Many Men Who Attempt to Address Audiences Cannot Make Themselves Heard.

Speaking is one of those arts which, people seem to think it unnecessary to study and learn, and the probability is that most speakers of the kind mentioned are blissfully unaware of their inaudibility. Doubtless their voice repounds comfortably in the empty spaces of their own chest and head, and this prevents them from knowing that it does not penetrate to the auditory apparatus of other people.

To be a lecturer, it is not only necessarly to know your subject, but the art of enunciation and audible delivery needs to be learned also. And the sound of one's voice in one's own ears is a most misleading guide. Such people ought to be trained by being made to read or speak from one end of a large room to somebody at the other end; when they would soon find out that tones which pass muster in a conversation are useless in a public speech.

In conversation we carelessly slur half our syllables, leaving our interlocutor to guess them from the context, but this will not do in a public speech, where people are too far off to catch the signs. Again, a word pronounced in the ordinary English way -of throwing a strong accent on a single syllable and slurring the other syllables-becomes reduced to a mere monosyllable when said in that manmer in a large room.—Theosophical Path.

#### THINGS THAT COLOR THE SEA

Blueness of Waters of Old Ocean is J in Constant Ratio to Its Saltiness.

It has been proven that the blueness of sea water is in constant ratio to its saltiness. In the tropics, the tremendous evaporation induced by the blazing sun causes the water to be much more salt than it is in higher altitudes. For about thirty degees, both north and south of the equator, the waters of the world's oceans are of an exquisite azure. Beyond these latitudes the blue fades and changes to green, and in the Arctic and Antarctic oceans the greens are almost as vivid ms the tropical blues. The extraordimary blueness of the Mediterranean has two causes; one is that very few large rivers of fresh water run into this sea; the second, the Mediterranean is practically land-locked, and being exposed to a powerful sun,

evaporation is great. China's Yellow Sea is usually supposed to owe its origin to the flood of muddy water which its great rivers pour into it. But here living organ-Isms are responsible for its peculia: tint.—The Sailor's Magazine.

# Factory Lighting.

A special report on illumination in factories states that as regards artificial illumination there seems to be little to chose between lighting by glectric glow lamps and by modern systems of incandescent gas. Electric light has the advantage of being constant and requiring little attention beyond the systematic dusting and renewal of lamps. The gas systems generally produce a whiter and more powerful light that electric current, but the units are apt to vary much in efficiency, owing to the liability of the mantle to deteriorate. Careful at tention, therefore, is required to replace any that show signs of weakness. Electric light, of course, causes no vitiation of the atmosphere; but in the modern systems of gas lighting the amount of gas burnt is so small and the combustion so complete that the effect on the air is minimized For the perfect local lighting of any point of work the three following conditions must be fulfilled: (1) The il-Fumination must be adequate, (2) "glare" effects must be absent, and (3) no troublesome shadows must be . sast on the work.

T.

World's Largest Index On Beacon Hill in Boston, under the golden dome of the state house, is one of the largest indexes in the world. In fact, the Russian public index is the only one known to be larger. More than nine million names, giving Dirths, marriages and deaths in Massachusetts from 1843, make a complete record, showing not only where people were born and where they died, But also statistics which are vital in making up calculations. Before this time the records were kept in the different towns, but now they are all concentrated in the state house in Boston. In a relatively small space all these secords are preserved, and as births, marriages and deaths come in, different forms of cards are used, and a great wariety of names, Grecian, Assyrian Italian, and others now mingle with good old New England names that have been on the records since the Ending of the Mayflower.

## The Camel's Peculiarity.

The camel alone among animals Moes not perspire with its entire skin. It perspires only in the back of the meck, and so when traveling in extreme heat does not require a continmal supply of water in order to replace the moisture evaporated through the pores.

A curious consequence of this singularity is the fluctuation, within four degrees, of the blood temperature of a Bealthy camel. That is a rise of temperature of four degrees, which is a Suman being and in other mammals would be a sign of fever, is a normal denction with the camel.

### STRATEGY OF A BUSHMAN

How a Litle Native of South Africa Put a Fierce Lion to Filght.

The little bushman of South Africa is not only small in size, but feeble in mind. Yet there is on record an encounter between a bushman and a lion which shows the man as cool in danger and fertile in resource, Harper's Weekly says. This bushman, while a long way from home, was met by a lion. The animal, assured that he had his victim completely in his power, began to sport and dally with him with a feline jocosity which the poor little bushman failed to appreciate. The lion would appear at a point in the road and leap back again into the

jungle, to reappear a little further on. The bushman, however, did not lose his presence of mind and presently hit upon a device whereby he might outwit his foe. This plan was suggested by the lion's own conduct. Aware that the beast was ahead of him, the bushman dodged to the right and feeling pretty sure of the lion's whereabouts resorted to the course of quietly watching his movements.

When the lion discovered that the man had suddenly disappeared from the path he was a good deal perplexed. He roared with mortification. Then he espied the bushman peeping at him over/the grass.

The bushman at once changed his position, while the lion stood irresointe in the path, following with his eye the shifting black man. In another moment the little man rustled the reds, vanished and showed himself at another point. The great brute was first confused and then alarmed. It evidently began to dawn upon him that he had mistaken the position of matters and that he was the hunted party. The bushman, who clearly recognized the situation, did not pause to permit the lion to recover his startled wits. He began to steal gradually toward the foe, who now, in a complete state of doubt and fear. turned tail and decamped, leaving the plucky and ingenious little bushman master of the situation.

#### ANCIENT RELICS ARE FOUND

Pleces of Pottery Unearthed in Jeru alem Appear to Date From: 3000 B. C.

Some interesting archaeological discoveries have been made recently by a French party engaged in extensive excavations at Jerusalem, on the southeastern slope of the temple hill —the Ophel of Scripture. A number of very early tombs containing pottery were discovered, but only a few of the graves were sufficiently well preserved to enable their exact age

to be determined. Judging from the fragments of pottery and other objects which were found they appear to date from about 3000 B. C.-2000. Some of the fragments resemble the class of ware discovered by Schliemann at Hissarlik, in Troy, and other places in Asia Minor, while some show traces of

archaic Greek influence. There were also found some broken figures of Ashtaroth, the Canaanitish form of the Babylonian goddess Ishtar, but no inscriptions either in Babylonian or Phoenician were brought to light.

When Every Sallor Wore a Queue.

The sailors' broad collars were devised so that the powder or tar on the wearer's queues should not come off on the blouse. In the old days every sailor wore his hair in a queue and either had the queue powdered or held together by tar. This was not good for the blouse or jacket underneath. So detachable broad collars were added. Sailors stopped wearing queues a century ago. . But they still wear the wide collar. When Lord Nelson died the British navy went into mourning for him. Sailors put broad black ribbons on their caps and black ribbons on their blouses. And the ribbons remain to this day, not only on the uniforms of British sailors, but on those of other navies as well. The broad "bell shaped" ends of sailors' trouser legs were thus shaped so that the wearer might more easily turn his trousers up above his knees when he had to swab the decks. Deck swabbing was a hateful and supposedly degrading task. Hence the sailors called their enemies "swabs" as a term o contempt

Camping Gear. Personal likes and prejudices have much to do with the form of tent chosen. My own preference is for either the A or wedge tent, with the Hudson's Bay model as second choice, for general utility. Either of these is particularly adapted also to winter travel where the tent must often be pitched upon the snow. If, however, the tent is only to be used in summer, and particularly in canoe travel where a light, easily erected model is desired, the Frazer tent is both ideal for comfort and is an exceedingly lightweight model for portaging.-Out

Rubbing the Other Way.

At the tender age of three masculine conceit had gripped that small boy with a relentles clutch. He had kissed a little girl of three, and she was rubbing her lips vigorously.

"You mustn't do that again," said the boy's mother. "She doesn't like it. Just see how hard she is trying to rub your kies off."

"Oh, no, she ain't," said the boy. "She is rubbin' it in."

#### CHIMNEYS OF COLONIAL DAYS

Fireplaces Played an Important Part in the Homes of the Early Colonials.

In America the early colonists had little use for the mason's art, except in the construction of the huge chimney stacks which in any dwelling of considerable size and any pretensions to comfort formed a very considerable part of the structure. The great kitchen fireplace and oven, with smaller hearths in from two to four rooms on each floor, required a very considerable part of the material and skilled labor bestowed upon a colonial homestead in the more northern colonies.

In some sections where the dangers of an attack by Indian raiders were imminent, the wooden walls of the lower story inclosed a stout wall of brick or a kind of rubble masonry. Some of these buildings are still standing and inhabited, although dating back (at least so far as the lower stories are concerned) more than two centuries. A very few brick buildings have wholly or in part come down to us from the first years of colonization, and until within the last half century some that preserved the peculiar features of Elizabethan and Stuart types of dwelling and business structures. Much of the brick and about all the great flooring tiles and ornamental tiling were at first imported from Europe, but lime and brick of good quality were soon produced in almost every community.—National Magazine.

## LINEN OVER 6,000 YEARS OLD

Fabric Found in Cemetery at Tarkhan as Fresh as When First Woven.

In one of the apartments at University college Prof. Flinders Petrie has placed on exhibition some remarkably interesting antiques unearthed at Tarkhan, Heliopolis and Memphis under the auspices of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, says the Washington Herald.

The great cemetery of Tarkhan, which occupied a mile of desert 40 miles south of Cairo, and which dates from the earliest historic age until the race of the pyramid builders, has proved to be exceedingly prolific in antiquities. What has struck Prof. Petrie is the extraordinary preservation of the woodwork and clothing unearthed from these places of interment of long ago.

A great sheet of linen which is placed on exhibition is as fresh and as firm as when cut from the original length-and it is some 6,000 years old. So, likewise, with the woodwork, which in but few instances shows signs of decay. Here are boxes that served their purpose as funeral caskets, built of planks of acacia and shittim wood. and as firm and secure as when lowered into the bosom of the earth is dim antiquity.

Wandering Youth. Sudden disappearances of men and

women unhappily are a pronounced feature in the life of all great cities. but London has been the first of the world's maelstroms to attempt a tabulation and classification. Last year 2,676 women over sixteen years of age were swallowed un in the insatiate vortex of that metropolis without immediate trace. More startling and pregnant with thought to all who are concerned with the problem of safeguarding the young is that, during the same year, 1,118 girls between the ages of ten and sixteen were reported to the metropolitan police as missing. The ultimate tracing of these victims of the dangers of a large city to adolescent womanhood resulted in sad revelations to parents and friends. Some of the missing are still missing and will be. The moral is clear. He who runs may read. Watch, guide and help the youth, girls and boys, who have reached or passed the critical time of maturity. "The thoughts o' youth are long, long thoughts."

Puzzies for Patients. Although the patient had waited half an hour for her interview, the time had not dragged.

"I worked on one of those puzzles," she said. "By the way, doctor, you are not a children's specialist; then why do you keep so many pussies in your reception room?"

"You answered your own question before you asked it," the doctor said. 'I keep them to amuse the grown-ups. Most people who feel bad enough to visit a doctor can entertain themselves better with a puzzle than a book or magazine. Every puzzle that has chieved popularity in the last twenty-five years has a place in the cabinet. Dentists also rely on pussleto keep their patients in good humor for even toothache will share atten tion with a good puzzle."

Horses in the Glacial Epoch. The opinion has been expressed that . horses became extinct in the glaciated regions of North America, and probably in the whole continent, about the middle of the glacial epoch. It has been pointed out that all the apparently authentic discoveries of fossil horses in the United States east of the great plains fall into two sets of localities, one along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the other extended from New Jersey to South Dakota, the localities in the last set lying, with few exceptions, close to the southern border of the drift covered area. The earliest discovery of fossil horse remains was made near the Neversink Highlands.--Harper's Weekly.

#### FOUGHT ON VEGETABLE DIET

Great Warriors of Homer Were Not Sufferers From Insufficient Domestic Help.

The heroes of Homer prepared their food with their own hands, and were not, therefore, sufferers from insufficient domestics. In the happy simplicity of the Homeric ages, writes Mr. F. W. Hackwood in "Good Cheer," the great heroes who dealt such inrible blows, leaving death and desclation behind them, when they reposed after their exploits, partook of a blameless dish of beans or a plate of hominy lentils.

It may be difficult to imagine Diomedes in the act of peeling an onion or Achilles washing cabbage. But although the wise Ulysses roasted, with his own hands, a sirloin of beef, vegetables occupied the most conspicuous places at all the great banquets of an-

cient Greece. Parsley formed the crown with which Hercules, as conqueror of the Nemean lion, crowned himself; Anacreon celebrates the plant as the emblem of joy and festivity. Fable makes parsley the food of coursers; the warriors of Homer fed their chargers with

it for battle. The cabbage was adorned by the Egyptians, who raised altars to it. Afterward they made this strange god the first dish in their repast. The Greeks and Romans ascribed to it the happy quality of preserving from drunkenness, and looked upon it as a sovereign remedy against paralysis.

Alexander found the onion in Egypt, where the Hebrews had learned to like it. He had it cultivated in Greece, and given as food to his troops, in the belief that it excited martial ar-Whosoever wishes to preserve his health, says an ancient saw, should eat every morning, before breakfast, young onions and honey. But this does not sound like a very tempting

preservative. Asia is said to be the native soil of the asparagus. Yet the Romans cultivated it with such marvelous success that the stalks raised at Ravenna are said to have weighed three pounds each, and we are asked to believe that the African variety, grown in Libya reached a height of 12 feet.

#### TAKE INTEREST IN ANCESTRY

Americans Coming to Believe Study of Genealogy is of Some Consequence.

The growing interest in ancestry in dicates that Americans are fast coming to believe that it is of some consequence to know from whom they are descended. Long lines of ancestry are revealed in each person, and this ancestry, if understood, will assist materially in various directions.

It is a pride which deserves encouragement. One cannot know too much about himself, and in acquiring a knowledge of his ancestors he is learning the most important facts about his own personality. This has been demonstrated so many times that it is needless to enter into extended argument to prove the asser tion.

Genealogy is the most fascinating branch of history. And well it may be, since it is the one branch which has life. Everything else may be a mere catalogue of dates, but geneal ony introduces the student to the ec tual personages and offers him the most complete means of obtaining an accurate understanding of the occurrences of the past. These are only a few observations regarding this study of ancestry, a study which is becoming more and more popular, and is, in numerous ways, revolutionizing the modern comprehension of events in the historic past.-Magazine of American History.

## Along the Peruvian Coast.

Off shore—there was neither bay nor bight in the even line of surf-a descried brigantine at anchor dipped slowly with the long Pacific swells, its yards and decks whited like a leper from the unmolested frigate birds and sea fowl that made it home. Beyond, here and there, a patched sail of no particular size or shape was barely filled by the lightest of breezes; occasionally as one crept past the outfit developed into a raft on the after part of which raised a rough platform of palm on which was housed the Indian fisherman and his crew or family. few abandoned square tins-the wellknown export ting of Rockefellerbeld the drinking water, an earther pot their food, and on this filmsy contraption they would put out miles to sea. In beating to windward a loose board or peace from a packing case is poked through the crevices to act as ? centerboard.—Outing.

A Drummer Boy Astray.

A Scotch story is that of a diminu tive drummer in a local brass band who was in the habit when out parad ing with his comrades of walking by sound and not by sight, owing to his drug being so high that he was unable to see over it. The band, on Saturday afternoons, paraded usually in one direction, but the other day the leader thought he would change the route a little, and turned down a by-street. The drummer, unaware of this move ment, kept on his accustomed way, drumming as hard as ever he could By and by, after finishing his part, and not bearing the others, he stopped, and, pushing his drum to case side, he looked to see what was the matter. His astonishment may be imagined at finding that he was alone. "Hae!" he cried to some bystanders, "has ony o' ye seen a band heresboot!"-The Argonavi.

"Miles "erbärmeistr 1 & PC" Control of the Contro

## JEFFERSON AS A NATURALIST

Carried Bones of Common Sloth to Philadelphia Supposing Them Those of Mammoth.

It is said that when Thomas Jefferson journeyed from Monticello to Philadelphia on his way to take the oath of office as vice president he carried a lot of bones in his baggage. The bones, alleged to be those of & mammoth, had been found in Greenbrier county, Virginia, and sent to Monticello, where they were set up by Jefferson, who, it appears, entertained a somewhat exaggerated notion of his attainments in natural history, and who stood sponsor for the bones as those of "a carnivorous clawed animal entirely unknown to science."

It was not until after Jefferson reached Philadelphia that he was undeceived, for at a glance the learned Doctor Wistar saw that they were the bones of the common sloth, several specimens of which he showed the Virginian. Jefferson, it is related, was greatly chagrined, especially as his discovery became known as Megalonyx jeffersonli.

It has been pointed out that, indirectly, no less a naturalist than the great Buffon may have been responsible for Jefferson's error. It was the Virginian's practice to send Buffon specimens and information, and with the subtle flattery of a courtier the French naturalist wrote:

"I should have consulted you, sir, before publishing my natural history, and then I should have been sure of the facts."

#### JUDGE LIKED GOOD SCRAP

Secause Plaintiff Was Not Injured His Honor Discharged the Defendant.

In a case tried before a Maine justice of the peace, one Jones, a lumberman, pleaded guilty to assault upon one Libby, another woodsman. The justice seemed a bit perplexed how to proceed when no evidence had been produced, and finally called upon Libby to stand up. Libby stretched up his six feet of husky frame.

"Any bones broken?" asked the todge.

"Nary one," said Libby, shaking his head seriously.

"Any bruises, contusions, sprains or dislocations?" "Nary one?" said the plaintiff, re-

gretfully. "Make your nose bleed?"

"Not a mite." Black your eyes?"

"Neither one." "Why, you don't appear to be injured at all," said the judge in sur-

"No, your honor," answered Libby. "He didn't injure me none, he only

struck me a few fimes." "Well," said the judge, slowly and with disgust showing in his accent. "when this court strikes a man that man always has at least one black eye. I'll assess the costs of this court, that's one dollar and twenty-one cents, on the defendant, but you don't get no damages for any such scrap."

High-Caste Pushcart Men.

At a railway station in Calcutta, early in the morning, a long train, consisting largely of third class corriages, is made up, amid the clamor of disputes, invariably incident to any purchase in the Orient. My fellow-passengers, pilgrims on their way to the Holy City, are buying from venders greasy sweets or tough dough cakes indigestible to any but an oriental stomach. These venders are invariably of high caste, according to the Hindu system of social position, for no Hindu will buy food or drink from one of a lower caste than himself.

The great civilizer in India, however, as elsewhere, is the railway, which has made it necessary for the Brahman to sit next to the despised Sudra if he would travel. On all ordinary occasions, should the passengers of one compartment all be of one caste, they put their feet out of the window—for want of space—and sleep in peace and security. Should they be of different castes, however, all but the lowest, the Sudra, sit rigidly erect, guarding against defliement of their caste by a touch of their more unfortunate fellow-travelers.—Chris tion Herald.

Hew Vienna Helps Brides.

"Lectures for Brides" is the name of the latest course started by the Viennese institution for popular instruction known as the Urania, and now advertised all over the city. The lectures will cover such subjects as house-keeping, cooking, hygiene, elementary physiology and the care of children. Though mainly intended for those

who are about to be or have just been married, all girls over 17 will be admitted. The course will last for eight months, there being lectures on two evenings a week. A small fee is charged for the course, but the poor can obtain tickets free.

Sounds Better.

The feeling of many men with regard to public office is much the same as that which a certain distinguished Frenchman had toward the Academythat group of 40 who are called "The immortals." He was asked one day why he did not propose his candidacy for the Acedemy.

"Ah," said he, "If I applied and were admitted, someone might ask: Why is he in it? and I should much rather hear it asked: 'Why isn't be in it?" -Christian Register.

## PRIZE FOR FLYING DEVICE

French Authorities are Moved by Frequency of Fatal Accidents to Army Aviators.

Paris.—Gravely concerned at the frequency of fatal accidents to army aviators, the French minstry of war has extended its patronage to a competition organized by the Union of Safety of Aviators, by offering a prize of \$89,000 to the inventor of an apparatus which shall afford satisfactory guarantees from the point of view of

safety in flying. An announcement to this effect was made in the chamber of deputies by Colonel Hirzschauer, head of the army air corps. The vital question of the safety of aviators, said the colonel, was one of the principal preoccupations of the administration. As compared with the first six months of 1911, the first half of this year showed about the same number of accideats, but the number of army aviators had doubled, as had the total distance of their flights-404,300 miles in

Great progress had also been made in the strength of machines. Construction and purchases were most strictly supervised, dynamic and flying tests were being carried out, and the opening of a great open air laboratory at Pau, where high-speed machines could be tested over a measured mile course, was under consideration. Strict inquiries were held into every incident and the causes ascertained wherever possible.

With regard to the recruiting of the "flying corps," the colonel said the eighteen hundredth application had just been received.

#### PRESERVES BREAD 42 YEARS

Missouri Woman Has Collection of Real Antiquities-Pastry Hard as a Rock.

Fulton, Mo.-Mrs. William Backer, on Jefferson street, has a collection of keepsakes and heirlooms unusually unique and probably in a. class to themselves, as such collections go. Included in the lot is a piece of dark / rys bread 42 years old, a handkerchief 59 years old, a small white shawl 68 years old, a waist 52 years old and a German army discharge paper 94 years old.

The piece of rye bread was given to Mrs. Backer by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Velte of Germany, as the former embarked for America. The bread gradually dried up until it is about one-eighth of its normal size and is almost as hard as rock.

The handkerchief was given to Mrs. Backer by her mother when she was 14 years old and is almost in tatters. shawl also was given to her by her mother and is in an exceptionally good state of preservation.

The discharge paper was given to John Velte, father of Mrs. Backer, and shows his honorable release from the Second regiment of German infantry after faithful service for four years. The document is dated Oct. 27, 1818, and was signed by Kins William of Germany.

## WILL OUST DOVE OF PEACE

Grove and Temple, Meeting Place for Forty-four Years, Soon Will Be a Thing of the Past.

Mystic, Conn.—The passing of this town as the headquarters act the Universal Peace Union was heralded when Charles P. Hastings of Philadelphia, treasurer of the organization, came here to make ararngements for ... the sale of "Peace Grove" and "Peace-Temple." The peace union has met here for the last forty-four years. Since Andrew Carnegie helped to

found the American Peace society and the subsequent growth of that organization, interest in the peace union has gradually died out until, in recent years, the attendance has been The organisation still exists, how-

ever, and the annual convention willbe held this September at Bucks Hill Falls, N. Y.

## ELOPE ON MOTORCYCLE; WED

Midnight Marriage Follows Trip Tale an From Great Falls to Fort Benton, Mont.

Great Falls, Mont.—An elopement on a metorcycle, ending in a midnight merriage at Fort Benton, was the denouement of a romance. Edward H. Schmidt, cashier for a local contracting firm, and Miss Loris M. Gervain, member of a prominent famfly here, were the principals.

With the bride riding on a seat in the rear of the motorcycle, Schmidt journeyed to Fort Benton, hunted up the clerk of court, got a marriage licease, and the couple were married at a hotel there by the Rev. J. N. Chestnut of the Episcopal church. Later they returned on the motorcycle, told their friends and immediately settled in a new home quietly prepared in advance.

Man Pulls Women's Hair. New York.—A man with a mania for pulling women's hair has been terrifying Fifth avenue. Arthur Cook,

an architect, has been arrested as a

suspect.

Frog. Buried Twenty Years, Lives. Springfield, Mo.-Werkmen excevating for a new building discovered a live buffrog at the depth of eight feet. The frog was found at a spot where a well stood twenty years ago.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS Instantion de l'antiture des Rentites Babilles mallet (; che description avantage Benedicante Prix, de Palamente I no Production de Babilles Babilles de Babilles