THE GRAY WHALES OF MAGDALENA BAY.

MEMORIES REVIVED BY NAME OF FLEET'S RENDEZVOUS.

There Was Danger in the Fishery for the Old Yankee Whalemen, Who Were Obliged to Invent New Weapons—Thousands of the Fighting Mammals Killed

While the Industry Lasted.

BY JOHN R. SPEARS.

While the naval men of the world | tions were so slow, relatively, that have been thinking of the strategic alert whatemen were usually able to value of Magdalena Bay, on the "starn all," or turn aside, in time to coast of Lower California, as a ren- escape. But the instant the harpoon dezvous for a fleet of American bat- touched the gray whale it turned like a flash to fight. tleships, every mention of those wa-Guns for shooting whales were al-

the whales that were saved.

range.

proved just the thing.

range of forty yards.

Special Harpoon Adopted.

steered the boats received usually

one-fortieth, while the men who struck

harpoon thrower, after fastening a

whale to a boat went aft and allowed

the man at the steering car-always

one of the mates of the ship-io go

forward and finish the killing. The

ceeded to divide what remained, ac-

carding to the shares that each owned

in the outfit. Still another interest-

ing peculiarity of the shore stations

was the presence of a Chinaman, who

was usually a cook and received for

his pay the sinews of the whale taken.

Another Curious Weapon.

that did not fight.

comprehended the danger in the gray

ters brings to the minds of a few old ready in use on some of the whale Yankee whalemen, and sundry seafaring naturalists, the memory of the days when all the sheltered waters exploded in the whale with deadly ef-The projectile was a shell that of the Pacific Coast of Mexico, from fect. But in the ordinary fishery the Punta Banda to the Gulf of Tehuangun was never used, until the boat tepec, were sought every winter by had been fastened to the whale by schools of whales literally numbering means of a harpoon thrown by hand, thousands and even then the whalemen When, as hide-buyers first, and lat- ferred the hand lance unless the whale

turned to fight. er as prospectors for gold, the people In the gray whale fishery these

of the United States went to the coasts of the two Camornias, they observed during the winter season many whales swimming toward the southmigrating like the wild fowl. Some of the whales were of forms familiar to the men who had sailed on whale fighters that the gray whales soon ships. The humpback, for instance, came to be known as the "devil fish," was common enough. The long and and by that name they are now called active sulphur bottom-much longer and more active than his brother of the Atlantic-was also observed, and ed with scars from wounds that had so, too, was the slender and almost equally agile finback. Occasionally the double spout of the common right Indians; and many of these crude whale arose above the dancing waters but many times more numerous than all of these taken together, were the whales of another and smaller breed that, because of their color, were named the California gray whale.

In a general way, it was noted that these gray whales appeared on the whale fishery they began to look coast in December, every year, for around for some new-fangled notion their migration toward the south, that would make their pursuit less and that the first migrants toward the dangerous. The darting gun now in north appeared some time in Febru- use in the Arctic fishery had not been ary. The regularity of their visits invented at that time, but the whalers seems to have been noted first about the year 1846, but it was not until af- throwing gun, that was so big and er 1850 that any one in California gave the matter serious attention.

As some readers will remember, 1850 was one of the years of the golden era of American whaling, as well as one of the era of gold in California. Hundreds of American whalers were to be found every year in the Pacific, and after the discovery of gold in California and a few of the whale ships went to California where the crews, from captains to cooks, went ashore and hurried off to the diggings.

Driven Back by Hunger.

Inevitably, most of these deserters failed to "strike it rich" at the mines, and were driven sometimes by starvation, back to the beach. There they heard the stories of the migrating whales, and began to make observations for themselves. Tuey even counted the schools that appeared at certain points, and according to published statements made by some who were considered trustworthy in such matters, they saw from the shore, between the 15th of December and the 1st of February, a thousand gray whales, on the average, every day.

The south-bound migrators appeared as early as December 1, but the schools were few in number and widely scattered before the middle of the month. On the whole, it was estimat ed that during the early years of the migration not far from 50,000 whales passed south within view of the coast of California; and at the same time other uncounted thousands were pass ing further out to sea. The number seen going north after February was much smaller, because at that season the schools commonly avoided the inshore waters.

Beginning in a desultory way, some around the end of the shank, form-

as soon as the harpoon had pierced it. Tests on the beach showed that the rocket had a range of 120 yards, but for some reason (presumably because it was less convenient and less accurate than a swivel gun), it was never poular with the whalemen.

Of course in this fishery, as in the others, the adoption of improved wea-pons did but shorten the life of the industry. No record was ever made of the number of whales killed in Magdalena Bay and on the other breeding grounus of the coast of Mexico, but has been authoritatively estimated that at the shore stations at least 10,-800 whales were taken in the course of twenty years after the first one was established. If one considers the number known to haunt the coast during the migrations, the annual kill was seemingly insignificant; that is, it might seem so, at first thought, for on the average the number was less than

1 per cent of the migrants. But this usual toll, together with the slaughter on the breeding grounds, was more than enough to destroy the pre balance of nature. Indeed, it is likely that the annual increase was no more than enough to preserve the numbers of the schools in the presguns, which were fired from the shoul ence of the natural causes of death der, were used from the first. If well before the whalemen began the slaugh--especially if quickly-handled, they ter, and that the invasion of the breeding grounds was of itself enough served the purpose. But so many boats were knocked out of water by these to exterminate the race.

That the race was not destroyed was due to the depression in the oil market. The gray whales did not yield valuable bone, and as the price in the books. It is a significant fact that many of the whales were coverof oil fell (after kerosene came into use), the Americans abandoned the been inflicted with the stone and ivfishery, leaving it to men from the ory weapons of the Eskimo and other Azores, who were content as long as they were able to secure a score or weapons were cut from the blubber of so of whales of various kinds in the course of a year .- From the New York American whalemen had shown Evening Post. themselves to be among the most con-

servative of any class of workmen in CARGO STEAMER'S NOVEL RIG. the country, but when they had fully

Fitted with Four Derrick Masts Set in Pairs Ranging Athwartships.

There appeared in the East River the other day a steamer having four masts which were set not ranging fore and aft in line amidships, as masts commonly are but in pairs, one pair forward and the other aft, and with from the Scotch ports used a harpoonthe pairs as thus set ranging athwartheavy it had to be mounted on a swivel. This gun had been useful ships, making a strange looking rig. But a closer view showed these masts along the Arctic ice because of its to be derrick masts such as many The Greenland whales were steamers carry, only differently placso shy that it was difficult to get with

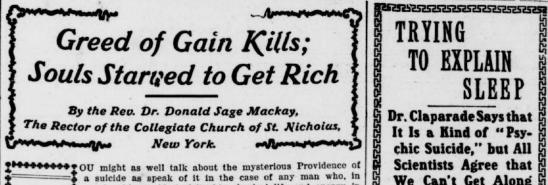
in hand-throwing range. While the This steamer was the Norwegian gray whale was comparatively easy tramp Pollux, a vessel 257 feet in to approach, what its hunters wanted length and of a cargo capacity of was a method of striking that would about 2000 tons. For a vessel of her enable them to keep out of range of size she has unusually large hatches, its ready tail, and the British gun designed to take in engines or machinery or other large pieces of freight The barrel of this gun as described She has one such hatch aft and anothby the maker was three feet long and er forward, and forward of the latter the bore had a diameter of an inch another smaller hatch. and a half. The projectile was a two-

The after pair of derrick masts rise barb harpoon of steel-pointed iron from the two forward corners of the that was inserted, butt first, in the big forward hatch, and between that muzzle of the gun. The shank of the harpoon was slotted, and in the slot and the hatch further forward. The masts are supported by stays running was a ring to which the harpoon line down from the mastheads of each pair was attached. The charge of powder to the sides of the vessel, and each used in the Greenland fishery was six pair to the sides of the vessel, and drams. The lock was of the old each pair as a brace running across hammer style, enclosed in a brass from masthead to masthead. box that usually protected it from the Up the inboard side of each must

spray. The trigger was pulled by means of a cord. The weight of the are set step irons by which the masthead can be reached. The masts, gun was seventy pounds. When this which are sixty-five feet in height, and gun was fired, the harpoon flew, point their booms are all of steel. There first, dragging the line behind it, to a is an independent winch for each mast.

Steamers with their derrick masts in adopting this style of gun the so placed are rare. The owners of California whalers made a harpoon of this vessel, which is about three years their own. Instead of two barbs it old, have another steamer of the same dimensions, built at the same time and had only one, and this one was made similarly rigged, this sister ship being now trading in Chinese waters. An in a separate piece which was affixed to the shank of the harpoon in such officer of the Pollux said that there a way that when fired from the gun the barb lay close beside the head of are two larger steamers of recent construction, one a Swedish and the oththe shank. After it had entered the er a German vessel, each having sevwhale, however, and a strain was en or eight derrick masts, which are brought on the line, the barb turned not stepped in line amidships, but

ranging in two lines nearer th It was thus firm wnales, and found that, though small- ly anchored in the whale. The charge -New York Sun



gaining his world, forfeits his physical life and energy in the attempt. Is money of so much matter to any man that he should make himself a suicide for that one end? We are living in an age which is steeped in the com

mercial spirit. Commercialism has invaded every sphere of human activity. The professions, the arts, our social

conditions, as well as our business enterprises, are tagged all over with the money label. The typical man of the hour is he who knows the intrinsic value of nothing, but can tell you the selling price of everything-from the conscience of a politician upward. "What doth it profit a man?" has come to be the supreme standard of success. "What is there in it for me?" is the test by which the average man to-day estimates the opportunities of life.

Is the surrender of that life of yours, with which God has endowed you, fair exchange for any achievement or success, whether in the realm of wealth, or fame, or power? As a question of profit and loss what does it profit any man if he gain the whele world and forfeit his life?

But again, there is the moral side of life, which, in these latter days es pecially has been ruthlessly sacrificed by so many on the altar of material access. This past year, in American public life, will be memorable in our history as a year of reappreciated ideals. It has been, in truth, the year of a great ethical revival, and men who not so long ago sneered at such things have been compelled to acknowledge the sovereign authority of conscience asserted by the voice of the common people. It is not too much to say that the revelations of these past months, following one after another every branch of commercial and industrial enterprise, shocking as they have been to the moral sense of the community, have nevertheless cleansed the moral atmosphere so that the young man of today enters upon his public career in a more wholesome environment than at any time in the past twenty five years.

What then shall we do to save this faculty of immortal life within us! As a question of profit and loss, the soul of every man is worth saving. How are you going to save it? I reply, simply by giving it a chance to live. Give your soul a chance to live. Give it atmosphere so that it can breathe, and remember that prayer is the atmosphere of the soul. The day that prayer dies in a man's soul he commits spiritual suicide. Give it room, so that it can expand; and remember that service for God and your fellowmen will expand the narrowest soul.

Cumun Run Sun 2mmms Gambling the Curse of Racing ... Racing the Cause of Gambling

HE interest in horse racing is felt by a great variety of people, while the practice is as old as civilization. It has always been regarded primarily as a sport, and it is generally so looked upon today. But in New York the laws that have been enacted to regulate it put the question of sport in the background, and declare that its encouragement is "for the purpose of raising and breeding and improving the breed of horses." This quotation is taken from the first section of chapter 570 of the laws of 1895. This statute is popularly

known as the Percy-Gray law, and it establishes a state racing commission and regulates the methods of race meetings within the state. By this law, and under the decisions of the courts interpreting it, gambling, though distinctly forbidden, is made permissive. Without such a legal paradox there could be no bookmaking on the race courses; without book making, which enables those who attend the races to bet on the results, the breeder of horses, the owners of racing stables and the proprietors of race courses, are all agreed that the sport, as conducted at present and for many years past, could not exist.

Granting this fact, the easy conclusion is that horse racing is conducted for the sake of the gambling, and that the horses are used merely as part of the gambling machinery-as a roulette wheel, for instance. The daily newspapers, which give columns and pages day in and day out to the reports of the races, strengthen this easy conclusion. Much more space is given and much more emphasis laid upon the doings of the "betting ring" than upon the performance of the horses that furnish the sport. The reporters, with great industry and immense exaggeration, tell of the great wagers won and lost; and the conversion of a "shoe-string into a bank roll" is evidently regarded as

SLEEP Dr. Claparade Says that It Is a Kind of "Psychic Suicide," but All Scientists Agree that We Can't Get Along Without It.

Few of us ever think why we sleep, and fewer still could give an intelligent explanation of the reason for our sleeping. The problem has always been wrapped in an obscurity that no investigations have been able to illuminate or dissipate, and it is only within the past decade or so that anything like a continuous effort has been made by physiologists to unravel the mystery. To say that it is a "periodical phenomenon" is to afford little satisfaction to the inquir- that used to attach to it.

er since nearly all the phenomena of life may be said to be periodic. This, however, has been the only explanation vouchsafed by researchful science till the advent of the French physician Claparede as a student of the sleeping habit.

Dr. Claparede has shown that the idea of sleep arising from anaemia in the sleeper while the condition endures is exploded by the fact that even as we sleep our faculties still make more or less vague registratiens of events taking place around us. We are all familar with the sensation of dreaming that we are in

danger, and of hearing voices calling out to us to save ourselves, when, in fact, the cause of the alarm is nothing more serious than the attempt of some one to rouse us by knocking

vigorously on our bedroom door. The explanation of sleep can be made only on a chemical basis, the mechanism being probably as inexplicable to science as the mystery of being. The chemical theory considers fatigue, the waste of tissue produced by the preceding day's activity as the efferent cause of sleep which is consequently looked upon as a spec ies of natural organic regeneration The toxic theory supposes that sleep is due to an intoxication of the nerv ous centres, owing to certain wastes to which the blood is periodically sub

ject, and which is promoted by activity and the expenditure of energy. It is shown, however, that abnormal ac tivity or overwork produces insomnia and, consequently, that sleep is not merely a cessation of the organic functions, or a purely negative con dition. It is, on the contrary, a positive function of the body, just as is love or ambition, and must be duly

satisfied. The modern view is that sleep is an inherent self-preservative measure, adopted by the body to enable it to keep up the struggle for existence. It is brought about daily in man, just as every year, toward autumn, there is brought about in the mental economy of the swallow the notion that the cold weather is approaching and that flight toward a warmer climate is due. Sleep is akin to the instinct of self-preservation, and man sleeps not because he is exhausted, but because he wishes to avoid becoming exhaust-

Sleep, more than any other instinct or at least as much, is governed by the law of "momentary interest." and the fewer the interests awakened at a given time the greater will be the disposition to sleep. The sleepiest physician in the world, for example, is unlikely to refuse to attend a pa-tient in the middle of the night. Ne-

"The year 1908 commences with a condition in general trade so unsatisfactory that its cement output will probably fall below that of 1907. Eristing American plants have now a total capacity of about 60,000,000 has rels a year, and it seems unlikely that much more than two-thirds of this total capacity can be operated pro-fitably in 1908. The only advantages of this condition is that it will act as a check upon fraudulent and fool. ish promotion of cement projects. There is still room for well-equipped and honestly managed plants, but the safety of the legitimate industry demands that promotion schemes be scrutinized carefully."

SIGN OF A BEATEN MAN.

Runner Who Looks Behind Almost Sure to Lose the Race.

"There are many more good distance runners now than in my days," said an old time champion after watching the three mile scratch race at the New York Athletic Club games in Madison Square Garden. "But the habits of the runners have not chang-ed any, for I noticed one little trick in the final sprint for victory when

"To the casual onlooker there was nothing to choose between the two leaders when they were beginning the last quarter of a mile. Right from the crack of the pistol they were running almost stride for stride with the low, graceful, easy action of the real ong distance runner.

"Neither had called into use the reserve power which must be utilized in the final sprint for victory when they turned into the stretch for the final lap. Then one of them slightly turned his head to see where the third man was.

"That man is beaten,' was the thought which occurred to me at once, and it proved true, as always for when the dash for the finish began he allowed his rival to get a lead of five yards before going after him in earnest pursuit.

"From that point to the finish there was no perceptible difference in the speed of the men, but the man who had turned his head to make sure that he would get second place, instead of bending every energy to win, of course landed where his thoughts placed him."-New York Sun,

ICELESS ICE BOXES

Running a Refrigerator or Cold Storage Plant by Electric Motor.

Horseless wagons, smokeless powder, noiseless guns and iceless ice boxes; The last item is described in Popular Mechanics. It consists of an electric motor belted to a pump which keeps a cooling solution moving through a set of pipes which are placed in the refrigerator.

These pipes are similar to the stream or hot water radiators in the living rooms, only they cool instead of heat the apartment

The machine is entirely automatic, and constantly maintains what ever degree of cold is selected. The moment the thermometer rises above that point the machine starts up of itself and works until the apartment is sufficiently cooled; then it stops of itself.

The whole affair is so simple as to require practically no attention, er-cept an occasional oiling, which is no more difficult than to oil a sewing machine. At trifling expense one can also fix up a basement room as a cold storage for large supplies, such as barrels of apples, jars of butter, sacks of potatoes, etc., which it is now impossible to keep in the average residence.

In many families the saving effected by purchasing supplies in quantities instead of from day to day would be enough to pay the entire cost of operating the cold storage system; if not, the amount formerly spent for ice certainly would.

Common By John Gilmer Speed.

er than humpbacks and right whales, of powder used in California was four they yielded oil of good quality and in teen drams. The line was made of sufficient quantity to make it worth manila fibre, as soft as silk.

while to pursue them. Thereupon several more whaling stations were established, the first at Monterey in whalemen had space enough between 1851. The captains of whaleships their boat and the agile gray whale to that came to the coast also learned about or saw the migrators. The captains naturally followed down the deadly shoulder gun.

beach, and on arriving off the differ-The Pacific Coast fishery was pecuent bays on the Mexican coast found liar in the ferocious character of the that the male gray whales were herd- whales that were most numerous, and ing in "pods" just off the entrances to in the use of these swivel guns. No the sheltered waters, while the fe-males were all inside, having gone such guns become fashionable. Ansuch guns become fashionable. Anthere to bring forth their young. other peculiarity in the fishery at the

But whales yielded from twenty to shore station was found in the fact twenty-five barrels of oil, while the that the crews in most cases were yield from the cows was as much as partners and not employes of one forty barrels, and more than sixty man or company, or, rather it should was sometimes obtained. Because of be said that they were at once ownthis difference, the whaler captains ers and employes.

When a whale was "saved" each steered their ships into the uncharted bays, cast anchor, lowered away, and man received a "lay" in proportion to without a single shift of position filled their ships with oil from the slaught-who pulled the oars received a "lay" of from one-sixtieth to one-seven-tieth of the product. The men who ered females.

Killing Not an Easy Task.

The work of killing California gray whales while the fishery lasted had same peculiar features, the shore stations being of special interest. Thus the whalers began, of course, with the tools to which they were accustomed. The boats adopted at the first shore stations were purchased from whaleships having outfits to spare, and so the harpoons, etc. In a boat that was pulled by four oars and that carried a man at the bow, ready to throw a harpoon, with another at the stern handling the steering oar, the members of the shore-station crew. whalemen rowed away merrily to athaving once drawn their "lays" protack this new kind of whale. The whales were so fearless when bound south that they came prowling among the kelp-marked rocks in shoal water. and even rolled themselves in the breakers on alongshore sand bars.

It was easy to place a boat within striking distance. But when the man at the bow hurled his harpoon, the

result was something astounding to A curious weapon that was inventthe inexperienced. For the gray ed for the use of the shore whalemen whale, while no more than thirty-five was a harpoon-carrying rocket. or forty feet long, was possessed of harpoon was fitted to the head of the strength and agility out of all propor-rocket. A gun barrel of the kind tion of its size, and a temper that commonly used to fire bombs into was frightful. Ordinary whales, on whales was also fitted to it. By means feeling the iron, would usually "sound" of a curiously arranged trigger this or run. If one turned to fight, its mo- gun barrel fired a bomb into the whale Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Bard To Testify. Senator Gallinger, lunching in the Senate restaurant, said of a new and Having a gun that would throw a harpoon to a range of forty yards, the unsophiscated young office seeekr: "He reminds me of a witness in a damage suit in Newport. This witenable them to dodge-usually-and pess, a farm hand, when he was called thus they found time for using the to give his testimony, said excitedly

and earnestly, as he took his place in the box: "Which side am I on?" Senator Aldrich smiled.

"An ignorant, uniformed chap he is," said he. "As ignorant and uniformed as a cross-examiner I once heard in Providence in a perjury case. "This lawyer, with a terrible frown

at a witness who had just been handed for cross-examination to him said: "'You say you made an examination of the premises? Tell us again, sir,

and I warn you that you had better tell us carefully, just what you found there.'

"The witness, not at all awed, said lightly:

"'Oh, nothing of any consequence. A beggarly account of empty boxes, as Shakespeare says.' "The lawyer struck the table a

the whale with the harpoon had from crashing blow. one-sixteenth to one-twentieth. It is "Never mind what Shakespeare to be noted that the harpoon throwers says, sir,' he roared. 'He will be sumwho used the bomb-throwing guns, or moned and can testify for himself in the hand lance when fast to a whale due course if he knows anything about this case." -- Washington Star. In the ordinary whale fishery, the

A Clock on the Eiffel Tower.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris is now being used for another practical purpose. Not long ago a wireless telegraph station was installed, and now on the sides of the second section, hundreds of feet above the ground, a luminous clock warns the gay Parisians of the passing span of life. The apparatus flashes forth every minute in huge figures, visible at a great distance. This system was found the only practical one, as the ordinary clock dial would be indistinguishable at such a height,

-Dundee Advertiser.

Chivalry. "And would you marry me if I were a poor girl, working for a living?" asked the heiress. "Darling," reasked the heiress. "Darling," re-sponded the accepted suitor, "it wouldn't be fair. You'd be doing enough in supporting yourself."-

a greater achievement than breeding or training a stanch race horse or riding it to a well-earned victory.

This conclusion is easy, but it is not fair. Gambling is the great handicap to racing-indeed, it is not too strong to say that gambling is the curse of racing; but racing is a cause of gambling rather than the desire to gamble is the cause of racing .- From The Century.

Swarww Diet=Cranks

By O. S. Marden.

•••••• T is a wonder some people ever have any health at all. The way to get the most out of one's ability is to trust it, to believe in it, to have confidence in it. But some people seem to think that the best way to get the best results out of the digestive apparatus is to constantly distrust it, pity it. They swallow a mouthful of fear and dyspepsia with every ******* mouthful of food, and then wonder why the stomach does not take care of it. -----

to talk about its "poor 'ittle tummic," and this nonsense is kept up through life.

We often hear men talking about taking the best care of their health when they are really doing the worst thing possible for it. They are the worst possible enemies of their stomach when they are always talking about their digestion and expressing a fear that they cannot eat this and they cannot eat that, when they are thinking all the time about how many bites they must take of every mouthful of food, and how long they must masticate it before they swallow it.

What do you mean by taking good care of your body? Just to bathe it, and to weigh and measure your food with the same precision that a druggist would dangerous drugs, concentrating your mind upon what you eat and thinking about what will hurt you-that is not taking good care of your body.

Do you wonder that your stomach aches, that it is inflamed, when you are all the time thinking about it, worrying about it, and expecting that everything you eat is going to hurt you?-From Success Magazine.

New Enemy Appears in Mississippi.

We are facing here the sale of a villainous compound known as "Jake," composed of one part alcohol, one part extract of ginger and two parts hell. It des not create a whiskey diseased habit, but follows as the natural consequences of first creating a whiskey thirst. It differs from co caine in that it more frequently kills

the user of it. Cocaine is as liable to kill a man who knows nothing of its effects. "Jake" deserves the serious consideration of the Meridian police department.-Meridian Star.

groes and hoboes are the drowsiest people known, and they have also few

er interests to keep them awake. Consequently, says Dr. Claparede, sleep may be termed a kind of volun tary and deliberate psychic suicide, since the object is to eradicate all one's activity and interest in the world around. It is found, for example, that the peasants in certain parts of Russia go to sleep during the cold season in order that they may not have to expend money upon the extra food which activity during cold weather would necessitate, a fact which would go to show that the function is a positive and not a passive one, and indicating that it arises from prudence or the instinct of self-preservation .- New York World.

PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY.

Last Year's Total Output Approxim

ately 48,000,000 Barrels. The Portland cement producers of the United States have replied so promptly to the statistical inquiries addressed to them by the United States Geological Survey that it is now possible to make a very close estimate of the Portland cement production for the calendar year 1907. Edwin C. Eckel, who is in charge of the statistical work on cement for the survey, as accordingly prepared the following statement:

"Returns have been received from eighty-seven plants, representing over 95 per cent. of the Portland cement production of the United States. As the ten plants which have not yet replied include two large producers, It is possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of the total cement production of 1907. The returns so far received indicate that the total output of Portland cement in the United States during the calendar year 1907 was approximately 48,000,000 barrels. This should be compared with an output of 46,463,424 barrels in 1906, and of 35,246,812 barrels in 1905.

"Though the production of 1907 shows an increase over that of 1906, It is slight as compared with the past annual gains in the cement industry, indicating that the Portland cemen production of the United States has now reached a stage in its development where it is directly and promp ly affected by general business de pression. This fact was predicted in the survey's cement report for 1906.

The Passing of the Wild.

If reports from the vicinity of Yellowstone Park are true the elk and other rare game animals which are to be added to the "zoo" at Antelope Park are fast becoming rarer than even a few years ago. The ranging of the country by sheep, it is complained, takes so much of the grass that the deer and elk die of starvation or become so weakened as to be an easy prey for the wolves. Last winter, a resident of the region declares, fully forty per cent. of the large game in the park died. It will be come necessary to appropriate more money for growing and storing hay in the park, if the game is to be saved. It is suggested also that the leases of grazing land in forest reserves be made with reference to leaving sufficient support for the wild life of the region .- Nebraska State

Mixed Bathing in Hawail.

Journal.

In one respect Honolulu is more Japanese than Japan. The mingling of the sexes in the public bath houses in Japan has been prohibited by law for several years. In Hawaii it occurs as uninterfered with as it did in Japan for the many centuries before western social ideas were adopted there. In Honolulu and all parts of Hawaii there are large numbers of public bath houses, patronized exclusively by the Japanese. These are provided with hot water baths, a kind of bath not called for by other nationalities to an extent requiring many establishments of the kind. In these Japanese bath houses the men and vomen mingle freely without interference. The federal grand jury, it is said, has taken the matter up, and the authorities will undertake to abolish this custom.-New York Times,

If the worst comes to the worst, cheers the Baltimore American, good Marylanders can get out their fishing lines and quit cating beef.

An Atlanta man has been granted . patent for an "educational appliance. Rod or 'rithmetic? asks the Journal.

Eighty miles an hour is the speed of a hurricane movement.

Warning the Nurse. Little Arthur was peering down into the countenance of his baby sister, whom the nurse was singing to sleep. "Say, nurse," he finally whispered. "It's nearly unconscious, isn't it?" The nurse nodded in the affirmative, and sang on. "Then don't sing any more or you'll kill it!"-Lippincott's.

And Beans Are Plenty. Peaches are still \$3 a dozen, but the

wholesome, nutritious and flavorish white catbage is only 2 cents a pound -Boston Globe

Before the child can even speak plainly it is taught