

RUSSIAN PASSPORTS.

REQUIREMENTS GIVE OFFICIALS CHANCE TO EXTORT MONEY.

Square Bit of Parchment of Utmost Importance in the Czar's Empire—Police Annoy Travelers.

However indifferent an Englishman may be as to what takes place in Russia, it is, as a rule, not very difficult to excite his interest in the subject of passports, says the Pall Mall Gazette. To the Briton, accustomed to liberty from childhood, there seems to be something incomprehensible in the importance that is attached in the empire of the czar to the square bit of parchment without which it is impossible to enter or leave that country, or even to enter or get board or lodging. It is only, however, after a residence of some length in Russia that the stranger attains to a perfect knowledge of all that concerns the passport; the experiences of the ordinary tourist are not of a very varied nature. Having only secured the precious document somewhere in England, he will, if he is wise, have it close at hand when he nears the Russian frontier, for, no sooner does the train come to a standstill than a door at the end of the corridor is flung open, and there appear two dignified officials, each of them wearing a long brown coat with red facings and a sword. One of the officials, lifting his hat, asks for the passport, which is duly carried off and duly examined, while the traveler, under the guidance of a porter, is taken to a large white-washed hall to have his luggage examined in all its minutest details. After a time he may be shuffled by some kind-hearted loafer into a crowd in one corner, where he hears his name called out, and has the passport returned to him—a welcome sign that the authorities believe him incapable of corrupting the subjects of the czar, and are, therefore, willing that he should proceed upon his journey.

The next time the passport will be required is when he arrives at his destination. If he goes to a hotel, the manager must send off the passport at once; if to a private house, the dvornik, or porter, who is in the pay of the police, will take it to the proper place. After a few days it will be restored to the owner, the back scrawled all over with writing in Russian characters, and before he leaves the town where he resides it will again have to be sent to the police. But suppose the stranger has been in Russia for more than six months, then there is a fresh development. There is a knock at his door some morning and a majestic individual enters and, seating himself before the pen and ink, proceeds to a viva-voce examination: "What is your father?" "What is your age and religion?" and "Why are you in Russia?" These are a few of the many questions that are asked. But observe, he is looking at you minutely. Now he notes down your height, the color of your eyes and hair and other interesting particulars. This done, he carries off your passport, and tells you that, having been in Russia for six months, you ought to have applied for another one.

If the authorities are not satisfied on the frontier or elsewhere, they may request you to retire into "durance vile" until they have made inquiries. No doubt they are courteous, and will endeavor to soothe your ruffled feelings with cigarettes and a tumbler of tea seasoned with lemon, but in other respects they are inexorable. Thus, suppose there is a traveler of unimpeachable virtue named Smith, who has black hair, and the police are looking out for a criminal named Smith of about the same height, and also with black hair. It is not at all improbable that the unimpeachable Mr. Smith will, at some point or other, be unable to proceed on his journey. There is no redress for the delay, or even an apology. And, strange as it may seem, even the Russian officials can make a mistake and stick to it. Not so long ago an English officer, whose name shall be Jones, lost his passport in Russia, and applied for another. The new one arrived after the usual delay, but unfortunately, the officer was described in it as "Miss Jones." Anticipating possible difficulties in the future, he returned it, asking that the error might be rectified. But the passport was sent back to him with a curt note, intimating that it was not likely that the official who had filled it in had made any mistake in the particulars.

He Raised Chickens.

Some amusing incidents occur at the free dispensary of the different hospitals in town, often because the poor patients fail to understand the terms used by the doctors. The following incident occurred at the university hospital recently, and illustrates the point in question.

A man came in whom the doctor thought was suffering from beginning pneumonia, so, after getting his name and address and other necessary data, he asked the patient if he had a chill.

"Yes, a very bad chill, yesterday," came the answer.

"Do you cough much?" asked the doctor.

"Yes, some," replied the patient, with a practical illustration.

"Do you raise anything?" was the next question.

The man hesitated a moment, then answered, innocently: "Well, only a few chickens."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

An Unselfish Husband.

Mrs. Jones—I suppose you wring the clothes for your wife, Mr. Jackson?

Mr. Jackson—Ah, should say not! Ah! not so selfish as all dat.

"How would that be selfish?"

"Why, wif de patent wring my wife's got, she sez dat wring de clothes am half de pleasure ob washin'."—Puck.

DYNAMOS ON SHIPS.

ELECTRICITY IS MUCH USED IN UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Telephones, Searchlights and Other Instruments Increase Expense, But Have Become Indispensable.

Some interesting facts are contained in the report of Lieut. Harry George, United States navy, inspector of electrical appliances, says the Boston Transcript. Among other things it is shown that the sum of \$378,964 was expended during the last fiscal year upon the installation and repair of electrical appliances on shipboard, and \$212,836 on the manufacture and repair of electrical apparatus and appliances in navy yard shops. Alterations, additions and repairs to the electrical appliances of 119 naval vessels were made during the past year. A portable searchlight has been designed for use in connection with coast defense districts and the occupation of advanced naval bases. In general, the apparatus consists of two units, each mounted on broad tread-wheels, suitable for operation in a rough country, and so constructed that it can be readily assembled or disassembled for transportation in ships' boats.

During the past year the bureau of equipment of the navy department has acquired two sets of Ducretet loud-speaking telephone, marine type, extensively used in the French navy. This apparatus, together with a set of the Graham instruments, English navy type, will be tested in competition with the Bell and other instruments of American manufacture and installed on board ship for further observation. A new system of battery fire control has been designed during the year to meet the requirements of the bureau of ordinance. In this system the guns are divided into groups instead of by divisions, as heretofore, each group including all guns of practically the same nature and having the same arc of fire. The system possesses great flexibility and enables separate and distinct orders to be transmitted simultaneously to the various groups of guns. The school at the New York navy yard for the instruction of enlisted men for the rate of electricians, with a view of detail on shipboard as dynamo tenders and for the care of electrical appliances, has been successfully conducted during the past year. It will soon be moved into more suitable quarters, with additional appliances, where it is anticipated it will be still more efficient.

The report of the departmental committee on the use of electricity in mines has been issued as a blue book by the British government. After stating that they were impressed by the very large part that electricity is likely to play in mines in the future, the committee proceeds to point out the dangers of so potent an agent and the necessity for regulations. The general principles which should govern the employment of electricity in mines are, they state, as follows: (1) The electric plant should always be treated as a source of potential danger; (2) the plant, in the first instance, should be of thoroughly good quality and so designed as to insure immunity from danger by shock or fire; and periodical tests should be made to see that this state of efficiency is being maintained; (3) all electrical apparatus should be under the charge of competent persons; (4) all electrical apparatus which may be used when there is a possibility of danger arising from the presence of gas should be so inclosed as to prevent such gas being fired by sparking of the apparatus; when any machine is working every precaution should be taken to detect the existence of danger, and on the presence of gas being noticed such machines should be immediately stopped. Passing to the application of electricity, they formulate the general principles which should be followed in reference to generating stations, cables, switches, fuses, etc., stationary motors, portable motors for coal cutters, drills, etc., electric locomotives, electric lighting, shot-firing, signaling and electric relighting of safety lamps.

The committee state that there may be parts of mines in which so much fire-damp is emitted that the introduction of electricity might be improper, notwithstanding the fact that by law these places may be worked with safety lamps. They wish, therefore, to impress emphatically on both colliery owners and managers that the ultimate responsibility of installing or using electricity in such places should and must rest with them. To assist the British home office and to put their views into definite shape, the committee has drawn up a set of rules which they think might, with advantage, be introduced into all mines. They are rather lengthy, and from their multiplicity may create alarm, but they do not see their way to deal with the subject as they propose. They think, however, that if this code, or one like it, is established, a considerable step will have been made toward securing the safety of miners, and that it will be impossible, under such provisions, for many casualties to occur. The rules are appended to the blue book and deal in detail with general regulations, generating stations and machine rooms, cables, switches, fuses and cut-outs, motors, electric locomotives, electric lighting, shot-firing, signaling and the electric relighting of safety lamps.

Better All Around.

Kweery—Giving up your apartments here, are you?

Batchelor—Yes, I have to take better quarters.

"What's the idea?"

"I'm going to take a better fall."

AMENDMENTS TO CALENDAR

Proposition to Make Each Month Twenty-Eight Days and Thirteen Months a Year.

In the first place, the year should be called Anno Veri, the year of truth, instead of Anno Domini, because all years since creation are "years of the Lord." It should begin, says the New York Sun, from the time when we first discovered what caused the year, viz., the revolution of the earth around the sun. This was practically established in 1600 by Galileo with his "sol stat." The present year, therefore, would be A. V. 394.

Our months originate from the phases of the moon. There are 13 "months," hence there should be 13 months. It would be better that these months should be named numerically—Latin numerals preferred—as Primus, Secundus, Tertius, Quartus, Quintus, Sextus, Septimus, Octavus, Nonus, Decimus, Undecimus (or for brevity Docemus), Duodecimus (or for brevity Docemus), Tredecimus (or for brevity Tredecimus).

Since, however, people are averse to changes, perhaps the simplest plan would be to add one more month. Each month should have 28 days, or four weeks, which correspond to the aspects of the moon from dark to full and back again. Each day of the month would occur on the same day of the week throughout the entire year.

Thirteen months of 28 days equal 364 days. There would be thus one odd day each year and two such odd days on leap years. This day should not be counted in the calendar at all, but set aside and celebrated as New Year's day. In leap year there would be two such holidays. The first of the fiscal year should be the first Monday after the winter solstice, excepting the New Year day. This would be December 23. In the year 1907 December 23 will occur on Monday.

The day of rest should not be the first, but the last day of the week, as the Bible directs that it should be.

Coming, as they do, so close together, Christmas and New Year's day could be celebrated as one. In fact, our Christmas day, as at present celebrated, has undoubted association with the sun's first perceptible northern advance. If the months retained their present names, instead of numerals, as suggested above, it would only be necessary to add another and call it Tredecimus, or the abbreviated 13.

Our perpetual and nature-made calendar would then be as follows:

Table with columns: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec. and rows for days of the month.

WHY THE NAVY IS COSTLY.

Entered Voluntarily by Men Who Expect to Live in Ordinary American Conditions.

"The navy will always be very costly for us by comparison with the nations of Europe, and particularly those on the continent," remarked Secretary Moody to friend not long ago. Some of the reasons for this plain fact deserve attention, says Youth's Companion.

To get its soldiers and sailors the United States goes into the labor market, offering wages and conditions which are expected to compete with those of farm and factory. Every great European power, except the British empire, makes service in either army or navy for a certain number of years compulsory upon its subjects. Not to consider the value of the discipline thus acquired, the time is so much subtracted from their individual lives.

The continental power, besides getting its men for wages which may be quite accurately described as "pin-money," is able to prescribe more frugal rations than would be attractive here. The American service, in short, costs more because it is entered into voluntarily by persons who expect to live in something like ordinary American conditions.

Similarly, the continental power usually gets its officers "at a bargain," but upon a system which would not accord with American theories. It makes high positions in the military and naval service an honor which the young men of rich families greatly covet, and in many cases makes the official salary so small that only persons of private means could afford to accept commissions.

Our army and navy are officered by men drawn from all classes of society. Most congressmen throw the West Point and Annapolis cadetships open to competitive examination, in which family influences cannot count. When poor boys rise to be majors and commanders, they can look only to the government for compensation suitable to their rank and station; and the government grants it. The greater cost is thus distributed over the whole tax-paying public. But who will say that this is not an extravagance which pays?

Auto Runs on Two Wheels.

An electric bicycle touring car is arousing interest in Wisconsin. This car carries six passengers. It is equipped with a 24-horsepower motor, and carries a charge for a 75-mile run. Its peculiarity consists in its running on two wheels as a bicycle. Two other wheels are arranged on the sides, in such a manner that they may instantly be lowered to support the car when standing, or raised when traveling. Double sprockets and chains on the rear wheels take the power—the steering being done by means of the forward wheel. Private speed trials have been made and are said to show a marvellous rate.

TEACHERS WELL PAID

THOSE IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS LEAD IN THIS RESPECT.

Tutors of Foreign Countries Receive Less Than One-Third the Salaries Paid to Those of This Country.

American school teachers, as compared with teachers of other countries, are paid like bank presidents. That may explain in part their reputation for being the best teachers, says the Chicago Tribune.

Even the English teachers, who are regarded by teachers of continental Europe as high salaried workers, earn much less than the American. Differences in conditions, and in the cost of living especially, would have to be considered, but even in the light of all this the American teacher is the best paid in the world.

In spite of this the American teacher wants an increase in salary in many of the large cities—and justly is entitled to it. It is claimed:

While the men principals in England earn about \$650 a year, the women principals earn less than \$410, and the woman grade teacher earns about \$290.

In the Canadian country districts few women teachers receive more than four dollars a week, while in Toronto and other cities after ten years' service they may earn as high as \$400 a year. A man principal may earn as high as \$1,500 in the city districts. It must be taken into consideration, however, that in Canada the cost of living is lower than in the United States.

In Belgium a teacher starts with \$192, in addition to free rent. Advances in salary are made with good conduct. The advance is not rapid, but at the end of five years an addition of \$20 a year is made; at the end of ten years \$40; at the end of 15 \$50, and after 20 years an addition of \$120.

Although Prussia has traced three victorious wars to her school teachers, the kingdom continues to reward these services with "encomiums," and not with salary. The condition of the Prussian teacher is not one of luxury nor is it calculated to foster extravagant habits. In the country the average is \$218 and in the cities \$241.

Saxony requires two years of apprenticeship in school teaching and after these years grants a salary, which may be \$120 a year or \$180, according to length of service.

French teachers are no better paid than the Prussian. The French parliament recently has consented to raise the salaries a little, though the increase is to be made gradually and it will take four or five years to complete the reform. As a beginning it has been decreed that no teachers shall be employed at less than \$200 a year. This applies to assistant teachers, and the regular teachers are to receive no less than \$220.

Italy is trying to be honest with her school teachers, but parliament has refused thus far to do much in the way of pensions and salaries remain low, the maximum in the city schools being \$232.

In the Netherlands the state of public education is of a high standard and salaries are in harmony with general conditions. There is no compulsory religious education in the public schools and the state maintains a number of richly endowed institutions for the education of teachers. No teacher receives less than \$160.

Portugal pays ridiculously low salaries, the minimum being \$30 and the maximum, in cities like Lisbon and Oporto, \$135.

Norway and Sweden were the first European countries to pay decent salaries to men teachers, but even in these countries the salaries of women are undervalued. According to the law of 1848, men are paid \$126 at the start, together with free lodgings and fuel. From this the salary increases to \$300 a year. In addition, in the country districts, the teacher is given his home free and the maintenance of two cows.

Austria pays less to teachers than is paid in France, and parliament has refused to consider the needs of the teachers. The highest salaries in the empire are paid in Bohemia, where, by placing an extra tax on beer, the government raised enough money to increase the salary of its teachers. The lowest are paid in the districts which once were under the Turkish government.

A Cod and a Medal.

A remarkable codfish story is reported from Northumberland. A codfish caught at the mouth of the Wansbeck had in its stomach a gold disc engraved with the name "William Drysdale Dudley." The disc is now in the possession of a Blyth gentleman, but it has been claimed by Mr. William Drysdale, of Gosforth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, who tells an astonishing tale. He has, he says, the center part of a medal that was won by his father at Dudley poultry show nearly 30 years ago. Mr. Drysdale, Jr., lost the disc while on a visit to Ashington, Northumberland, ten years ago. His theory is that the center was carried out to sea with refuse, and swallowed by the fish.—London Express.

Too Much Economy.

"You don't look well this morning," remarked the foreman as a factory hand entered a Detroit establishment the other morning.

"Now!" was the response. "Ain't nobody well to my house."

"What seems to be the matter?" asked the foreman, as thoughts of smallpox, diphtheria, cholera and other diseases ran through his brain.

"Stinginess" was the unexpected answer. "You see, we bought a new house a while ago, and we economized to pay for it. We got so dablamed stingy that we didn't eat enough to keep the cold out, and now we're payin' the doctor to pay for the money we saved to pay for th' house."—Detroit News.

COMPANY IN TWO FARES.

Came About Through Shrewd Passenger's Little Dodge on the Crooked Conductor.

It takes a pretty slick man to beat a street car conductor in this town, but a mild-looking old gentleman did it on his way uptown a few nights ago, much to the amusement of his fellow passengers. It cost the old gentleman ten cents to accomplish his purpose, but he, and every one else who saw the transaction, agreed that it was worth the money, says the New York Sun.

The apparently peaceful one was reading his newspaper contentedly when the conductor stopped in front of him and yelled "Fare, please!" in such a domineering tone that all the passengers looked up expecting to see some one carefully picking out five cents to offer as fare.

The old gentleman wasn't of that kind, however. He drew from his pocket a handful of coins which turned out to consist of about 20 coppers and a quarter. Without deliberating a moment he handed the quarter to the conductor and the latter offered a dime and ten one-cent pieces in change.

The old gentleman took the dime, but balked at the coppers.

"See here," he remonstrated, "I've got a bunch of that sort of chicken feed in my pocket now that I might have given to you, but I won't out of my way not to. Won't you please give me a dime or nickel instead of those cents?"

"Now," growled the conductor, still offering the rejected change, "Take 'em or leave 'em."

"Do you think that's very decent?" asked the passenger.

"Take 'em or leave 'em," persisted the conductor.

The old gentleman didn't make a move to take his money and the conductor stood first on one foot and then on the other for a minute or two. Then he went back to the platform carrying the rejected coins with him.

"Aren't you going to give me nickels?" asked the passenger every time the conductor came down the aisle.

"Now," replied the haughty one with great regularity, and the passengers wondered if the old man was going to make the conductor a present of those small coins rather than burden his pockets with them.

He didn't.

When he reached his destination and the car had stopped for him to alight, he made one last plea.

"Now," said the conductor.

"All right," replied his stubborn passenger, "turn 'em in to the company then."

And before he alighted he grabbed the register strap and rang up two fares. Then he smiled because the conductor swore.

INTENSE SIBERIAN COLD.

More Terrible Than Anything Experienced in Northern Montana or Greenland.

Americans regard the cold weather of Montana as the extreme of arctic severity. Greely in his "American Weather" notes as highly exceptional records in that vicinity, the worst of several years: St. Vincent, Minn., 51 below; Fort Assiniboine, 53.4 below; Fort Benton, 59 below and Poplar River, 63 below. The last three stations are in Montana. It is not unlikely, says the New York Tribune, that in the territories of British America, lying just to the north of that state, and in the very heart of the continent, the cold has been slightly more severe than that just specified, but it is hard to obtain an authoritative record. While Greely was at Fort Conger, in latitude 81.7, in 1822, his lowest temperature was 96.2 below, though he reports a drop to 78.5 in that vicinity in 1875. He also mentions a record of 73.8 below at Fiesberg Beach, which is in latitude 82.3, north of the channel between Greenland and Grant Land.

But in Siberia a more terrible cold is experienced. At Yakutsk (which must not be confounded with Irkutsk), in latitude 62, the average for the three winter months together is 49 below zero, while individual drops to 75 and 76 below are not unknown. The coldest station where official and trustworthy observations have been made, though, is a little north of Yakutsk. It is in the vicinity of those mines to which Russia used to send her political prisoners. Verkhjohansk is in latitude 67.5, just within the arctic circle, but much farther south than Greely's station at Fort Conger. It is inland about 250 miles from the Arctic ocean. During January, 1885, the whole month averaged 63.9 below zero, which is only a trifle above the minimum for a few hours observed by Greely at Fort Conger. The preceding and following months at Verkhjohansk had average temperatures but little higher than that of January. The lowest single fall, the lowest on record anywhere in the world, was to 90.4 below zero.

Banana Crop Every Fifteen Days.

"There is evidently an erroneous idea abroad concerning the harvesting of the banana crop," said Edward M. Watson, who has been for seven years on a plantation in Honduras. "The statement that four or five crops of bananas are harvested yearly is entirely incorrect. A crop is harvested on an average of every 15 days throughout the year. Each thrifty banana plant has many suckers or stalks growing from a single root at the same time. One or more bunches of the ripening fruit is cut from a single stalk, while the other stalks growing from the same root are left untouched, and in 15 days another of the stalks is shorn of its fruit. The process continues incessantly during the year. In July and August it is necessary to cut off the ripening bunches every ten days, while in December and January about once a month is sufficient, the average throughout the year being practically 15 days."—Mexican Herald.

MILLIONS HOARDED.

VAST SUMS HID AWAY IN EUROPE'S WAR CHEST.

Germany's Impregnable Vaults in Fortress of Spandau—Great Britain's Scattered War Funds.

It is an interesting and little-known fact that of all the great nations of Europe England is almost the only one that has no treasure house of gold to go to when she wishes to start her great fighting machinery, says London Tit-Bits. On the continent, stored in cellars and vaults, it is said, there is no less than £300,000,000 in gold and silver coins, always ready to be drawn on the moment the fiat of war has gone forth; and it is a very prudent precaution for some nations thus to lay by for a warlike day, since otherwise they might be caught napping and be placed under a heavy handicap at the beginning.

About fifteen miles from Berlin stands the grim fortress of Spandau, and it is in impregnable vaults in the Julius tower of this fortress that Germany keeps her war gold and silver. How many millions precisely it amounts to is known to few; but we know that out of the indemnity paid by France Germany appropriated £18,000,000 to her war chest.

Germany has had her hoard of war money ever since the days of Frederick the Great, who filled the first "chest" by imposing a high protective tariff on foreign manufactures, and no doubt many a time his successors on the throne of Prussia have had cause to bless his spirit and foresight.

France is probably even better prepared for war financially than Germany, for she is credited with having a fund of no less than \$120,000,000 to go to whenever she has to set her vast legions in motion. Of this gigantic sum, £75,000,000 is in gold and £45,000,000 in silver. In the custody of the Austro-Hungarian bank there is a very serviceable fund of £30,000,000 for purposes of war. Italy has a well-filled war chest and even penurious Russia has hidden away somewhere the equivalent of £10,000,000, a sum which will keep her war machinery going for a good many months, at any rate.

If these figures are correct—and they appear to be generally accepted—it is evident that something like £200,000,000 must be hoarded up by continental nations alone, solely as a preparation for war—a yearly sum of £9,000,000 approximately thus being lost to their exchequers.

Time was when for many years we, too, had our war chest—literally a chest, iron bound and massive—and no expedition ever moved against an enemy by sea or land without taking this chest with them, and even when it was no longer necessary to adopt such a primitive method of financing an army there was a fund—and a very large fund, too—exclusively devoted to war expenses. A little more than 70 years ago this fund disappeared in Pitt's scheme for the consolidation fund, and if we may be said to have a war chest at all it may be considered to take the form of this consolidated fund, which is always available for the purpose of starting a war financially.

But if John Bull has no war chest and no gold mine in the strict meaning of the word, he has many a little pile of gold scattered about in different parts of his empire. At Malta there is a treasury chest, which usually contains about £50,000; in the Straits settlements there is £35,000; at Gibraltar there is always from £20,000 to £40,000 on draw-on; at Bermuda, £25,000; at the Cape, £20,000; in the West Indies, £17,000; in Egypt, £7,000; in Hongkong, £25,000; and so on, an aggregate sum of nearly £1,000,000 among these scattered hoards. The treasury chest fund is probably the legitimate survivor of the old chest which our armies used to take with them in their excursions against the "rebellious Spaniards" or against the armies of France and Spain.

Puzzle Experts.

The expert solver of newspaper puzzles has turned up in London. It happened in this way: Some people who thought they were not getting all that was coming to them in the matter of prizes made secret investigation, and discovered that all of the prizes for the solution of a certain puzzle went to a single address. Complaint being made to the publishers, they looked into the matter and found that one family composed of several members, was justly entitled to the prizes, and that, in fact, this family was in the puzzle solving business, earning as much as \$1,000 a week in various public prize competitions. Not sufficient brilliancy in the solution of puzzles has yet been discovered in this country to warrant the suspicion of experts, but they will doubtless arise, and a sharp outlook should be kept. When we have experts in the puzzle and conundrum business we ordinary mortals might as well get off the earth.—N. Y. Globe.

Old Negro's Calendar.

An old colored man living near Olsburg, in Pottawatomie county, named Shannon, has a queer kind of a calendar. The old fellow can neither read nor write, and to tell the days of the week he has seven spoons on a string. Every morning he moves a spoon to the other side of the string, but owing to his present sickness he forgot to move the spoon, thereby losing a day. He told the doctor that yesterday was Wednesday, so the doctor moved another spoon down the line and put the old man right with the calendar.—Topeka Capital.

Tonnage of Vessels at London.

Last year there was an increase of a million tons in the vessels which entered the port of London, as compared with 1902. The figures were 15,794,424 tons in 1902 and 16,797,034 in 1903.