Wellington policy. that night fishing becomes a very live-Subscriber-The Wellington policy What is that? ly sport if the light is placed anywhere

Syrian Butter and Cheese

There is an immense consumption of dairy produce of all kinds in this country, but the United States has no share Indeed, it would seem very in it. much like "carrying coals to Newcastle" to send butter and cheese to a land whose flocks feed on a thousand hills. Native butter, or "semen," churned in calfskins after the ancient style, is a great industry among the Arabs, and this butter is used by nearly all Syrians. It is made from goat's milk, which is abundant, and some of it is quite palatable, although most of it is coarse and decidedly unsavory. Foreigners and many residents of cities obtain here good butter from cow's milk, and imported butter is little used or known. Some cheese for hotels and the use of foreign and native residents is imported from Holland and other European countries, but this product of the dairy is made in very large quantities in Syria, where the rich milk of the goats of the mountains and desert is used for the purpose, and it goes to make up one of the principal industries of the people. A coarse and cheap goat's milk choese is also imported in considerable quantities from Greece and the Greelan islands, but the high price for transportation would ent up the profits on American butter

and cheese under present shipping contitions .- United States Consul.

An Ivory Mat .- Many people have never heard of such a thing, and it is not to be wondered at, for these mats are exceedingly rare, and it is said by those who know that only three of these beautiful curiosities exist in the whole world. The one we now write about, and which will be soon on view at the Earl's Court exhibition, is the largest one made. It measures eight feet by four feet, and though made in a small hill state in the north of India, has an almost Greek design for its border.

It was only used on state occasions when the Rajah sat on it to sign important documents. The original cost of the mat is fabulous, for 6,400 pounds of ivory were used in its manufacture. The finest strips of ivory must have been taken off the tusks, as the mat is as flexible as a woven stuff, and beautifully fine. It will be a luxury that only the rich cap buy, for the price, I heard a little bird whisper, was a long one. -Ladies' Pictoria

in the neighborhood of fish. They swim around and spend considerable Mr. Bluelines-The annihilation of time investigating, but as soon as Napoleonic rule.

After victory strap the helmet tighter.

ened in a plain wooden box make for themselves for about \$2.50 a battery

1,670,000 women, young and old.