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TAKE NATURALLY TO WATER

All Animals Except Man Able to Swim Without Any Laborious Teaching.

Nearly all animals are better swimmers than men and take to the water maturally, while he has to learn to propel himself. The rhinoceros and appropriamus are wonderful swimmers and divers, while the Indian elephant crosses great rivers with heavy beads. The eik and the reindeer are irst class swimmers. The elk keeps dis bead above water and crosses directly from bank to bank to avoid parning. The reindeer, on the other hand, turns as often as he likes, keeping his head only a little above the sufface. But of all swimmers of all primes the best, though not the swift-est, is the polar bear, who passes half his time in the water swimming and diving. His swimming power is nothing short of miraculous if it be remembered that the water in the regions he frequents is invariably cold and that cold is normally prohibitive so good swimming. There are bears that can swim from forty to fifty kilometres without great effort.

One of the swiftest swiming animals is the squirrel. A sportsman on occasion having at hand a squirwel born in captivity, which had never seen water, wanted to see if it could swim, and took it with him in a row-Boat to the center of a lake. The mquirrel turned toward the bank, head sand paws above the water, back and itail underneath it, and began to swim rapidly that it was with the greatisst difficulty that the man recovered m when it neared the shallow water mear the land. It is said that even many nonaquatic birds will swim like ducks if an attempt be made to drows them.—Harper's Weekly.

MADE ALL THE DIFFERENCE

Wife's Gentle and Refining Influence Counted, Or Was the Gallant Colonel Afraid?

A soldier, being photographed, happened to mention the name of the segment to which he belonged, whereupon the photographer said that he had photographed the colonel of the same regiment, and showed the Marivate & copy.

"Well," said the soldier, "I've seen Col __ a good many times on the parade grounds, to say nothing of South Africa, and he never looked Me that."

"Yes," said the photographer, "but you must remember that the colonel was neither on the parade ground mor in South Africa when he was mhotographed."

he always looks as if he were going b jump down your throat. In this you'd think be couldn't say 'bo' to a goose. Was he alone when he came here?"

"Well, no," said the photographer, with unconscious irony, "he had his wife with him."

"Oh." said the soldier, thoughtfully, "that accounts for it."-Tit-Bits.

Precaution Led to Disaster. A marine disaster of curious origin of Trade report. Some months ago the steamship Hardy had in its cargo a large quantity of metallic sodium and chlorate of potash—the former, as well known, taking fire and burning in water, while the latter is so enermetic an oxidizer that it is liable to explode violently when heated in the presence of combustible matter. As an extra precaution against trouble these dangerous substances were carried on deck. This proved an unforfunate mistake, however, for a heavy see burst open the chests containing two tons of sodium, which in a few minutes set fire to the vessel in many places. As the flames reached the chlorate of potash, a violent explosion broke the ship in two, finishing the destruction. The misdirected efforts no ensure safety were blamed for the Boss and it was concluded that the cargo would have been quite safe if the sodium had been properly packed and stowed below deck.

Good Prospects for Panama. As an example of a money-making enterprise the Sues canal is hard to, Beat. The company is restrained by Re charter from making more than a sertain percentage of profit, and one of the principal worries of the management is to dispose of its surplus each. With the best will in the world only so much can be spent in maintenance and improvements and resuced rates generally mean an ingreased income.

That is what has happened now. By the report read at the annual meeting field in Paris the other day it was shown that the company's revenues during the year which the report covered aggregated \$27,762,000, an increase over the preceding year of \$686,000, and so to meet the emergency thus presented another reduction of rates was ordered. In this instance the advance was the more notable because political troubles had interfered with the Chinese trade.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Read Accidents in Great Britain. A marked increase in the number of good accidents is noted in the United Kingdom. The total rose from 28,023 in 1900 to \$5,210 in 1911, of which moter vehicles caused 20,226. Statistics for the London metropolitan area show that every one hundred motor caba killed five times as many persons and one bushed home-drawn cabe.

BOUND TO EXERT INFLUENCE

Effects of the Passion of Sympathy, No Matter on What Object It is Lavished.

It is by the passion of sympathy that we enter into the concerns of others; that we are moved as they are moved, and are never suffered to be indifferent spectators of almost anything which men can do or suffer. For sympathy must be considered as a sort of substitution, by which we are put into the place of another man, and affected in a good measure as be is affected; so that this passion may either partake of the nature of those which regard self-preservation, and turning upon pain may be a source of the sublime; or it may turn upon ideas of pleasure, and then, whatever has been said of the social affections, whether they regard society in general, or only some particular modes of it, may be applicable bere.

It is by this principle chiefly that poetry, painting and other affecting arts transfuse their passion from one breast to another, and are often capable of grafting a delight on wretchedness, misery and death itself. It is a common observation that objects in the reality which would shock, are, in tragical and such like representations, the source of a very high species of pleasure. This, taken as a fact, has been the cause of much reasoning. This satisfaction has been commonly attributed, first, to the comfort we receive in considering that so melancholy a story is no more than a fiction; and next, the contemplation of our own freedom from evils we see represented. I am afraid it is a practice much too common, in inquiries of this nature, to attribute the cause of feelings which merely arise from the mechanical structures of our bodies, or from the natural from or constitution of our minds, to certain conclusions of the reasoning faculty on the objects presented to us; for I have some reason to apprehend that the influence of reason in producing our passions is nothing near so extensive as is commonly be lieved.-Edmund Burke.

PRESSURE IN OCEAN DEPTHS

Enermous Force That It Would Seem Nothing Could Be Able to Resist

An implosion, as the term indicates, is the direct opposite of an explosion. The conditions most favorable for the production of an implosion exist at great depth in the sea. At 2,500 fathoms the pressure is, roughly speaking, about two and a half tons to the square inch, a pressure that is several time greater than that exerted by steam upon the piston of a powerful engine.

An interesting illustration of the enormous force of this deep-sea pressure was afforded on one occasion when a government vessel was engaged in marine exploration. A thick glass tube several inches in length and full of air was hermetically sealed at both ends, wrapped in fiannel and placed in one of the wide copper cylinders employed to protect deep-sed thermometers when they are sent down with the sounding apparatus. Holes were bored in this cylinder so that water might have free access to the interior round the glass. The case was then lewered to a depth of 2,000 fathoms and drawn

The cylinder was bulged and bent inward, just as if it had been crumpled inward by a violent squeeze. The glass tube itself, within the fiannel wrapper, was reduced to a fine powder. The tube, it would seem as it slowly descended into the depths. held out long against the pressure, but at last suddenly gave way, and so was crushed by the violence of the action to a fine powder.

Trade conditions in the Azores are peculiar. The islands are small, and at best only a limited business can be done. As to lumber or timber, all of which is from the United States, the islands are supplied principally from cargoes of wrecked and damaged vesseis. At least for the past four years this has prevailed, and during the first two weeks of January more than 150,-000 feet of timber were discharged from a large steamer that encountered hurricane weather on its way from Mississippi to Europe and put into St. Michaels dismasted and with part of the deck load gone. To effect temporary repairs and permit the vessel to proceed the deck load was discharged and was sold at the low price of 2 cents per foot.—Consul Edward A. Creevey, St. Michaels.

Mount Peles Eruption.
It will never be known how many human lives were lost in the Pelee eruption. It is generally understood that between 40,000 and 60,000 people perished. Mount Pelee was a volcano of some 5,000 feet, great masses of which were thrown suddenly upon the surrounding people in a semi-fluid condition. Escape was impossible, and so great was the force of the eruption that ships lying in the contiguous waters were almost swamped by the concussion of the air waves. Of the total number lost only 3,000 or 4,000 were white people.

Duties of Girl Scouts. Girl Scouts must learn how to wash a baby, bake a loaf of bread, build a coal fire and darn a sock, to say nothing of being able to find their way shout in woods and cure snake bitse.

SALUTED COLORS HE LOVED

Patriotic Action of Od Man Made Deep Impression on Soldiers From the Front.

There is so much that is painful, and distressing about war that every soldier who has served at the front must bring back with him many memories that he would gladly forget. But there are gracious and touching incidents as well, one of which a Companion subscriber who fought through the Civil war thus recalls:

"Just after the second Battle of Bull Run and that of Chantilly, while the Union army lay near Alexandria and Fairfax Court House, a certain Massachusetts battery was ordered back to Washington to help garrison the capital.

"On the outskirts of Alexandria the column was halted, with its head opposite a little story-and-a-half cottage surrounded by an unpainted picket fence. As the halt was ordered, the door of the cottage opened, and old, white-haired man came down the steps toward the road with his hand raised toward the flag was was carried as the guidon of the battery.

"The color-bearer released the staff from its socket and lowered it to the ground, and the old man, who had by this time come up to the line, drew the flag toward him, reverently raised it to his lips, turned, and without a word walked back into house.

The incident made a deep impression on the men who saw it. It meant more to those soldiers, who were bearing the brunt of a hard campaign. than a score of eloquent addresses on patriotism and the love of country. Who the old man was we never knew." -Youth's Companion.

PERCENTAGE TO THE GOOD

Statement, Hewever, Not Altogether Reassuring to the Owner of a " Heavy Car.

The lightning was flashing and the thunder was crashing, and along with them were rain, hall, and a wind that threatened fairly to blow off the top of the universe. Hackley urged the car forward at a terrific pace, seeking shelter, and at last, as he rounded a turn in the road the welcome sign. Garage, was to be seen a hundred yards ahead. He stopped in front of it, and the long, lank countryman in charge swung open the doors.

"Gee!" said Hackley, dublously, as he looked inside and took in the sad fact that this, like many other socalled garages, was nothing by an oldtime barn, transformed into its pres--ent giory by a coat of paint and a swinging sign. "How about that floor

of yours, mister?" "It's a derned good floor," replied the owner, chewing on a wisp of

straw. "No doubt," said Hackley, "but is it

"I reckon it is." said the proprietor. glancing proudly within. "I've hed thutteen ottermobiles in here a'reddy this season, and no more'n six on 'em's fell threw."-Harper's Weekly.

Silver Flexed Tongue.

It was a matter of comment at a recent banquet in Savannah, says the Chicago Post, that the Chatham artillery punch was missing. There was some alarm over this until it was established that the recipe had not really gone the way of the secrets concerning Tyrian purple and Damascus

Artiliery punch is a solid punch. Its veiled wallop is like that of a boxing glove with a brick in it.

Col. A. C. Dawes, who was presiding at a dinner following the installation of a lodge of Elks, had a bowl of it browed without consulting the company. He had told two or three prominent novitiates that he was going to call upon them after dinner. and they had implored him to pass them by; their timidity was extreme and their command of language schoolboyish. Would the colonel please ig-

nore them? He would. The dinner progressed and the punch came on at its conclusion. After two rounds had passed one of the afterdinner amateurs slipped around to the toastmaster's chair and whispered in

"Dawes, why don't you ask me to speak?"

The First Cable. The laying down of the first intercontinental cable was begun in 1857. The vessels, two American and two British, laid 300 miles of the cable. when it snapped, and the attempt was put off until 1858. In August of that year the junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2,060 miles of cable from Valentia, Ireland, to Newfoundland. The engineer was Sir Charles Bright, who was knighted for his success. The first two messages were sent on August 5, and were from the queen of England to the president of the United States and his reply. But after sending 271 messages the cable prov-

Both Professionals. Miss Mildred Davenant, the settlement worker and essayist, said of the summer girl at a dinner in Chicago: "The summer girl does no harm. The summer man, you see, under-

ed a failure, and a perfect one was not

secured until 1866.

her champagne glass, then added de-"Firting, like boxing, is only dangerous when one party to it is unskill-

Miss Davenant, twirling the stem of

SENATOR VANCE'S READY WIT

Records Show That Very Rarely Did Carolina Statesman Fail to Rise to the Occasion.

The late Senator Vance used to say that his liveliest campaign for the governorship of North Carolina was that in which Judge Settle ran against him. They stumped the state in joint debate. All the white Democrats turned out to hear Vance, and all the colored Republicans to hear Settle. On one occasion, Vance was informed that some young ladies desired to testify their devotion to the Democratic party by kissing the Democratic candidate for governor. Nothing loth, Vance descended from the platform and kissed a dozen or so of the young beauties, and then paused long enough to turfi around toward his competitor and shout: "Settle, I'm kissing my girle; now kiss yours!" When he married the second time, he said to his wife on their wedding-day: "My dear, I'm a stubborn fellow, and you may anticipate trouble. Now, in the beginning, While I am submissive, I want to give you one piece of advice. If you follow it, we'll get on mighty well. It is this: Make me do just as I darned please." A newspaper man, who was about starting for a rather out-of-theway portion of Vance's own state, was asking him one day what kind of accommodation he was likely to find. "They'll give you some of their fried hog and eggs," the senator replied. "That's better than nothing," said the newspaper man. "I don't know-I don't know," the senator answered, in a dubious tone; "I've tried both."

PRINTING ONCE IN DISFAYOR

Followers of the Art Have Been Known to Expiate Their "Crimes" on the Gallows.

On the 15th of July, 1560, Martin Lhomme, one of two who were hanged in the Place Maubert by the decree of the parliament, suffered because he had published a writing entitled "Epistre envoyee au tigre de la France" (A letter directed against the Tiger of France), a satire directed against the cardinal of Lorraine, then all powerful, which had probably been imprinted at Basie in Switzerland, or Strasburg, Germany. The cuiprit, according to the historian De Thou, was a poor little bookseller, a native of Rouen. While he was waiting at the gibbet, says Charles Winslow Hall to the National Magazine, one of his fellow countrymen, coming into Paris on business, saw him on his way and recognized him. "Then," says Regnier de la Planche, "not knowing why he was condemned to death, he alighted from his horse at a neighboring hostelry, and, seeing the people very angry against the un'ortunate man, cried to them, "Eh, what, my friends, is it not enough that he dies? Leave him to the executioner. Would you like to torment him more than his sentence demands? They considered the Norman's pity misplaced. He was forthwith arrested, judged and hanged four days later without any form of process in the same fatal Place Mau-

Promoters of Spirituality.

The old adage in regard to the way to a man's heart is regarded by some persons as a libel on masculine humanity, but Deacon Sampson of Cranston evidently did not regard it in that light.

He went much farther than the adage, and was willing to express his opinion at any time when it seemed best. When the members of the Central church were discussing the best way to interest the young people of the town and bring them into touch with church affairs, Deacon Sampson spoke his word.

"I believe in meetings," he said firmly; "nobody believes in 'em more, and nobody attends 'em more than I do, but along with the meetings I don't know of anything that promotes apiritual growth more'n strawberry socials and oyster suppers, each according to its season."-Youth's Com-

Meteor's Rings.

In the entrance to the American Museum of Natural History in New York stands a large meteor brought to that city and presented to the museum by the Peary Expedition company. To handle the immense mass of metal

and stone large iron hooks and rings were made fast at several places. "The other day," said a museum guard, "a young New Yorker about seven years old stood with his mother admiring the exhibit. The mother read the description, saying that this came from another planet and was hurled through space, finally landing

in the arctic regions." "Mamma," asked the little Knickerbocker, "was that stone hung to the other planet by those rings?"

Policeman's Novel Excuse. Policemen on trial at headquarters are apt at excuses, says the New York Sun Former Inspector Williams used to tell of an officer who was charged with having lost his whistle. When asked to explain he said. "You see, I went home last night and put my whistie on the table. I turned round and, bless me, one of my kids was choking and nearly black in the face. You see commissioner, be'd swallowed the whistle?" "Is he dead?" asked the sympathetic commissioner. "No, sir," was the reply. "He isn't dead, but he's got the whooping cough, and now every time he coughs the whistle blows and the cop on the post comes DARING HEN LOSES HER LIFE

Motorcycle Puts End to Pastime of Annoying Automobile Chauffeurs.

West Springfield, Mass.-A motorcyele driven about a mile a minute in Riverdale road, according to witnesses, ended the somewhat extraordinary career of the famous dodging ben, which for several months has fooled automobile drivers and trolley motormen in Ashleyville.

The hen was a big Leghorn, and was familiarly known as "Mrs. Dodge" to the motormen of the Helyoke road. All summer she seemed to take great delight in running in front of the cars, no matter how fast they were going. just escaping by a hair's breadth. At first the men used to slow down to allow her to get by, but soon they noticed that she would start from the roadway as the cars approached and run in front of them. Time and time again, it is reported, she lost tail feathers

After a time the ben found the trolleys too tame for steady use, so; she took to dodging automobiles; This proved more exhibarating, as they came faster and were more numerous. Persons who have watched, her say that she has dodged as many as fifteen machines in rapid succession, and seemed to enjoy the fun immensely.

She successfully ran in front of a large touring car which was going toward Springfield at a moderate pace, but failed to observe a motorcycle going in the opposite direction at a fast clip. Before she could change her direction of march the machine was upon her, and with a frightened squawk she departed this life.

FROZE HIS TONGUE TO POLE

Missouri Boy Offered All Kinds of Ald by Crowd-Is Freed and Goes to Doctor.

Independence, Me.-Albert Antoine Bundschu, nine years old, youngest son of A. J. Bundschu, an Independence merchant, has a sore tongue. It came about as a result of trying to test the adhesive power of cold iron in zero weather.

With some schoolmates, young Bundschu was passing a candy store on West Maple avenue. While some went in and bought candy, Bundschu stood on the sidewalk near an iron trolley pole. A sudden impulse seized the boy to apply his tongue to it.

He tried it. His tongue remained frozen to the iron, and all of his efforts to get it loose were fruitless. A crowd gathered. There were many suggestions. One man came running with a bucket of cold water, which he said was just the thing; "warm water would never do." Another from across the street smatched a teakettle full of boiling water from his stove and came to the rescue.

Finally F. A. Schweers, proprietor of the candy store, arrived with some lukewarm water which was poured on gradually, at the junction of the troiley pole and the boy's tongue. Gradually the tongue came loose. Then the boy went to the family physician for

DOCTOR HAS 80,000 PATIENTS

He Boasts of Having the Largest Clientele of Any Physician in the World.

London.-A physician with eighty thousand patients, according to his own statement, is unusual even in these days of big enterprises. He is Dector Jelley, who practices in Hackney and its vicinity, where he is known, as he is throughout London, as "the threepenny doctor."

Doctor Jelley told about his gigantic

"I have had eighty thousand patients this year," he said. "I am not at the beck and call of every one. I have the biggest practice in the world."

At Poplar, where he had been for five weeks, the roadway was crammed and hundreds had to go away. Since he had been in Hackney the death rate had been lower. He did all the work himself. He knew some people who would wait outside his door for two or three hours.

The trouble was in a great many cases, he said, that as his fees were so low people let monetary considerations affect them in applying to him. He did his best, but could not give them all his attention.

Music-Leving Cows. Milwaukee, Wis.-J. Glibert Hiccox, bank directed and farmer, producing milk of quality, has discovered that the use of a cheap phonograph has increased the producing value of his herd of seventy blooded cows two quarts each a day. As the milk sells to the exclusive set at 12 cents a quart, this makes his music worth \$1,000 a year to the farm. He tried the experiment on the theory that music at milking time would make the cows less inclined to be nervous. He was right. Bossy, under the soothing influence, yielded all the milk she posnessed. Waltz music proved the most, satisfactory from the cow standpoint; Rag time agitated rather than quieted the bovine nerves.

Bit Her on the Ankle. Media, Pa.—After deliberating an hour and a half a jury awarded Mrs. Elisabeth S. Snowden of this place, \$25 in her suit against Dr. Merton P. Dickeson, a neighbor, whose pot monkey, Timmie, climbed into Mrs. Snowden's house and bit her on the ankle while she was taking a bath. The monkey was declared to be vi-

AIMS AT JAIL GOODS

Congress Passes Bill That May - Uproot Convict Labor.

Measure If Enacted by Senate Probably Would Mark Beginning of the End of Long Struggle Between States and Unions.

Washington.-Almost unnoticed the house has passed a bill which may mark the beginning of the end of a struggle which organized labor has been making for over a hundred years against convict-made goods, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post. This bill, which was introduced by Representative Booher of Missouri, provides, in effect, that "all goods . . . manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor, or in any prison or reformatory, transported into any state . . . shall, upon arrival and delivery in such state, be subject to the opera-

duced in original packages or otherwise" "Should this pass both houses," sald Julian Leavitt, author of recent magazine articles on the prisons of the United States, "it would root out the contract system from all the state

tion and effect of the laws of such

state . . . and shall not be exempt

therefrom by reason of being intro-

prisons in a few years." The bill has a long and, to labor, discouraging history. It was originally framed by the industrial commission of 1900. It has been pushed by the labor people ever since, but with little progress until the present congress. Recently, however, it has had the support not only of the labor people, but also of employers of free labor in several states who, as the report of the house committee on labor affirms, "unite in affirming that when any convict-made product is placed in competition with the product of free labor the market becomes demoralized, even a small sale affecting prices far out of proportion to the amount of the sale. Every state objects to being made the market for convict-made goods produced in oth-

er states." It appears that half the states in the union have abolished the contract system in their prisons, while the other half retain it in one form or another. The abolition states, however, have merely become the dumping ground for the convict-made goods of other states, so that working women of New York, for example, still must meet convict competition from Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and so on, although New York herself drove out the contract system in 1894 bill simply aims to subject convictmade goods to the laws of the particniar state into which they are im-

"The manufacturers," said Representative Hensley of Missouri, in reporting the bill to the house, 'look upon the competition of prison-made goods from other states as a special grievance.

Organized labor, it is understood, as well as some of the manufacturing interests of the country, are combining their efforts to urge upon the senate the necessity for the passage of this bill. It is now in the keeping of the senate committee on judiciary.

HIGH SCHOOL IN COUNTRY

Institution is Dedicated on the Plains of Western Kanene-Has Modern Egylpment.

Topeka, Kan.-A sural high school on the plains far from town or village, yet with all the modern equipment of a city high school, has just been dedicated in Harper county in western Kaneas by E. T. Pairchild, state superintendent of public instruction, who returned here.

The building stands upon a five-acre & plot where space is laid out for demonstration classes in agriculture. It has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 300. It is proposed that the new school serve also as a civic and social center for the township. Lecture courses and political and literary meetings will be held there for the benefit of farmers and families who find little leisure to drive miles to

town. The building contains domestic science and manual training laboratories and a fully equipped gym-

Sues Woman for Damages. Los Angeles.—Because she failed in her promise to make him superintendent for the rebuilding of Solomon's temple in the Holy Land, Peter Martens is suing Anna Lawrence for \$1.197 damages.

Dogs Attend Luncheon. Baltimore.—Bathed and perfumed Mogs of the smart set were guests at a luncheon by Miss Georgian A. Williams, a society debutante. Last π spring dog fashions were lavishly displayed.

Farmer Burne His Savings. Richmond, Mich.—Angered at his wife. Albert Fetting, a farmer, drew his \$1,000 savings from the bank, burned it and then committed suf-

-Machine to Take Thiefs Photo. Baltimore.—An apparatus to ring s burglar siarm and take a fashlight picture of the burglar has been patented by Rev. Pather Emidio Oralandi, an Italian Catholic priest.

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A-running."