

MILLIONS OF FISH.

GREAT QUANTITIES WHICH THE WORLD CONSUMES.

In the Great Industry of Fishing the United States Takes the Lead—Statistics of the Business—Hardships and Perils of Fishermen.

An Enormous Supply. The extent of the world's fisheries, the number of persons to whom they give employment, or the amount of food they contribute to the world's supply, is something of which few people have any adequate idea, although everybody eats fish, occasionally, at least. When the subject is suggested, every one sees



HANDLING THE CATCH.

at once that the quantity of food supplied by the ocean to the use of man must be enormous, for oysters, as an example, are found in every hamlet in the country, at one time or another during the year. The grocers' shelves are always piled high with cans of preserved lobsters, shrimps, salmon and whitefish, while the store that could not furnish a dried codfish or a smoked herring has not yet been found. But these commonplace facts, while significant as indicating the universal use of sea food as an auxiliary article of diet, are far from furnishing an adequate idea of the extent to which the sea and its tributary rivers are relied on for a permanent supply of food.

As a fact, fishing is one of the greatest industries in the world, employing more men, using more means and bringing larger returns than many others about which there is much more talk.

In Great Britain, according to the latest available statistics, 34,500 vessels,

ever, does not include the whales and sealers. From 350 to 400 whales and 80,000 sealskins are an average year's work.

The United States Leads. Whether considered in regard to the number of vessels or the output, the United States is far ahead of any other nation. According to Mulhal, there were in 1880 51,400 boats of all sizes, manned by 131,400 seamen, with an annual take of over \$40,000,000. Great Britain comes next, the number of boats and men being already given, and after Great Britain comes Canada and Norway, each having about the same number of persons engaged in this industry, while France is fourth, Italy fifth, Russia sixth, Spain ninth, Germany twelfth and Holland at the end of the list.

To the man who fishes once or twice in the year as a recreation, no sport is more delightful, but to him who finds in fishing a means of livelihood, it is as arduous as any other way of making a living, and far more perilous than most callings followed by men on the land. In the first place it is very hard work. In the coast fisheries, such as those of France and the British Isles, while the fishermen generally go out before day and return late in the afternoon it often happens that they are out on the banks for two or three days at a time, during which they are exposed to all kinds of weather, not infrequently being wet to the skin for days at a time. It is not surprising that, according to the health statistics, over one-third of their number die of some form of lung or throat trouble, nor that another third should be constant sufferers from rheumatism.

Aside from the dangers arising from exposure, the work of a fisherman is exceedingly hard. In the cod and other deep-sea fisheries, when a school of fish is located, all the crew have to do is to bait their hooks and let them sink



HAULING IN A HERRING NET.

having 112,000 men as crews, were employed in the fisheries, and during the year 1888 they captured 317,000 tons of fish, valued at \$25,000,000. The English are great fish eaters. There is not a point in England 100 miles distant from the sea, and it is not surprising that fish should form so important an article of diet. The English eat 100 pounds per annum to each inhabitant, a fact indicating that in one form or another sea food must be found on every British table at almost every meal. The principal fish, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is the herring, of which, in 1888, 2,635,000 barrels were taken. Nor do the herrings much exceed in number or in value the oysters and lobsters, for of the former, in the same year, there were taken 29,000,000, and of the latter, 5,500,000 tons, a total so large as to defy understanding.

The French, too, have an industrious fishing marine, though their deep sea fishing is not progressing like that of other nations. Yet the number in both the deep sea and the coast fishing is respectable, the latest returns showing there are 13,000 men engaged in the former, who took 34,000 tons of fish, while on the coast waters 72,000 found employment in taking 96,000 tons. In oysters and sardines France takes the lead. During the year 1885 the French oyster men captured 127,000,000, while those who turned their attention to sardines took 494,000,000. The French also do a large fishing business on the Newfoundland banks, taking home and exporting about 19,000 tons of dried codfish every year.

The Dutch fisheries are but a shadow of their former greatness. Three hundred years ago the Dutch had 1,500 fishing boats engaged in the Shetland herring fisheries alone, while 250 large ships scoured the polar seas for whales. No less than 14,000 men composed the crews in the Dutch fishing fleet at that time. But at the present time there are but 416 vessels, mostly of small size, that take annually about 270,000 tons of fish.

The Russian fisheries are mostly in the Baltic and along the northern coast, which is closed to navigation nine months of the year. The annual catch of the Russian fleet is valued at \$10,000,000.

Sweden has 29,000 fishermen and the annual catch exceeds 60,000 tons. Norway each year sends out 111,000 fishermen and they take 475,000,000 fish, with a value of \$10,000,000. This, how-

to the bottom of the sea, where the bait is almost instantly taken and the line is at once pulled in. Exhilarating as may be the sensation of drawing in a line with a big fish at the end of it, the thought of sport is soon lost in the idea of labor. Pulling in a cod is hard work. The line soaked with sea water soon makes the fingers sore, and the slightest scratch sometimes becomes a painful ulcer. Laborious days are followed by sleepless, anxious nights, for a watch must be kept, and at the first signs of bad weather all must make for the nearest port of refuge. They are lucky if they reach it in time, too, for every year great numbers of those who



THE AMERICAN WAY.

follow this perilous calling make the fatal mistake of not starting in time, and the result is they are never heard of again.

The mortality arising from the wrecking of vessels of the world's fishing fleets is something appalling. The latest statistics show that the annual loss of life in this calling from drowning exceeds 2,500, and, this being the case, no wonder can be felt that the wives of the fishermen watch their daily departure with dismal forebodings, well knowing that the small sail that disappears on the horizon may have gone forever from human eyes.

A Photographic Improvement. Capt. Colson, an English army officer, has devised a promising means of diminishing the time of exposure of photographic plates in order to get a good image. He finds that some of the light gets through the gelatin-bromide plate, and reflects it back into the film by a screen of white paper, or cardboard, close to the film. He proposes to get even better results by making the plates with a thin, white opaque layer on the glass and flowing the emulsion over them.

CUBA'S FIRST CABINET OFFICERS.



These are the men who have been selected to dignify portfolios in the cabinet of Cuba, and their appointments have been announced by Capt. Gen. Blanco.

TWO WORTHY WOMEN.

Miss Goldthwait, Typewriter—John Adams' Descendant a Nurse. Miss Alice Goldthwait is said to be the most rapid operator on the typewriter, under test conditions, in the world. At an exhibit of expert typewriting given in St. Louis, Mo., a few days ago, Miss Goldthwait, in the test made, wrote 80 words per minute from dictation. In the second test of three



MISS ALICE GOLDTHWAIT.

minutes and ten seconds she wrote 302 words, an average of 95½ words per minute. The dictation was from a sermon and other unfamiliar matter. Another interesting test was in writing a familiar sentence, in which Miss Goldthwait wrote 155 words in one minute.

In a hospital in Philadelphia, learning to be a nurse, is a great-granddaughter of John Adams, second President of the United States and one of the founders of the government. Her name is Miss Emma O'Neill, and, despite the fact that she is scarcely more than 20 years old, she possesses in not a small degree some of the characteristics of the distinguished family of which she is a proud descendant. She is beautiful and much courted by Phila-



MISS EMMA O'NEILL.

delphia society men, but on her mother's death a year ago she decided to devote herself to ministering to the sick.

GAVE HIS LIFE TO SAVE ANOTHER

Young Man Drowns After Rescuing a Companion from Death.

A story of splendid heroism in a youth who gave his life to save that of his friend comes from Fraserburgh, in Scotland. The hero of the story is St. John Dick Cunyngnam, son of Lieutenant Colonel Dick Cunyngnam, V. C., of the Second Battalion Gordon Highlanders, stationed at Aldershot. Young Cunyngnam and the master of Saltoun (son of Lord Saltoun) left Philorth together, and went to the sea to bathe. Evidently the lads were unacquainted with the treacherous nature of the sands at the point at which they entered the water, for they walked out at once to easy swimming depth. Suddenly both found themselves in deep water, a strong undercurrent having drawn them into one of the many "pots" or pools which constitute the chief danger of the place.

To the lad Cunyngnam the situation was not desperate, but the young master of Saltoun was quickly exhausted and was on the point of giving up the struggle when his companion, forgetful of his own danger and eager only to save his friend, devoted all his remaining strength to the work of rescue. After a desperate struggle Cunyngnam succeeded in getting his friend into shallow water, through which the latter dragged himself in a terribly exhausted condition to the beach.

Turning to thank his rescuer, the master of Saltoun was horrified to find

that he had disappeared. Frantic with excitement, he ran as fast as his condition would permit to some fishermen who were working some distance along the beach; but although they lost no time in making search for the lad no trace of him could be found. He had given all his strength to save his friend, and the cruel sea had sucked him back to his death.—London Mail.

"BIG BEN."

Great Bell Cracked, Broken Up, Recast, and Then Cracked Again.

"Big Ben," so called after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was the first commissioner of works, when the order for the clock was given, was cast in 1856 at Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees.

From the North of England this enormous bell, weighing sixteen tons, was conveyed to London by sea, where it had, on a small scale, almost as adventurous a passage as the Egyptian obelisk which now graces the Thames embankment. Once or twice during the voyage, indeed, it was feared that it would send the vessel bearing it to the bottom of the ocean. Not very long after the clock had been placed in a temporary position at Westminster—on Oct. 24, 1857—and while it was being rung, as was customary for a short time at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, it was noticed that it had a cracked, uncertain sound.

On a minute examination with a lighted candle a crack was discovered to extend from the rim about half way up the side. The catastrophe to an instrument which cost \$3,343 raised the question as to who was to pay for recasting it. The founders repudiated responsibility, declaring that too heavy a clapper (it weighing 12 cwt.) had been used. The authorities, however, placed on record that it was "porous, unhomogeneous, unsound, and a defective casting."

Be that as it may, "Big Ben" was broken up and recast at a cost of £700. Its weight was 13 tons 10 cwt. 3 gr. 15 lbs., its diameter 9 feet, and its height outside 7 feet 6 inches. It was rung for the first time on Nov. 18, 1858.

Alas! in less than a year after this the new bell ceased to strike the hours, having become more seriously cracked than its predecessor. The crack, which was inside, was three inches in extent. For about three years afterward the hours were struck on the largest of the quarter bells. The experiment was then tried of turning the great bell round so as to present a fresh place for the hammer, or clapper, to strike on. With a light hammer this experiment proved so far satisfactory that during the thirty-eight years that have elapsed the fissure does not seem to have increased; and it is possible when the wind is favorable to distinctly hear it in most of the suburbs booming out the midnight hour.—London Mail.

Tiny Tandem Riders.

This amusing picture shows the smallest tandem and the tiniest tandem riders in the world. England is the proud owner of the twain. Their names are Doris and Bert Cooke, and they recently rode a mile in five minutes on their diminutive machine. They are never so happy as when bicycling, and



ALL ABOARD.

can pedal away in the most business-like fashion imaginable.

A New Swindling Scheme.

The new villain poses as an author. He writes to the typewriter, saying that he has a great deal of manuscript to be copied, but it is of incalculable value, and he requires a deposit of \$5 security for its safety before it can be forwarded. Once the trusting young woman has forwarded the deposit, the correspondence with the author ends.

The man in the honeymoon is not a myth.



TELL HER SO.

Amid the cares of married life, In spite of toil and business strife, If you value your sweet wife, Tell her so!

Prove to her you don't forget The bond to which your soul is set: She's, of life's sweets, the sweetest yet— Tell her so!

When days are dark and deeply blue, She has her troubles, same as you; Show her that your love is true— Tell her so!

There was time you thought it bliss To get the favor of one kiss: A dozen now won't come amiss— Tell her so!

Your love for her is no mistake— You feel it, dreaming, or awake— Don't conceal it! For her sake, Tell her so!

Don't act, if she has passed her prime, As though to please her were a crime; If e'er you loved her, now's the time— Tell her so!

She'll return, for each caress, An hundredfold of tenderness! Hearts like hers were made to bless! Tell her so!

You are hers, and hers alone; Well you know she's all your own; Don't wait to "carve it on a stone"— Tell her so!

Never let her heart grow cold— Richer beauties will unfold; She is worth her weight in gold! Tell her so!

—Detroit Free Press.

Dreyfus' Wife.

Madame Dreyfus, wife of the exiled French army officer, is convinced of her husband's innocence, and said in a recent interview: "As husband, father,



MADAME DREYFUS.

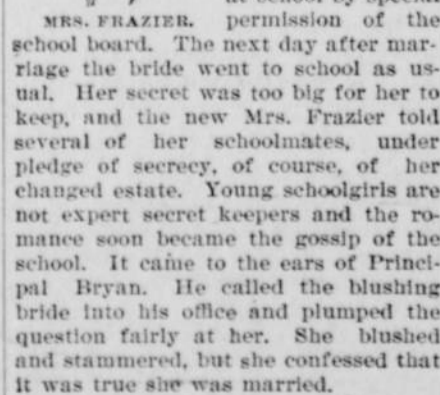
er, soldier, friend, he has always been above reproach. Honorably, gentle, kind; his life moral, his conduct upright. I cannot, cannot understand it. I cannot understand why he, of all men, should have been made a mark for this frightful, odious charge."

Lives by Tuning Pianos.

Traveling around the country tuning pianos is the unique occupation followed by Miss Nellie Jay Hatch, a pretty and attractive young woman of Seneca, Kan. On graduation from the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston Miss Hatch received a diploma in piano tuning, and the course she took in order to secure it was both thorough and comprehensive. She was graduated in 1889, and since then she has traveled throughout the State of Kansas, actively engaged in her chosen profession.

Barred Because She Married.

Because she eloped and was married, Mrs. Sam Frazier of Crescent, a suburb of St. Louis, has been barred from attendance at the high school. Mrs. Frazier was Miss Gertrude W. Lewis. She is 17 years old and would have soon graduated had she been allowed to finish. As it is she will only be allowed to continue at school by special permission of the school board. The next day after marriage the bride went to school as usual. Her secret was too big for her to keep, and the new Mrs. Frazier told several of her schoolmates, under pledge of secrecy, of course, of her changed estate. Young schoolgirls are not expert secret keepers and the romance soon became the gossip of the school. It came to the ears of Principal Bryan. He called the blushing bride into his office and plumped the question fairly at her. She blushed and stammered, but she confessed that it was true she was married.



MRS. FRAZIER.

She Proved a Repeater. It is not a generally known fact that the first place in this country where women were permitted to vote was at Newark, N. J. This occurred in 1807, and is the facts chronicled in Gordon's "History and Chronicles of New Jersey" be true, that experiment would not lead a pessimist to believe in woman's efficacy as an agent to purify the ballot. Here is what he says about that famous event:

"An election in 1807 for determining the location of the courthouse is still remembered by the inhabitants as the most exciting recorded in their annals.

The contest was between Newark and Day's Hill. By a construction given to the State constitution, the women were then suffered to vote, and they seem to have been so delighted with this privilege of exercising their wills that they were unwilling to circumscribe it within the legal limit, many ladies voting, we are told, seven or eight times under various disguises."

New Footwear.

These shoes are the latest novelties. The high shoe in the center is for those who feel uncomfortable in a low shoe. It is cut out in scallops on either side, the lacing thereby revealing the stocking. The shoe at the top is an entirely novel cut, but is becoming to the foot, especially when worn with a colored stocking to match the dress. A



NOVELTIES IN SHOES.

glittering embroidery of jet outlines all the openwork strappings of the glaze kid, which radiate from a narrow central strap, also wrought with jet. The model at the left laces from the toe right up to the ankle in such a way that the charms of a pretty openwork stocking are displayed to exceptional advantage. At the left of the circle is a dainty shoe in glaze kid embroidered with jet. Note the pretty arrangement of the strap at the side.

Cost of a Wife in Fifty Years.

On the occasion of his golden wedding a methodical English husband figured up from his carefully kept accounts what his wife had cost him. He had an assured income of \$2,500 a year throughout his life. Winning his wife, what with presents, engagement ring, and extra expenditure on his own personal adornment, cost him \$500; her share of the household expenses was \$625 a year; her clothing and linen cost \$250 yearly; presents, medical attendances, amusements and summer excursions amounted for her share to \$450 annually. He therefore spent for her in fifty years \$66,750.—New York Sun.

Petticoats.

The petticoat next the gown is frequently as elaborate as the gown itself. It is made of taffeta silk, and trimmed with plaited flounces or ruffles of the same. It is cut with an umbrella flounce, which is faced and bound like the dress skirt. The smaller flounces are sewed to this. To be fashionable, it must match the lining of the gown, though the all-black silk petticoats are always in good style. Less expensive skirts are of watered moiree, and fine brilliant mohair lined. The latter will give far more service than the silk skirts, and may be made very dressy with silk ruffles.

Eye Cosmetic.

Spanish women use a simple cosmetic for their eyes which Lola Montez tells of in her book on beauty. They squeeze the essential oil from the skin of an orange into their eyes. The operation is a little painful but very successful, only it must not be repeated too often. If rouge is put on the top of the cheekbone it heightens the brilliancy of the eye just as certain colors lend a glow to the complexion.



The cutting of children's toe-nails is but little understood by nurses; and even mothers give but scant attention to this most important point. Never should a toe-nail be rounded like a finger-nail. The nails must from earliest infancy be trained to grow square, and never on any account be cut out at the sides.

Do not give a child too many playthings at one time. Such a practice tends to develop restlessness. Rather let her have but one, and when signs of discontent appear, show her some new way of playing with it. Her ingenuity and steadiness will thus be encouraged. A child should not, of course, be kept too monotonously with one plaything, if she has a number (variety is good for all, at times), but rather that error than the other; and, by all means, guard against her having a number at the same time. Rather let her play with one as long as she will. Then, before the second one is taken up, put the first one entirely out of sight, in order that it may come forth at some future day masquerading as a new toy.

Sarah an Abstainer.

Sarah Bernhardt is a total abstainer from all alcoholic drinks, and to this she attributes much of her wonderful energy and mental power. Her favorite beverages are milk and water.