

TRADE WITH SCANDINAVIA.

Commerce Between United States and Those Countries Amounts to \$32,000,000 Yearly.

Washington.—Trade of the United States with the Scandinavian countries, under which term are included Sweden, Denmark and Norway, amounts to \$32,000,000 a year, of which \$8,000,000 is imports from and \$24,000,000 exports to those countries. These are the figures for the fiscal year 1905. Figures just prepared by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics show that in 1895 the total trade with these three countries amounted to \$11,000,000, of which a little less than \$3,000,000 was imports and a little more than \$8,000,000 exports. Thus the trade of the United States with these countries has increased practically 200 per cent. in the last decade, while our total foreign trade has increased but about 70 per cent. How much of this rapid growth in our trade with these countries is due to the large percentage of their people who have become a part of the population of the United States cannot be statistically stated, but it is at least an interesting fact that the Scandinavian population of the United States bears a larger ratio to the present population of their countries of nativity than is true of any other class of our foreign-born population. The census of 1900 shows in the United States 1,062,100 persons born in Sweden, Denmark and Norway, a total equal to 10.7 per cent. of the present population of these countries, while the highest ratio which any other nationality in the United States bears to the present population of its home country is that of the United Kingdom, 6.5 per cent., while German ranks next with 4.8 per cent., Italy 1.5 per cent., and Austria-Hungary 1.3 per cent.

NONE UNDER 40 DANCES.

Old People's Hop Bars All Younger Persons from the Floor—Observed by Old-Timers.

Laconia, N. H.—At Odd Fellows' opera house, at the Lakeport end of the city, Washington's birthday was most fittingly observed by the old-timers. The affair, by all odds the social event of the season for that end of the city, was designated as an old folks' dance and the dancers of 25 to 30 years ago were out in full force. Prominent in the inception of this unique affair were Mrs. L. E. Hayward and Mrs. J. E. Scott, and to their efforts in a large degree was due the attendance of the large company that was present. The affair was given in aid of the hospital fund. Stipulations of the invitations were to the effect that no person under 40 years of age would be admitted to the floor of the ball for dancing and that no dance of later date than 1880 would be allowed upon the programme. It was a jolly company of old-timers that tripped the light fantastic until midnight. Square dances and reels, cotillions and gigs followed each other in rapid succession, furnishing a sight to the galleries, crowded with the younger generation, that has not been equaled in this city for a score or more of years at least.

FAILS AND ENDS HER LIFE.

Teacher, Humiliated, Commits Suicide by Turning On Gas After Bad Examination.

Baltimore, Md.—Miss Ella Mollenhagen, teacher of German in a public school of this city, committed suicide because of worry and humiliation over the receipt of a notice that after 11 years' service as a teacher she had failed in an examination to entitle her to a higher salary, because of defective hearing. Miss Mollenhagen, who was a very bright woman and a linguist, locked herself up in her room and turned on the gas. Her sister, Ida Mollenhagen, found her asphyxiated. Miss Ida says that her sister considered the notice she received a reflection upon her efficiency as a teacher. She remained away from her school several days until sent for by the principal, who evidently considered her efficiency unimpaired, as he offered to give her a higher grade to teach, though with no increase of salary. The school commissioners recently decided that teachers could not be elevated from a lower to a higher grade and receive an increase in salary without passing a new examination, no matter how long their tenure as a teacher.

NEED OF BIG NAVY SHOWN

Secretary Bonaparte Declares It Necessary to Assure Rank of Country Among Other Nations.

Baltimore, Md.—Speaking at the thirtieth anniversary celebration of Johns Hopkins university, Charles J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy, said: "We need our navy to make and keep ourselves such a nation as Washington hoped and believed we should become, to assure what he called the rank due these United States among nations, not as a matter of vanity. "A great need of the navy," he concluded, "is a thorough and unparalyzing, but fair and intelligent, criticism. Every person in the service, and especially the secretary at its head, is a legitimate object of perfectly free comment for all the organs of public opinion; if this hurts his feelings, he must be used to having them hurt. "But the duty of fair criticism has a negative no less than a positive side; it forbids unfair criticism and criticism is surely unfair when based on willful misrepresentation or voluntary ignorance of material facts."

COAL MINING TIMBERS.

Forest Planting in Northeastern Pennsylvania on Waste Lands.

The question of reforesting waste mountain land in Wayne county, Pa., has been investigated by the forest service, in connection with the preparation of a planting plan for lands controlled by Mr. Richard Knight, of Middleton, N. Y. The plan recommends the planting of commercially valuable trees on 1,500 acres of denuded land. Whatever young growth is at present occupying the ground will be favored where it will not detract from the value of the future stand. There is a second-growth forest of 700 acres adjacent to the land to be planted, and the recommendations will include directions for the tight management of this forest, as well as measures to protect the whole property from fire.

The principal trees suitable for planting in this locality are chestnut, European larch, red pine and red oak. Black locust has many desirable qualities, but its susceptibility to insect damage makes its use on a large scale somewhat hazardous, so that it will be planted only to a limited extent. The growth of all these species is fairly rapid, so that they may be expected to make a substantial yield in from 30 to 40 years. The yield from thinning in the meantime will also be of value. When the plantation is from 15 to 30 years of age a good deal of material can be utilized for such purposes as mine props.

The nursery stock needed for the plantation will be grown on the tract. This will reduce the first cost, and the seedlings, when ready for planting, will already be acclimated. To furnish these seedlings, a nursery capable of rearing some 200,000 plants annually will be established in the coming spring. The project is one of great interest to landowners of the region, as an example of what may be done with these waste lands. It is reasonably certain that the experiment will increase the value of the property and prove an excellent business investment.

The demand for timber of all kinds in northeastern Pennsylvania is far in excess of the local supply. This is especially true of the better classes of material. The coal-mining companies require enormous quantities of timber annually, and to obtain the amount needed, they are forced to accept wood which are of small value. In many cases, however, the use of strong, durable timber is imperative, and to supply this demand large quantities must be imported, principally from the southern states.

The second-growth hardwood forests which in many places have replaced the original stands are an illustration of what would have been general had the cut-over lands been protected from fire. The absence of protection, however, has resulted in large areas of brush land, absolutely worthless in their present condition. This waste land if forested, is capable of fully supplying the local market, and it is undoubted that large areas will be planted to forests in the near future.

Odd Festival in Roumania.

Halmagen, in Roumania, possesses a unique public festival. It is a little town of about 4,200 inhabitants, and on the morning of its annual fair day the population from about 80 villages comes trooping in swarms. Then there go out to meet them all the young women, married or single, or Halmagen, each bearing a small flower-garlanded vessel of wine, and all attended by their godmothers. As the visitors approach the young women offer to each a taste of wine and a kiss. This strange custom is supposed to have its origin in the escape, centuries ago, of some Halmagen women, after being carried off by the Turks. As they neared their own homes their joy caused them to embrace every neighbor at sight.—N. Y. Globe.

"As Safe as a Balloon."

During the last 20 years, 2,061 balloons and airship ascents have taken place in Germany, and only 38 accidents have befallen the 7,570 persons taking part in them. That is to say, one trip in 57 comes to grief, or one aeronaut in 210 meets with an accident, a casualty rate of less than one-half per cent. In spite of these alluring statistics, most of us will be prevented by various circumstances from taking up ballooning as a sport, and we are more interested in the fact that ballooning is safer than motoring in another sense—safer to other people. The whole 2,061 trips, we are told, have only produced two cases of accident to persons other than the occupants of the car.—Manchester Guardian.

At the Conclusion.

Hotmagan—He told me about this time last year that he had arrived at the conclusion that a trip to Europe would do him good. Holmes—Yes, and he's there yet. "In Europe?" "No; where he had arrived when you saw him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW FOREST SAVING.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE TURPENTINE INDUSTRY.

Introduction of Cup and Gutter Productive of Good Results—Object of the Experiments.

The recent experiments of the forest service, designed to conserve the life of turpentine trees, gives promise of remarkable success. It is believed that the improvements tested in these experiments will, in addition to prolonging the life of the trees, greatly increase their total yield of turpentine.

When the cup and gutter system of turpentering was introduced by the forest service some three years ago, the economy which it secured led to its adoption on a large scale by southern turpentine producers. What lends this system its great value is the fact that it does away with the old practice of "boxing," which consists in cutting a deep cavity or "box" at the base of the tree for the purpose of catching and holding the resin which flows from the chipped "face" of the tree trunk above. In place of the "box" an earthenware cup, of the same capacity, is fastened to the tree. To this the flowing resin is directed by means of metal gutters. The disuse of the "box" effected a two-fold gain—first, a saving of the deep, fatal wound in the base of the tree, and consequently a conservation of its vitality; and second, much less waste in the gathering of the product, with a greater yield of turpentine and better grades of resin.

While this decided improvement spared the tree very considerably, the method of chipping "faces" to stimulate resin flow remained unchanged. This in itself necessitates a deep wound, which, it is believed, exhausts the vitality of the tree more than is necessary. Exhaustion is evident from the fact that after the first year the yield quickly falls off, and the total productive period is also limited. A further step in advance, to supplement the gains already secured by the cup and gutter system, was therefore sought in the new plan. This aimed to reduce the size and number of "faces" chipped, and also the depth of the chipping, without diminishing the flow of resin.

In the experiments carried out during the past season the first object was to show that at least an equal flow of resin can be secured from shallower and shorter "faces." The success of these experiments has tentatively established the practicability of this plan. A great saving naturally results, for by reducing the depth and the superficial extent of the wound the drain on the vitality of the tree is reduced, and at least an equal yield is secured without discounting the product of future years. Under the old system the annual yield gradually falls off, largely in consequence of the formation of "dry-face," which is a kind of local death, affecting the exposed wood of the tree.

It is highly probable that with this diminution in the severity of the operation the ordinary term of three or four years during which a forest is now worked can be greatly increased. This means not only a larger total return and consequently larger profits, but also that the investment period for turpentering capital is lengthened, a fact which especially appeals to the investor.

The experiments are being conducted in cooperation with the Hillman-Sutherland Land company, which last year placed four crops of trees, of about 8,000 trees each, at the disposal of the forest service, and for the season of 1906 has consented to supply still more timber to further the study.

Satisfying Honor in India.

A custom now passing among the Marawaris is the one which prevailed when a man could not meet his bills. He would summon his creditors. They were ushered into a room in which the Trakur, or household god, was enshrined, but covered up with a cloth, and with the faces turned to the wall in order that it might not witness the scene that was to follow. The solvent would then, in garb of mourning, lie on the floor, who, on a given signal, would fall on him with shoes and slippers and belabor him till their wrath was exhausted. The beating finished, honor was declared to be satisfied all around.—Calcutta Englishman.

Sympathy by Weight.

Alice—Believe me, I am all sympathy! Anna—A thousand thanks! Lois—And I, too! Anna—Two thousand thanks, my dear! N. B.—Alice weighs 106 pounds, while Lois does not weigh precisely 210; Anna, in the poignancy of her grief, will not discriminate nicely.—Puck.

Not So Far Ahead.

Blox—Jimblicote is certainly a genius. He's in advance of his age. Knox—How far in advance? "Er—about 30 minutes."—Chicago Daily News.

MEXICAN DYNAMITE FIENDS

Peon Miners Have Discovered That the Explosive Is a Dream Producer.

An American business man of this city who was on a visit a few days ago to a mining camp situated near here, says a Denver News correspondent at Monterey, Mexico, was surprised and mystified to hear one Mexican miner say to his companion as they came from the depths of a mine. "Come over to the cantina to-night and take some dynamite with me."

The American superintendent explained the invitation: "That was not an invitation to take a drink of some new brand of liquor, as might be supposed," he said. "Those two Mexicans are dynamite fiends. They actually eat dynamite and get drunk on the dangerous substance."

It is a fact that many of the Mexican miners of the peon class are dynamite eaters. It is a vice that is rapidly spreading to all of the mining camps of Mexico. J. C. Ford, a prominent American mining man of the Guadalupe y Calvo district, said concerning this new habit: "Users of dynamite soon learn that it is a powerful stimulant, and that the effects of intoxication are pleasing while they last beyond the most exultating phantasies of an opium dream. Dynamite is manufactured for the purpose of smashing things, and a tiny bit of it coursing through the veins smashes the whole end of care and blows dullness into atoms."

The "dynamiter" usually is very faint and exact in his method of going about the introduction of a high explosive into his system. The preferred way to do this is to cut off a small piece of 55 per cent. "dynamite" about the size of a pea. This is dissolved in a small glass of mescol or tequila, and the draught is quaffed down with a gusto that comes from pleasant anticipations. The performer of this trick then rolls in his blanket and stretches himself at length in the cool shade. It is said that very soon his nerves begin to tingle and stranger dreams come to him than the weird visions induced by hashish.

"The amount of dynamite consumed at an ordinary camp by those addicted to taking it into their systems in the way above described is so large that it appreciably affects the regularity of that expensive required to carry on the regular work. There is a large and increasing number of people addicted to a vice that only the most imaginative of persons could have invented. It may not be assuming too much to state that eventually dynamite will be dispensed at saloons as much as are tobacco and alcoholic drinks, and that the 'dynamiter' will be as distinct a class as the abstemious or ordinary boozier."

JOINING THE WET CLUB.

Membership Fee of Twenty Cents Procured the Much-Desired Drink.

"Down in the quaint old seaport of Norfolk a few days ago I saw a beautiful example of the workings of a strict Sunday law," said Mr. W. L. Rogers, of Baltimore, "according to the Detroit Free Press."

"It was not possible to get any liquid refreshments in the hotels, and the saloons were hermetically sealed."

"Strolling along one of the principal streets, my attention was attracted to a crowd of men who swarmed in and out of a place as though it possessed a magnet. Sure enough, it did, as I found by joining the crowd. The place was dingy and unattractive, but it had a bar in full blast, and the man behind the counter couldn't dish out the liquor fast enough. I called for a drink, too, but the bartender, instead of waiting on me, asked me for my ticket. I told him I had none, and he proceeded to explain: "This is a clubroom, and we don't serve drinks to any except members. However, there is the secretary, and you might ask him."

"At this the person pointed out as secretary came up and repeated what the other had told me. "We have to comply with the Virginia law," said he, "on risk of going to jail. But you look all right, and I can make you a member of the club. The fee is 20 cents."

"I paid it without a murmur, and thought it a pretty cute mode of selling a drink for 35 cents."

Air de Luxe.

W. P. Northrup says that civilized man has learned how to eat and drink and now to wash, but he has not yet learned how to ventilate. The author depicts the unhygienic conditions existing in most places of public assemblage owing to the lack of fresh air, and says that the need for reform in this regard is also great in private dwellings. The curse of modern living is overworking, overheating and lack of ventilation, not to mention worry and hasty eating. The suggestion is made of utilizing the roofs of dwelling houses as sources of fresh air, by constructing roof gardens.—Medical Record.

GIVES DRUG BANQUET

NEW YORK CHEMIST FEASTS HIS FRIENDS ON CHEMICALS.

Every Course of Elaborate Dinner Is Prepared in Order from Test Tubes—No "Pure" Food on the Menu.

New York.—Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, head of the chemical laboratory of the Stevens Institute and a member of the Chemical society, of Paris, recently gave to two of his friends what he called a "synthetic dinner." His guests called it a "chemical lunch."

The two guests were seated all right and proper at a table in a private dining-room of the Astor. The host was seated part of the time, mostly he was juggling back and forth from a chemical laboratory which he had set up in the serving room and in which he cooked his part of the dinner in beakers and test tubes before every course. The menus, written in French with explanatory notes, gave the chemical formulae, long as the moral law, for everything.

The best thing that Prof. Stillman did, and the one of which he seemed most proud, was the biscuits which accompanied the soup. These looked and tasted like ordinary biscuits which you see advertised in a street car and buy in a box. As a matter of fact, they were made out of things you buy in a drug store, and not a grain of flour entered into their composition. They were made of chemical starch, extracted originally from potatoes, cream of tartar, saccharine, a chemical sweetener, bi-carbonate of soda, and artificial milk, a fluid containing all the ingredients of real milk, but which never saw a cow.

The butterine which went with the biscuits looked like the genuine yellow product of the cow and the dairy maid. Prof. Stillman held up a jar of it before the biscuits came to the table, and explained that it would have to be kept out of the sun or it would fade white. It was compounded of "oleo" oil, a certain refined lard, artificial milk and "carrotine," a yellow coloring distilled from carrots. And so on down the line.

The banana sherbet was complicated. Prof. Stillman admitted that he had some trouble with that. There were eight ingredients, including five kinds of ethers, all blended to produce the flavor and smell of bananas.

Perhaps the raspberry jelly which came on with the ptarmigan was as good an imitation as any other. It was made of apple pulp, left after the cider was pressed out, of glucose, which is simply a sweetening made from cornstarch, and of a few other materials.

The Martin cocktails, which did some shocking things before the evening was over, were made of absinthe, alcohol, saccharine and yellow aniline dye. They were an excellent imitation of the real thing. His imitation of white burgundy was better. The constituents of the sauteuse, as given on the menu in French, were: "Acide malique, tartre, alcohol, ether, antique, glucose."

WILL BE 40 STORIES HIGH

New York to Have Tallest Building on Earth—To Be 595 Feet Above Ground.

New York.—The Singer Manufacturing company filed plans for a structure which will be higher than all existing skyscrapers by from 200 to 300 feet, and be about 40 feet higher than Washington monument.

In connection with the improvement of the property, which it already owns, adjoining its present building, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Liberty street, the company will erect over the central part of the enlarged structure a tower of 40 stories, which will rise to the height of 593 feet 10 2/3 inches. The tower will be 65 feet square for 36 stories, and will be surmounted by a dome containing four additional stories, above which will be a cupola, and, if that isn't high enough, a flagstaff.

With the exception of the Eiffel tower, the Singer building will be the loftiest structure in the world. It will be nearly 60 feet higher than the Philadelphia city hall, more than 200 feet higher than the Park Row building, and over 100 feet higher than any of the famous spires of Europe, with the exception of those of Cologne cathedral, which rise 512 feet above ground.

Rare Work of Art Found.

While workmen were engaged in renovating the Church of Santa Maria Giordano dei Frari at Venice, some ancient frescoes were disclosed behind the monument of Doge Nicolo Trovati. One of the frescoes represented a paucity with the coat of arms of Doge Trovati and another consisted of decorative bands with figures of the evangelists in medallions. The discovery is regarded as of the highest artistic importance.

Pipestem Through Tongue.

George Hollowell, a kiln hand in the Oliver china works at Sebring, O., while smoking a pipe was playfully indulging in a boxing match with a fellow employe. The latter landed a blow which struck the pipe and drove the stem through the tongue of Hollowell. It also penetrated his cheek. The tongue was badly lacerated.

COURT KILLS HOTEL GRAFT

Habit of Charging Huge Fees in Event of Illness of a Patient Is Abolished.

Geneva.—American tourists will be glad to learn that one form of hotel extortion has been abolished by a decision of the federal tribunal of Switzerland.

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Cervin, at San Luc, in the Canton of Valais, sued a Geneva gentleman for \$25,000 damages and payment for rooms vacated by guests who left the hotel on account of the illness of Miss Cartier, his daughter.

Miss Cartier had been declared by two doctors to be suffering from scarlatina while she was staying at the hotel. Later it was discovered that Miss Cartier was suffering from only a cold.

The federal court, by six votes to one, decided against the hotel proprietor and censured him for bringing such an action and made him pay all the costs.

In the various continental hotels sickness, and particularly death, is likely to be an expensive luxury. Charges similar to the above case are frequent and usually the guest settles rather than go through a tedious law suit, particularly if he is an American.

In case of death the hotel proprietor before he will allow the body to be removed from the hotel exacts from the relatives payment for the room the dead person occupied for the remainder of the season, claiming that he will be unable to let the room again owing to the antipathy people have to occupying a room where some one has died.

In France the landlord can also collect for refurbishing the room, as it is supposed a room in which a death occurs is always refurbished.

IMMIGRATION TO FALL OFF

That Is Prediction of President of National Institute—Sees Decrease of 90,000.

New York.—The annual forecast of immigration for the year has been issued by Broughton Brandenberg, president of the National Institute of Immigration. This forecast has for three years estimated the influx within 20,000.

There will be, Mr. Brandenberg thinks, a considerable decrease, about 90,000, in immigration into the United States for 1906 as compared with the previous year. This is more in the gross than in the net, owing to some peculiar conditions.

The extremely open winter in America has allowed an estimated 200,000 laborers to continue their open-air work with more or less regularity. At least 75,000 of these would have returned to Italy, Austria-Hungary and Greece for the winter and come again this spring, or been replaced by relatives. A vast quantity of work laid out for this summer has been done this winter, which will make the labor market far easier until August or September, too late greatly to affect the year's immigration. The possible coal strike will deter tens of thousands from emigrating.

There will be an extremely heavy falling off in the Galician, Russian and Polish Jew immigration. The events of the last two years in Russia have served to promote a new solidarity among the Jews and they are likely to remain where they are, temporarily at least.

WHALE TAGS OCEAN LINERS

Leviathan Races with Two Big Ships at Sea—Story Told by Passengers.

New York.—Tales of how a big whale played tag with two liners in mid-ocean were told by passengers on the Kronland, of the Red Star line, which arrived from Antwerp and Dover. The other vessel in the game was the Campania of the Cunard line, bound eastward.

The Leviathan was sighted by the Kronland's lookout about three o'clock in the afternoon. It was nearly a mile ahead and a little to starboard of the steamship. The Campania had climbed above the horizon a short time before, and the vessels were approaching each other. When the whale caught sight of the Kronland it steered toward the south, evidently intending to cross her bow.

It swam faster than the Kronland was going, however, and with a disgusted sort of spout turned and made away to the north.

By this time the Campania had come up. The whale kept straight on until it found the other black monster, with great red gills amidship, crossing its path. Then it turned, spouted furiously for a few minutes and then sank.

Aged Woman Hoboes' Friend.

Mrs. Temperance Ellen Talbot, mother of Congressman J. Fred Talbot, who died at Baltimore, Md., at the age of 91 years, had implicit faith in the honesty of hoboes, and her confidence never was betrayed. No tramp or beggar ever was turned away hungry from her large estate near Lutherville, Baltimore county. For nearly 60 years the knights of the road who stopped at the gates always obtained a good meal, and in cold or stormy weather a place to rest and sleep. She had bunks constructed in one of the large barns, which were kept filled with clean straw for the accommodation of the weary travelers. In the morning the farm hands started them on their way with a breakfast and frequently a lunch for their next meal.