THE MISSING MAN.

The inspection of the life saving station was finished, and I was compelled to accept the captain's invitation to stay for a few days in which to recuperate. I was that one of them, should I ever be penally remarked in my bad luck, was pretty.

"What has become of the man you said to call Harry?" I inquired. "Is he the strangest and hardest man I ever saw—quiet as a lamb and light as his feet as a feather. Has to lift every."

The captain looked at me aghast.

"What! Haven't you heard about it? Believe, 'Why? Why, it's quite a story. If you've plenty of time I'll tell you about it."

"I had plenty of time and wanted to hear the story, so we sat down near the door, and the captain began:

"I suppose you remember that long, dense sulphur gale we had last winter, don't you? Well, it blew from the north for two days, with heavy squalls of snow. It was bitter cold. Everything was covered with ice and snow, and the waves so that I have heard of heavy breakings up on the rocks.

"On the morning of the third day the gale began to break away and the wind had come to a light gale. About 10 o'clock we telescoped in the boats, got up our sail and started for Barnby farther. Some of the smaller ones had to get back, the sea being too heavy, but the larger ones kept on, and I suppose they made a good run of it, as the wind was in the south.

"That night it started in to blow as if it was possessed to blow the earth off its foundations. At 10 o'clock it began snowing. The flakes were as big as a silver quarter, making it impossible to recognize anything over five feet away. The snow fell until about 12, I think. After that it slowly began to clear up and the wind came in gusts and distributed triangles. At daylight it was blowing a moderate southerly breeze and the sky was clear. We searched the shore and sea for signs of a wreck, but could not find any.

"I was just going to put the glass away when my eye caught the waving of something on Dunning's island. As soon as the glass was brought to bear I saw there or four men running around like a crazy people, and I suppose they were trying to keep themselves from freezing. There is no island off there—the one that is almost round.

"The island rises about twenty feet out of the water. The bluffs are almost straight up and down, with twenty-one fathoms of water at their base. But on the eastern side there is a small beach, which is bare at low water. From this beach are projected two reefs that are made of low rocks. They form narrow points, and they are about fifteen feet apart and parallel to each other. They stand out from the beach in a southerly direction for about two hundred feet.

"I had the crew called, and everything was soon ready for starting. We hoped that the only safe way for us to pick men off from the island would be for us to go as close as possible and, by times, shoot the life line to them and haul them through the surf to the boat. It was a rough way, but as there was no other feasible plan we made ready for the expedition. The only place on which a boat could land on the island was on that small beach, and to get there we would have to go between those points, and even in fine weather it was a risky job with such a large boat. With the sea then running it was not to be thought of.

"As soon as I had seen every arrangement completed and the gear in place, we ran the boat out of the house and proceeded to launching her without taking a deep of water. We had a long, tedious pull. It was like walking in deep, loose sand. When we arrived at the island we pulled around it once, looking for the most favorable position for us to work from. We decided that the month of the points would be the best place. By taking our station there we heated the two low sea, and Harry uncovered the gun and got her ready for use, while Bill looked out for the line.

"The noise was simply deafening, and the sea was a mass of froth and foam, as the waves dashed themselves on the reefs. Seeing a big wave coming, and looking as if it was about to break, I sing out, 'Stern all!' but owing to the—they did not hear me, and we are working as if for dear life at oarring oar, they gave a stroke as to find the wave would break astern of us.

"That stroke carried us between the reefs, and in the next instant the wave was upon us. By light green and sandy. We were all knocked overboard above while the foam on its crest overhung the boat, threatening to swamp us. The spectacle was so awe inspiring that we were unable to move, but sat in our places with our eyes fixed on that almost irresistible mass. Each second was life or age. Would the boat never rise? She started to rise so suddenly that she was almost perpendicular before we could realize it, and we were thrown to a confused heap against the forward bulkhead. We were now afraid that she would be thrown end over end, and for a few seconds we hung in that awful position, horrified along at an impending wreck. Then slowly the wave began to pass under us, and as soon as I could I grasped the steering oar and tried to steady her. When the wave had passed we we found ourselves about two-thirds of the distance toward the beach and between the two reefs.

"Our oars, except the steering one, were broken. Before we could get the spare one out the next wave was close astern. We were forced to drop everything and hold on for life. I had my feet jammed in the stage and laid her fair so that the wave would be broken on the stern. It broke, however, just as she is swung round so, and in a mass of foam. Our boat was filled with water and we were thrown on the beach.

"Fortunately no one was hurt and the boat was not injured. The sudden loss of it all. For it happened in a very short time, rather dazed us, but we were thankful for having landed so easily.

"We hauled the boat out and now had her ready for launching again. But now come the question, How can we get her off? We could not row, as the holes of the oars would not catch on the rocks. They slipped over the slimy surface and gave us no purchase. We could not remain indefinitely, as our time was ending and the boats would soon be covered. We placed the shipwrecked crew in the boat and endeavored to launch her, using the oars to pole her off; but the water soon deadened and we were thrown back on the beach. Three times we launched the boat and each time we were thrown back on the beach.

"By this time we were wet through and through. Our clothes were frozen and stiff as boards. We were discouraged, cold and exhausted. It was evident that the sea would so close before we could launch our boat and get away. But the life must come. The small beach would soon be covered and we should have to retreat up the cliffs and leave the boat, our only means of escape, to be dashed to pieces on the rocks. What were we to do? Here we were on a bare rock which was covered with water, without a fire or any means of warming our almost frozen bodies. Nothing but drift in a terrible form was before us.

"The wind was blowing, and we were becoming nearly. In order to warm our blood I moved out a big drink of whisky all around. This seemed to start our blood moving once more, but it failed to relieve our spirits. A thought of my wife and babies at home. What would they do when I was gone! I thought, too, of the warm fire, the dry clothes and the comfortable bed at the station. I moved myself, for it would not do to give up. We must get off, but no—we dared not do any thing.

"At 1 thought, I became very much worked up, and looked around for a way to relieve my mind. I saw Harry sitting in a corner of the house pulling away at the pipe. The monotony aggravated me. I walked over to him, and asked him if he was going to sit there like a blooming idiot and let do anything to help save himself and the rest of us.

"He stood up and his face turned pale, for I said a great deal more than I have said for about 10 years. He looked at me in a mild way. I thought he was going to strike me. Then, walking toward the boat, he said, as he passed me, 'I'll get you out of this scrape, boy!'—He was going to say something more, but suddenly changed his mind. He went to the beach to make a bowline on the end of the line, and throwing it over his head and right arm started for the surf. Before reaching it he turned and said, 'Jerry, when I get on there and wrap my hand, launch your boat and carry her out with the line.'

"Without another word he began crawling out on the reef. We thought each wave would sweep him off. But after each one had passed over that we would see him crawl out a little farther. Slowly and steadily he crawled to the outer point and signaled. Then, throwing himself on his face, holding his hands and feet in the crevices and braced himself for the strain. The tide had risen and he was now under water almost all the time.

"We launched the boat and the first time we tried we swayed her out far enough to see our oars, but it took time to do it.

"When we got to Harry we tried to draw him to the boat, but we could not move him. We shouted and told him to let go, but he did not move. It was not until we pulled on him sideways that we got him to the boat.

"'The fool, were-he was dead.'—Lieutenant J. H. Scott, U. S. R. M., in Bonnacle.

The Spelling of a Few Words.

We Americans like to assimilate our words and to make them our own, while the British have rather a fondness for foreign phrases. A London journalist recently held up in public obloquy as an "ignorant Americanism" the word program, although he would have found it set down in Webster's Dictionary, "Webster's Imperial Dictionary," "Programme" was taken from the French, as a recent writer reminds us, and in violation of analogy, saying that, when it was imported into English, we had already programs, cryptograms, diagrams, epigrams, etc." The logical form program is not common even in America, and British writers seem to prefer the French form, as British speakers still give a French pronunciation to chamois, which in America has long since been accepted frankly as an English word. So we find Mr. Andrew Lang, in his "Analytic Sketches," referring to the asphaltic sandy in our language the word is either asphaltous or asphalt.—Brander Matthews, in Harper's.

The Light on the Isle of Pharos.

The most famous lighthouse of antiquity stood on the Isle of Pharos, off the city of Alexandria, in Egypt. It was one of the seven wonders of the world, and was put up during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. After standing up 1,500 years it was destroyed by an earthquake. It is mentioned to have been over 500 feet high.—Washington Star.

ABOUT HORSESHOEING.

Wise Words from Horse Fancyers Who Have Studied the Subject.

After careful survey of the horses on upper Broadway last week an expert veterinarian said: "Eight out of every ten horses that passed us were not properly shod and did not go freely. Under walking conditions nearly every horse has at least one foot that is 'favers,' and that foot's misery begins at the blacksmith's carelessness. Horses are shod for just what the shoe is to do. Some are shod to come down with a firm, even stroke, and stay put, clear and true.

Said Robert Bonner: "The great score of successful shoeing is—keep the horse's foot level. A true foot is usually a sound foot, and the simple rule is universally known. Keep the foot level, there is the condensed law of a learned veterinary colleges in that sentence.

"Now, as to the dreadful national disease. No man can tell or ever will be able to tell, whether a horse has secular disease or not unless he dissects the foot. Fully two-thirds of the alleged secretary diseases are merely suffrings caused by improper shoeing.

"A city horse, whether for coach, car or draft purposes, should have three shoes on each shoe, one in front and two behind. The front shoe should be about half an inch from the toe, and the two hind calks should be about an inch back from the point of the heel. When you see the hind foot coming to the ground when you raise the toe, you raise the whole shoe, all the calkins and clinch facilities in the world are unavailing.

"Almost equally bad, I know, are improper shoeing. If a horse throws out his toe in shoeing it, it is for two reasons, and is brought about by the ignorance and gross neglect on the part of people who ought to know better. It is a fault which ought to be left with the horse. It is absolutely impossible, absolutely impossible, for a horse to throw out a toe, unless he is too long in the toe. The prevention therefore is the correct of matters.

"I intend to release nothing to the public because I know that I am doing a blessing here. Look on the ground for back

HOW A HORSE TAKES—THEN HIMSELF.

ed. This should be corrected, and we need should have exactly here the foot's weak. In back running and trotting, as the foot leaves, that the hoof strikes the ground, then the direction distinct, so that, and it is necessarily quick that the foot seems to hard fall.

"I repeat and emphasize the point—keep the foot's surface level. For instance, if the toe is allowed to grow, the point is raised, and the horse is forced to stumble in rising or drawing a heavy load is inflicting of every step he takes. The most common cause of stiffness is the fact of one side of the shoe being higher than the other. The shoe is the most material figament in the foot's side. The average veterinarian will bathe and blister for this. The absurdity of this is evident, for until the shoe is removed from the figament all the bathing and blistering in the world will do no good.

"Many people want to insert here a calk the horse should be shod. Use a smooth shoe on him, one without calks. Here the foot needed property and do not go to trying to make a horse do what nature when on another earth, then it's time enough to spend your money.

"A horse should have his shoes frequently repaired, and some of the nails should be left the pressed. The shoe is a spring and contracts and expands, the fine being especially powerful and elastic. Anything that tends to bind the foot is undesirable."

Another wealthy horse owner and lover, Mr. Herman L. Rodgis, said:

"Calks that put horses upon their toes like a Chinese woman are absurdity. Shoes that permit the foot to come down naturally and not hold it from one a theatre. All of which proves the necessity of horseshoeing as a science. The fact is, horseshoeing is not established a science. I read an elaborate circular from the veterinary college of this city asking me to contribute to its permanent building fund. I was only too glad to do so, but before drawing the check I wrote asking a few questions.

"Have you a chair on horseshoeing? If so, what is the curriculum? Do people of your night I itself take pleasure in forwarding you a check.'

"I received no reply. You may draw your own inference. The horse has been neglected, abused and defamed. He is who is intellect, is cursing and is morally can not entitled to look from in the face.

"I expect to see the day when horseshoeing will occupy its proper place in one of the professions. Doctors and lawyers keep their diplomas frames and hang in their offices. Why should not the farrier be compelled to pass an examination and do the same thing?"—New York Herald.

The Latest Horses.

Scientists have built, for advertisers, by an arrangement of mirrors, reflecting glasses and prism, a sort of gigantic magic lantern, by which images can be thrown a long the clouds, so that where thousands of people, for hour long, will be visible over a dozen counties. In the lessen of an advancing cyclone the rapid immensity of the future will be able to read in electric letters "Use Blank's Cough Protector," "Try Brown's Pills."—Minneapolis Journal.

The Y. M. C. A. in France.

The corner stone of the new building of the Paris Young Men's Christian association has been laid with appropriate ceremonies at 14 Rue de Trevise. The efforts in promoting the good work have evidently been most successful, and the undertaking is sure to have the good wishes of the community at large.—American Register.

After a long consideration of the matter, the Italian government has decided that the ancient Roman law, which gives the lives of the new cities for use in that country.

Statistics carefully compiled show that within three years 5,000 people have met their lives in western Pennsylvania because of weak stools.

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