BARELY SAVED FROM SHARKS

Remarkably Narrow Escape of Expert Swimmer-Chased by Two Monsters.

John T. Clark, a well known swimmer, in 1882 had a very narrow escape from serving as a meal for two hungry sharks while giving an exhibition at Pensacola, Fla. He had agreed to be sewn up in a big sack, heavily weighted with sand, and be thrown Into the bay near the navy yard, from which bag he was to escape by cutting his way out with a knife and swim ashore.

At the appointed time a flatboat took him out some distance from shore and after being tied up in the sack he was thrown overboard. He had hardly got more than 30 feet below the surface when something bumped against the sack and almost instantly the idea flashed through his mind that it was a shark. Before he could do anything there was a bump from the other side of the bag. In a moment or two he had cut his way out and was rising to the surface, still clutching the knife in his hand. Once something cold grazed his leg as he

was rising. On reaching the surface he was greeted with cheers, but noted with dismay that there were no boats near. He started to swim toward the nearest boat when the water parted a few feet to one side and he could make out the long, black fin of a shark. The monster headed at once for him and as he was about to dive to escape its clutch another shark dashed in.

As the first shark turned over on his side in order to bite. Clark dived below the surface, then up under the shark and drove the knife time after time into its vitals, and it sank to the bottom. As he came to the surface gasping for breath a yawlboat manned by excited sailors from the navy yard ran alongside and he was pulled aboard just in time to escape the second shark.

PIGEONS FIGURE IN HISTORY

Down Through All the Ages They Have Been Made the Servants of Men.

Doubtless you admire the pretty, graceful creatures that perch upon the eaves of your house, or daintily trip across your vard, but did you ever think what a factor they have been in the history of the world?

Pigeons, as commonplace as they awness are characters of antiquity. the Household says. We hear of them when the waters of the deluge covered the face of the earth, when the faithful dove flew from the hand of Noah and returned to her master, bearing the significant olive branch. Dove is the Anglo-Saxon name; pigeon, the Norman name.

During the fifth Egyptian dynasty, 3.000 years before Christ, it was the fashion to domesticate pigeous, and to train them as carriers and messengers. The promptness with which Caesar was informed of the rebellions in Gaul, and thereby enabled to cross the Alps before those uprisings could possess the entire province. was due to the use of carrier pigeons. In the crusades these birds were skillful and faithful messengers.

The price of a handsome pair of pigeons in ancient Rome was not a trifle, for Axius, a Roman knight, once sold a pair of pigeons for 40 denariiabout £12 in English money, and about 265 in our currency. At that time, too, they were by far the swiftest conveyers of news and were much in demand at the celebration of the Olympic games.

Among the many pathetic incidents connected with the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots, she begs earn. estly for a pigeon, and writes in a letter: "I beg you to procure for me some pigeons. I wish to rear them in cages; it will be such a pastime for a brisoner."

Women's Looks in Business. An attractive, slender figure, a bright, healthy appearance, an alert hearing and graceful ease of movement-these are beauties and nersonal advantages which women in business do well to cultivate and preserve. They are often a passport to success when applying for a situation, while the young woman with a clumsy figure, sallow complexion, and slow movements has a much smaller chance. There is also the question of health. Stout persons, as a rule, are more inclined to the common allments of everyday life than those who are slim and "on the move;" and obesity, a disease in itself, brings others in Ats train. Plumpness is often very charming. It is when the plumpness turns into real, undoubted fatness that there is cause for alarm. Neglected fatness will soon mean chronic obe-

Wine Man's Bad Break. According to the Vineland Vine, Bill Sincaller says:

sity; then troubles come.

"The wisest man I ever knew knew nothing. He had a wise look and the only sense he had was the sense of keeping his mouth shut. His wise look increased with age, and he came to be an oracle without having oracled anything. For a quarter of a century he held his peace, but a dish at a dinmer was his undoing. At a dinner the wise man sat in all the mystery of his soloma silence. There happened to be shrimps, and as that was mentioned his face lighted up. There was a bush as if the great moment had arrived when the wise man was going to speak. He did speak. He simply said, 'Them's me.' It was a sad break of an owl-like slience, and it fixed the man."

TRUE MEANING OF "MORTIFY"

Would Seem That Users of the Word Have Little Conception of Ita Real Significance.

The strange acquired meanings of many words were being discussed the other night, when one of the group said: "I wonder how "mortify" has come to mean something similar to humiliate. The word shows on its face that it was derived from the two rootwords which mean 'death' and 'to make,' yet except in the sense of gangrene having set in it has no connection with 'death' in our modern vocabulary."

The interest generated by the remark caused the word to be looked us in the dictionary and it was found originally to have been used in relation to "making dead" the carnal affections and bodily appetites or worldly desires, through religious or other discipline.

A number of early English writers were quoted showing a use of the word entirely different from ours at

Harte writes: "With fasting mortified, worn out with tears."

Prior furnishes this: "Mortify thy learned lust." and Addison writes! "How often is the ambitious man mor tified with the very praises he receives!" Evelyn contributes: "The news of the fatal battle of Worcester exceedingly mortified our expecta

The writers of these sentences would have found it hard to under stand the present-day conversational ist who speaks of having been "mor tified by the remark some one made," and would probably have guessed it an emphatic sentence indeed that would have "made to death" a human

USE DEW AS DRINKING WATER

Method of Collecting for Use of Soldiers of British Garrison at Gibraltar.

Hitherto dew has been used as a beverage only in poetry, by the sun, flowers, and butterflies. It has recently been robbed of all its poetic character by being used for the refreshment of English soldiers.

The English administration at Gibraitar, where water is very scarce, now collects dew by the following very simple method: A large pit is dug in the earth and covered with dry wood or straw, which in turn is covered either with earth er with sheet

The straw or wood serves as a heat insulator and effectually prevents the conduction of heat from the ground to the layer of earth or the sheet iron above. Consequently this earth or iron cools after sunset much more rapidly than the ground, so that its temperature soon falls below the dew point of the surrounding air.

Hence dew is formed upon the iron or the layer of earth in very large quantities. The water thus obtained is drained off into reservoirs and after clarification is used for drinking.-Scientific American.

Treatment of Burns.

Small burns are too lightly regarded. Though seemingly slight, they are not properly treated, or if the blood is in bad condition they may fairly mar one's beauty. A young girl dropped some hot fudge on the forefinger of her right hand. It did not pain very much, and after the preliminary scream little attention was paid to it. The blister that was raised was allowed to break rather than be opened carefully with an antiseptic needle; poison get into it, the finger became infected and eventually had to be removed below the second joint. Exclude air from any burn. however slight. This can be done in several ways. If no other remedy is at hand common kitchen soap applied in a thick paste helps remove pain.

Science Not Sentiment.

Vegetarians are sentimentalists, but sentiment and science are far apart as poles. Science is not even logic, because science is facts, and facts and bullets prove themselves and are their own logic. Vegetarians will say, "Look at the robust peasants of Europe. Behold, how little meat they But when these bulky peasants, Norwegians and Swedes, for instance, bring their vegetarian habits of life with them to New York, London or Chicago, their lungs melt away like ice cream in hungry boys. These big, fine Swedes were protected at home by isolation, fresh air and slow, lifelong habits.—New York Press.

The Turban.

The turban, the new headpiece the women are wearing, is like charity; it covers up everything. A woman can do her own hair in a little wad as small and tight as a doorknob, then cover it over with a turban, and she looks as if she had so much hair she is real careless about it. The turbans sell for ten cents, but the woman who is hard pushed for a dime can cover an old wire bustle with her switch, and she will have one on her head as good as anybody's without a cent of expense.—Atchison Globe.

An Eye for Business. White-Why are you so anxious to lend that friend a dollar whenever he saks it? He only spends the money in

drinks and clears. Black-Oh, he always pays it back! White-But there must be some other reason for your ready geenrosity. Black-Well, there is. He always spends half of the money on me.-Judge's Library.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

A STANDARD CONTRACTOR OF THE STANDARD CONTRACTOR

Geographical Division That Has Figured Prominently in the History of the Country.

The historic Mason and Dixon's Line is a name that was given to the southern boundary of Pennsylvania about 150 years ago. It coincides with 39 degrees 43 minutes and 26.3 seconds north latitude.

Except for a distance of 22 miles the line was marked out by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English engineers. They surveyed it for a distance of 258 miles west from the Delaware river, between November 15. 1763, and, December 26, 1767. Each five-mile stone bears the coat of arms of Maryland cut on one side and that of Pennsylvania on the opposite. The intervening milestones have the letters "P" cut on one side and "M" on the opposite.

During the progress of the violent debate in congress in 1820, which resulted in the historic measure known as the Missouri Compromise, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, John Randolph made use of the phrase "Mason and Dixon's Line" as the dividing line between slave and free states, Maryland being a slaveholding state and Pennsylvania a free state. At that time the crossing of this line meant freedom to the fugitive slave.

The application as made by Randolph drew attention to Mason and Dixon's Line all over the country as indicative of a bar to freedom.

ELECTRICITY IN BIBLE TIMES

Speculations Which Explain Miracles by Supposing its Use to Have Been Known.

An electrical engineer of Munich named Stadenmann makes an ingenious argument to prove that the Jews in the time of Moses had an advanced knowledge of electricity, using passages from the Bible to enforce his claim.

His theory of the famed serpent of bronze is that it was a lightning conductor and he also says that the temple at Jerusalem was protected by metal points connected with the ground.

The most ingenious speculation is in regard to the ark of the covenant, which was made of walls of wood covered on both sides with metal. If this were connected with the metal teeth on the temple roof it would form a sort of Leyden jar charged with the electricity of the atmosphere and would give a shock to any one touching it.

Mr. Stadenmann presumes that Moses gained his knowledge of electricity from the Egyptians. This ancient race certainly had a knowledge of many branches of science that it took the root of the world thousands of years to learn. But the only proof that they were electrical engineers is one recently advanced by an archaeologist-that they must have had electric lights because their underground temples show no traces of smoke.

The Teachings of Nature. But, some one asks, how can you

ever expect a boy to graduate from college or university if his education does not begin until he is ten years of age? He will be far too old.

First I answer that the curse of modern childlife in America is overeducation. For the first ten years of this, the most sensitive and delicate, the most pliable life in the world, I would prepare it. The properly prepared child will make such progress that the difference in time of graduation is not likely to be noticeable: but, even if it should be a year or two later, what real difference would it make? Do we expect a normal plant to begin bearing fruit a few weeks after it is born? It must have time. ample time, to be prepared for the work before it. Above all else, the child must be a healthy animal. I do not work with diseased plants. They do not cure themselves of disease. They only spread disease among their fellows and die before their time.-Luther Burbank in Nautilus.

Infantile Diplomacy.

"Gran'ma!" "What is it, pet?"

"You're purty old, ain't you?"

"Yes, dear, grandma is very old." "An' will you die after awhile, an' won't I never never see you any more?"

"I fear so, my child-very soon,

"O gran'ma! When I die, too' c'n I be buried close beside you?"

The old lady is so affected that she cannot speak-she only clasps the innocent prattler to her breast. Her emotion so overcomes her that she can scarcely comprehend the next sweet query:

"Gran'ma, will you please gimme a dime?"

Says the Optimist to the Pessimist. "Life," said the pessimist, "is a dreadful bore. I don't know what happiness is."

"Life is all right," rejoined the optimistic man, "if you only look upon the bright side of it." "But my life has no bright side,"

protested the other. "Then," said the optimist, "get busy and polish up one of the dark sides."

To Save a Wreck. "I rented one of these bungalows, but they had to put the new paper on ever the old."

"Did the paper stick so tight to the welle?" "No-the walls stuck so tight to the

USEFUL MAN IN COMMUNITY

Records Show Pioneer Might Reasonably Claim to Be Jack of All Trades.

It is necessary that the pioneer be a man of infinite resource, who can do for himself or his neighbors every necessary task. Such a man was Col. Samuel Sloper, one of the early settiers of Blandford, Mass., whose astonishing versatility is recorded by Mr. S. G. Wood in "Taverns and Turnpikes of Blandford."

Col. Sloper, among other things, kept something of a stable, and pastured horses and stock. For the munificent reward of three shillings, the old veteran, in 1788, moved the family of David Knox, by means of "Teame and Boy." Now and then he turned his hand to odd jobs. He carded and laid out John Waldo Wood's flax one season for seven pounds ten shillings.

He seems to have made shoes and garments for his family, and for his neighbors. For Enos Loomis' young son, who was bound out to him, he did on this wise: "Caping your son's shoes, 1-3." "One bottle-green coat trimmed and made for Moses, seven shillings." He made several shirts and a frock for the Martin Leonard Company.

The number of things which this veteran and "dabster" did make an astonishing list. He was surgeon-inordinary to the parish of Blandford, and this long before he had accumulated an army experience. Veterinary, too, he was. His journals are peppered over with charges for the treatment of young horses. In the account of Eliphalet Thompson, in the year 1772, along with a "frying Pann" and "1 Pr Sizers," is the charge, "To Seting your boys rist, twelve shillings." James Sinnett, in 1785, became indebted to "Seting your knee and Dressing," and to "Sundri Dressings," four and three shillings respectively.-Youth's Companion.

CHEAP THIEVERY IN STAMPS

By Means of Want Advertisements-Postal Authorities Are Unable to Prevent It.

"There is one fraud upon the public that we would like to root out," said a postoffice inspector, "but it is almost impossible to reach the culprits and to make out cases against them. It is even more difficult to obtain evidence on which to base a fraud order against their mail. This fraud is simply the larceny of two-cent stamps by means of fake advertisements in the 'help wanted' columns of newsnaners which have no means of knowing the fraudulent nature of the adver-

"It costs only a trifle to advertise for some kind of help and some of these advertisements will bring from 1.000 to 1.500 replies from persons who are looking for work or seeking to better themselves. Four-fifths of these applicants for the bogus 'job' will inclose stamps for reply. You can figure it out. Eight hundred stamps are worth \$16. These stamps done up in packages of 25 or 50, are sold at a small discount."

A Wily New Yorker. "There were two vacant seats in the subway car when I went in," said the young man. "I took one of them. and right behind me came a man and a mighty good looking young woman. The man took the other seat, directly opposite mine, and the young woman stood looking up and down the car. I got up, gave her my seat and re-

ceived a grateful smile. "That would have been all right if it had stopped there, but at the same moment that the young woman smiled her thanks the man across the alsle raised his hat and thanked me, too, Then I saw a great light. That man knew that his wife was attractive and he took the only way of getting a seat for himself."

"What did you do?" he was asked. "I went out on the plaform and told the guard that the public service commission ought to make them put on more cars."-New York Sun.

Somewhat Ambiguous. A pupil in one of the grades at

Brownell school startled his teacher the other morning by inquiring: "What is a feebly?" "A feebly!" repeated the teacher.

"Feebly is an adverb, not a noun. Where did you ever see that?"

"Right here in this book," replied the pupil. "It tells here about a guy that had one of 'em growin' on his chin." He pointed to a passage describing the appearance of a young man in the story.

The sentence read: "He had a feebly growing down on his chin."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Politeness and Servility. No one can deny that there is vast; room for improvement in American politeness, especially in the north, But politeness and servility are far apart. It does not take long to tell whether a man is fawning upon you or merely using ordinary civility. The latter any man has a right to expect. But none but a self-satisfied prig expects others to be servile or will tolerate that quality when he finds it.

A Diaraell Story. There is a good story of Disrael! in his Aylesbury days. He was speaking from the balcony of the George hotel to a great crowd in the market square, when a cattle dealer shouted: "Speak up, Dizzy!" To which the great man! made answer: "Were my voice as loud as thunder and my words as sharp as flints, my sayings would never penetrate the thick skull of my radical friend, John Ivants."

EVIL OF SWEATSHOP SYSTEM

Wretchedly Paid Workers Pay Toll to Vanity of Dwellers in the Great Cities.

Appeal to heart and conscience alike must have been powerfully made to the many women and fewer men who were beguiled by social curiosity or led by philanthropic interest to examine the collection of garments and of photographs made by the Consumers' league and exhibited at the Normal college in New York. The photographs showed tenement rooms on the East side with men, women and little children working on the garments that hung close by with placards fastened to them telling the few pennies an hour and a garment that these same toilers had received. A large part of the exhibit was the work of the child victims of the sweatshop system. And it was by no means clothing of the cheaper grades that was most conspicuous, but articles made to meet the wishes of the wellto-do and even the fastidious, such as are sold in the city's most elaborately furnished stores. For dainty featherstitching on a baby's dress, a child, herself hardly more than a baby, is paid perhaps four cents. Twelve bunches of artificial roses are made for a penny. If the worker is speedy she can earn 60 cents a day. Artificial violets are cheaper. A mother and four children, of ages from 12 to 5. earn together 60 cents a day. Their work may be seen at the exhibit. It is beautiful; but the system that produces it at this cost of young life is an abomination. Hand-sewn men's neckties intended to be sold at from 50 cents to \$1 each, pay the maker 55 cents a dozen. The ultra-respectable black stock collar for elderly women retailing for 50 cents cost the vender for making less than 11/2 cents apiece. Is it nothing to those who buy such things that child life is stitched into their seams?-New York Churchman.

NOT WHAT TOMMY DESIRED

Incident That Caused Youngster to Have Grave Doubts of the Efficacy of Prayer.

The Sunday school lesson had been on the efficacy of prayer, and the teacher had done her best to instill into the youthful mind the belief that our prayers are answered. There was one doubting Thomas, however, who insisted that he knew better.

"Why, Tommy, I am surprised to hear you say you don't believe our prayers are answered," expostulated the teacher

"I know they ain't," persisted Tommy, doggedly. "What makes you think so?" asked

the teacher. "I don't think it; I know it," replied Tommy. "You know the angels prought a new baby to our house last

"Yes, I heard about that," said the teacher. "Now, surely, that was ananswer to prayer, wasn't it?" "It was, nit!" replied Tommy disgustedly. "Why, for six months I've

been prayin' for a goat."

Her Overdraft. A prominent Philadelphia banker was talking the other day of the foibles of some of his feminine depos-

"Women are queer creatures when it comes to business," he said. "For one thing, no woman can understand why we won't send her unlimited amounts of money if she asks for it over the telephone.

"But the funniest incident I've known happened the other day. We sent word to one of our woman depositors that her account was overdrawn. We expected her to be angry. They

usually are. But she wasn't. "No, indeed. She sat down and wrote us a gracious and lovely little letter on crested paper, thanking us for letting her know that her account

was overdrawn. "I am so glad to oblige you by remedying the defect at once,' she

"And she inclosed a check for \$750 drawn on our own bank."

Arming Natives with Dum-Dums. One of the worst features of the arms traffic on the Arabian sea coast of Baluchistan and in the Persian guif is that the ammunition from Europe consists of expanding builets. The British government has forbidden the use of dum-dums, but no prohibition exists in the tribal country. British troops will thus be handicapped in future frontier operations. Tens of thousands of magazine rifles have reached Afghanistan and the tribal hinterland, but the danger will be aggravated if dum-dums become common. Traders undertake to give at least 100 cartridges with each rifle.

What Would Happen? Friend-Look here, old man. I'm stuck on a girl, and she likes poetry. New I don't know how to write the stuff, and I thought you could help me out a little. It would be a great-Poet-I know-I know. But listen: Two years ago a fellow came to me with the same story and I fell for it. And the girl found him out!

Friend-And spurned him? Poet-Worse-she married me! Now, if you like me, don't put me up against that horrible thing again?

Prudent. "So the bride and groom especially requested their friends not to throw

rice after them?" "Yes. They asked us to hand the rice over in a package so that it could be used when they go to housekeeping."

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WOMEN

System of Providing a "Dot" Makes for the independence of the Former.

Though there is far less suffrage propaganda in France, the superior position of the French woman has often been noted. If the husband keeps a shop, she keeps it, too; there is no question of her capacity for business, nor is her share in the joint business regarded as "interference." With rare exceptions it is almost impossible to imagine the English woman in a position so entirely taken for granted. But then she starts on a different basis. In France, the portionless girl would be fairly certain not to marry; from the moment of her birth, therefore, her parents set to work to provide her with a "dot." .Iucidentally, the "dot" system is perhaps the greatest incentive to thrift so entirely lacking in this country, says London Truth. The dowered girl! goes to her husband with a certain solid backing-which proves its value in times of stress and illness-and is

not only willing but prepared to work. The average English woman, on the other hand, will be independent, but she is also romantic. And romance with her prefers the role of beggarmaid to King Cophetua. In her heart of hearts she likes her husband to "raise her to his side." She scorns romance on a business basis. Too late does he realize that the small business or professional man cannot really afford the luxury of a housekeeper. He spends on her more than he gets from her. Her value to him is one of "estime," in a day it may be reduced to nil. The independence she hoped to increase by marrying depends entirely on her kindliness or forbearance.

LEFT BABY WITH THE SAINT

Woman Chooses Unique Method of Getting Rid of Offspring Apparently Undesired.

A respectable woman, with an infant in her arms, entered the cathedral at Antwerp one morning when the priest was alone. The woman addressed him in a most earnest and affecting manner, and with due hu-

mility unfolded her tale of sorrow. Her child, she said, was suffering from some mortal malady; the skill of the physician had been all in vain, and she was at last convinced that nothing could save her beauteous babe from the jaws of death but being placed for a moment in the arms of her tutelary saint.

The saint was stuck up in a niche of the wall with a neat balcony before him, in the form of a goodly marble statue.

The priest was at last moved by her entreaties; he procured a ladder, the balcony, and, placing the babe in the arms of the statue, asked the grateful mother if she was satisfied.

"Perfectly so," said that lady; and carefully removing the ladder she walked coolly out of the church, leaving her rosy infant, the astonished priest, and the unconscious saint all equally elevated, there to remain till the next brother of the community should arrive.

Art of Getting Votes.

A contemporary is devoting space to "Advice to Canvassers." But canvassers-much more than poets-are born. And born opportunists. A' hint, however. It is the homely canvasser that gets his candidate home. Especially in the country. There is the story from Ireland of the capture of a voter. "Yes, I was agin you at first," said the voter to his visitor, "that day ye called and stood by the pig stye and talked for half an hour ye did not budge me an inch. But after you were gone, sur, I got to thinking how ye reached yer hand over the rail and scratched the pig's back till he lay down for pleasure. decided that when a man was so sociable as that with a fellow-crathure I wasn't the bhoy to vote agin him." -London Chronicle.

Brave Rescue of Dec. For risking his life to save a dog, Piermaster Bennett of Rhyl, Wales, has just been presented with a diploma from the P. C. A. society. A collis dog got into the water at the head of Rhyl pier, and all attempts to induce it to land were futile. Despite the darkness and a heavy tide Bennett went down one of the columns of the pler to the water's edge by means of a rope. Even then he could not reach the dog, but by another young man hanging over the pier and thus lengthening the rope, Bennett was able to reach the dog, which was in a very exhausted condition. He was ima perilous position for about threequarters of an bour, and had to hang on by one arm to the ironwork while he lifted the dog out of the water with his other arm.

The Boy Critic. Richard Croker, at an open-air luncheon at Palm Beach, told a George Washington story. "A teacher," he began, "was com-

ducting a lesson in history. "Tommy Jones, she said, what was there about George Washington which distinguished him from all other Americans?

"'He didn't lie,' was the prompt amwer."

One Instance. Father-You never heard of a man

metting into trouble by following & good example. Son-Yes, sir, I have the counter-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Fooning im Louisians of dans tons for Blate in Bude (the unbilated after done by commerce des avantages forcestionnelle fring de l'entropyent int Pannell il Billi 'ni Oneticionne fin de Beitier _achen esdel: 1 . 12.22.