

UNDER THE OCEAN

Changes in the Sea Floor From Shore to Shore.

THE BIG MID-ATLANTIC RIDGE.

It Starts at Iceland and Bisects the Ocean Down Almost to Cape Horn. In Places It Rises Above the Surface, Forming Groups of Islands.

A sketch of the "landscape" of the ocean bed is given by Dr. A. E. Shipley in an article in the Edinburgh Review.

"The passengers and the crew of a liner racing over the surface of the Atlantic are apt to imagine that under them is a vast layer of water of varying depth sparsely inhabited by a few fish. As a matter of fact, the whole of this great ocean is teeming with life. If instead of taking ship we could take to the water and walk across the bed of the Atlantic to America, starting from the shores of western Europe, we should in effect be traveling through a succession of new countries. Not only would the surrounding physical conditions vary as we advanced, but the animal and plant life would vary in correlation with the altering physical conditions.

"Walking farther and farther toward the depths of the Atlantic, we should soon lose all sight of the algae, and the shallow water fish—the plaice and sole, whiting, skates, dogfish and others and cod—would give way to the megrim and the hake. The sea floor would gradually change from rock or gravel or stones to sands and ultimately to mud or ooze of various tints, their original colors often modified by the action of the decomposition of organic particles in them and on them. All these finer deposits are derived from the neighboring land and are blown seaward by offshore winds or washed down by rains and streams and carried out to the sea by rivers.

"The distance to which fine matter in suspension may be carried is very great. The Congo is said to carry its characteristic mud as far out to sea as 600 miles, and the Ganges and the Indus as far as 1,000 miles.

"Except in the neighborhood of such great rivers a subsequent traveler would soon pass beyond what Sir John Murray has called the 'mud line,' a line that limits the terrigenous deposits everywhere surrounding dry land. Having reached this limit, we must proceed warily for at the mud line is at an average depth of a hundred fathoms, we shall find ourselves at the edge of the continental shelf, that rim which extends seaward to a varying distance from all land areas, the rim on which Great Britain rests. Beyond the continental shelf a precipice more or less abrupt and more or less high, descending by steep declines or terraced cliffs until depths of 2,000 fathoms are reached.

"The Atlantic, compared with the other great oceans, has an unusually large area of comparatively shallow water. Of its total area 27.5 per cent is covered by water less than 1,000 fathoms deep; 18 per cent lies between 1,000 and 2,000 fathoms and 47 per cent between 2,000 and 3,000 fathoms; the remaining 7.5 per cent is still deeper.

"At the foot of the continental slope lies the Himalayan plain of a uniform dull, grayish buff color, flat and featureless as the desert, and only diversified by an occasional as yet unexplored rock or wreck or the straight line of a recently laid cable. This plain continues with scarcely a change in scenery or in level until we approach the great mid-Atlantic ridge. As Bruce has shown, this ridge, which roughly bisects the Atlantic, extends from Iceland as far south as fifty-three degrees of south latitude, with a slight and quite inappreciable break just under the equator. The ridge runs almost parallel with the eastern coast of North and South America, which, in turn, as the ordinary map will show, roughly corresponds with the western contour of Europe and Africa. From time to time the ridge rises above the surface of the water, as in the Azores group, St. Paul's rocks, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island.

"Having ascended the eastern and descended the western slope of this mid-Atlantic ridge, we should again traverse plains of grayish ooze far more extensive than any level land tract known to geographers, and as we approached the American coast we should gradually pass through, in reverse order, the zones of life traversed when leaving Europe. On the eastern coast of America the slope is much more gradual than on the western coast of southern Europe and Africa."

Told the Truth.
A few days after the new farmer had purchased a horse from a thrifty Scot he returned in an angry mood. "You told me this horse had won half a dozen matches against some of the best horses in the country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save himself. You lied to me!" he denounced. "I didn't lie. It was in plow matches he took six prizes," calmly replied Sandy.

As She Saw it.
The Mother—If you grow up to be a good, my dear, and have good taste in shoes and marry discreetly I shall be perfectly satisfied. The Daughter (aged twelve)—Then I don't need an education. I'm that lovely!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Evolution of Wealth.
Originally the process of accumulation comes by the laborer who spends what he receives. Eventually he is called a capitalist. If all men were either improvident, vicious or ignorant civilization would speedily perish, therefore the real benefactor of the race are those who accumulate. They have the capacity to save and invest. That is an inventor. A few of nature which cannot be altered—Charles C. Crocollus in Leslie's.

When the Time Is Lost.
You think you've lost much time passing the 'hour' 'ere' off our lot. "You're wrong. Where time is lost is in the work you feel about writing 'me' 'em' 'er' to some people."—Washington Star.

What She Thinks of It.
The address of the board— "We cannot accommodate you. We only take orders."— "What's the matter?"— "Ladies!"— "What's the matter?"— "Ladies!"— "What's the matter?"— "Ladies!"

Many of the misfortunes of life, like hyenas, see if you consensually meet them.

WEDGWOOD'S MASTERPIECE.

It is His Reproduction of the Famous Portland Vase.

Mr. William Hamilton was an authority on Roman and Grecian antiquities. His fine collection of them and his great book on the subject prove that assertion. He wrote to Wedgwood about that much admired work of ancient art (the Barberini vase) in these terms: "Except the Apollo Belvedere, the Niobe and two or three others of the first class marbles, I do not believe that there are any monuments of antiquity existing that were executed by so great an artist." This is about the highest commendation that could be bestowed, and when we consider that such a work, so sorrowfully silent, was successfully imitated by one of our own artist potters it is surely a ground for national gratification.

The original vase came into the possession of the noble Italian family of Barberini, hence its name. It was acquired by Ruyter, the antiquary, and then by Sir William Hamilton, who brought it to England in the year 1764. He, in turn, sold it to the Duchess of Devonshire. Her descendant, the fourth Duke, deposited it in the British museum, owing to which fact it is best known to Englishmen as the Portland vase. It was lent by the duke to Wedgwood to make his copy from. The body of it had been much discolored, but he found that it was glass. He was not a glassblower, but had invented his wonderful Jasperware by that time and decided his copy should be of that substance. It was a tremendous task and took some three years in the modeling by Hackwood and others. The cost was never recouped by the subscriptions.

It is justly esteemed to have been Wedgwood's masterpiece. It has been reproduced by his successors and by other potters, but of course, they have not the same market value as those made by the great Josiah himself.—W. Turner in Westminster Review.

WOMEN ARE BAD LOSERS.

That is Why, It is Said, Stock Brokers Fight shy of Them.

Nobody loves a stock broker, least of all his customers. This affords a striking instance of the common reason why he does not want any women speculators on his books.

There is another reason. I hate to mention it, but you bring it to me. Women are not good losers. At times, under stress of great speculative losses, I am told they become lachrymose. The one stock broker of my acquaintance who catered to women speculators is now in a madhouse. They were all long of Steel at 50 the time it broke to 8, and all the water squeezed out of it in that decline was wept back into it by these women. It was an economic disaster.

Stock brokers carry home with them all the troubles of their customers, and this poor fellow was no exception. He used to be awake all night picking at the counterpane and grieving over beauty in distress. Finally he was asked: "They have given him a set of stock broker's books up there in the yard, and he would break your heart to see him." Jeanne d'Arc and Harriet Beecher Stowe are long of Copper. Catherine de Medici and Mrs. Browning are short of Rubber. The rest and George Eliot are pyramiding in Steel. Every now and then somebody is stopped out, and then there are dreadful times. Charlotte Corday's, Cleopatra's, Mme. de Staes's and the mother of the Gracchi's margins are exhausted. He calls to them for more. They weep. I cannot go on. Women have much to answer for.—William Van Antwerp in New York Post.

SERVANTS OF ROYALTY.

In England They Are Supplied by a Regular Employment Agency.

Even royal palaces have their servant problems. The general opinion seems to be that the servants who attend upon kings and queens are of a race apart, but such is not the impression given by a remarkably frank interview that was had in London by a regular agent who has frequently had dealings with Buckingham palace.

"We are held responsible for the people we send to the royal household," he said, "and we send no one who has not lived in good houses and has had at least two years' character."

"My boys' servants are engaged. The men must be over twenty-two and twenty-eight years old, and the women between eighteen and twenty-two."

"The wages are no better, to begin with, than in other households, but there are better allowances—in liveries and in plain clothes. There is the chance, too, of promotion to something better."

"A head household might get \$250 a year, and of course there is a pension for every servant who has served a certain number of years."

TWO OLD SAILORS.

Why One of Them Ignored Executive Officer Dewey's Commands.

In his autobiography George Dewey, the hero of Manila bay, records that Farragut's methods were always simple. "There is a story," says he, "of his principal place for filing papers was his coat pocket. Generally he wrote his orders himself, perhaps with his knee or the ship's rail as a rest. The other recalls that one day when he was writing he looked up and said: 'Now, how in the devil's name would Appalachicola? Some of these educated young fellows from Annapolis must know.' The author continues: 'A man who had such an important command could hardly have been more democratic. One night I had given orders for a thorough cleaning of the ship the next morning. It was a wake very early, for it was stifling hot. Five o'clock came, and I heard no sound of the holystones on the deck, so I went above to find out why my orders were not obeyed, and my frame of mind for the moment was entirely simple. The stowaway was a sailor, brown as a buccannier, who had enlisted for the war from the merchant service. I recollect that he wore small goggles in his eyepiece, and was one of the old fashioned merchant sailors who had traveled the world over. I found him seated up in the hammock netting, where it was cool, with Farragut at his side.

"Why aren't you cleaning ship? I asked."

"I think I am to blame," said Farragut, with his pleasant smile. "Two veterans have been swapping yarns about sailing ship days."

"The old whaler did not see how he could leave Farragut when Farragut wanted to talk, and I was hardly ready to do so, but to enjoy his position as superior to the young executive officer's reprimands."

EARLY QUAKERESSES.

Mary Fisher the First to Be Publicly Flogged in England.

No feature of the early Quaker movement was so surprising to contemporary historians as the part taken by women of all classes and positions in spreading its message. "They were not a whit behind the men," remarks one seventeenth century chronicler. "In courage or in contentment to material obstacles, imitating them not out of a womanly precocity and boldness, but from a deliberate advice—a changing, as it were, their sex and being transmuted from women to men."

A staid matron named Elizabeth Hooton was the first to be publicly flogged for her teaching and became in the year 1640 the first woman preacher among the Quakers. Ann Dwyer, the young daughter of a clergyman, carried the message to London, gathering round her the nucleus of that Society of City Friends which grew to be the model and rallying ground for other towns and nations. Margaret, the wife of Judge Fell, was the "mother" of all its activities, the helper and the ultimate appeal in all its distresses.

Mary Fisher, a servant girl from Yorkshire, heads the long list of heroic sufferers in England who were publicly flogged for their religious opinions. She was the pioneer who brought the Friends' doctrine to New England in 1636 and tasted the first fruits of the persecution which was meted out to her fellow believers, even to the extremes of mutilation and death, by those who were themselves the survivors of the Mayflower.—Mabel H. Brasfield in Englishwoman.

Gotham's Potter's Field.

In New York's potter's field more than 5,000 bodies are buried in the course of a year. New York's potter's field is a place where the bodies of the city's poor are buried. It is a place where the bodies of the city's poor are buried. It is a place where the bodies of the city's poor are buried.

Good System.

"Old man you always look bright and cheerful." "Think so?" "You certainly always look cheerful. Have you no troubles?" "Yes, I have troubles, but I never sympathize with myself."—Washington Herald.

A FAMOUS OLD HOAX.

Keely's Motor, With Which He Baffled Scientists For Years.

The story of the Keely motor hoax will live long. Its interest will be enhanced by the preservation in the Franklin Institute of the model of the remarkable motor that Keely built to deceive inquiring investors and enrich his inventor until the fraud was exposed after Keely's death.

For twenty-five years Keely astounded eminent scientists of Europe and America with the machine that he claimed had solved the secret of perpetual motion. The inventor of this machine would start his device going, apparently, by playing a tune on a piano. He convinced many clever men that he told the truth, and stock in the new concern sold freely.

To the day of his death Keely declared that his discovery was a genuine one, and it was only when the house in which the machine was placed was thoroughly overhauled that the colossal fraud was discovered. The broken pieces show that the wires were hollow and that the inventor of the wonderful motor carefully stopped his short circuit by performing the center, which would have exposed the fraud.—Scientific American.

Chronic Constipation Cured.

"Five years ago I had the worst case of chronic constipation I ever knew of, and Chamberlain's Tablets cured me." writes S. F. Fish, Brooklyn, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

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Break up that cold with Welch's Cold Tablets.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy has no superior for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other narcotic. It always cures. For sale by all dealers.

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