BURIAL PLACE OF SHIPS

Pinnacle of Rock at Mouth of San Juan de Fuca Straits, in Pacific Ocean.

LONG RECORD OF DISASTER

New Theory Advanced as to the Loss of Many Vessels Near Vancouver Coast.

That there is a graveyard of steamers at the entrance to the Straits of San Juan de Fuca is the theory advanced by local shipping men apropos of the reports from Ucluelet, which they conjectured might be the hulk of the long lost war sloop Condor, with which 140 British sailors went down.

"I have watched the accounts of the loss of the steamers missing after their departure from these shores carefully," says a marine authority, according to a Victoria correspondent of the New York Sun, "and am convinced that the most probable cause of the repeated disasters is a pinnacle of rock. Somewhere northwest of Duentze Head there is probably such a pinnacle, and the loss of the Condor and of the steamers Matteawan, Montserrat, Keewatin and others that have disappeared, leaving but scant wreckage found long after to indicate their fate, has in all probability been due to their colliding with this pinnacle. If investigations were made, say by sweeping with a chain between two vessels, this obstruction should be definitely placed.

Graveyard of the Sea.

"The wrecks of these almost forgotten craft lie probably heaped together in this graveyard of ships, and if a wrecking vessel went to investigate the result ought to be of large advantage to the wreckers. If they located the wrecks they would recover chain and other materials which would handsomely reward them."

The people of Ucluelet are excited over the reports of the steamer Orlon concerning the obstruction she encountered. There is, however, nothing beyond the fouling of the whaler's cable and that the cut end came up covered with paint to base the location of a wreck upon. Nearer to the village is the well known wreck beneath the water of the iron-hulled Pass of Melfort, which drove against the cliffs of Amphitrite point one dark winter's night and foundered with all hands.

It is certain that the bones of many ships lie off the coast of Vancouver Island. A few scattered and broken hulls still perched along the beach remain as monuments. Some years ago Capt. T. P. H. Whitelaw, the veteran wrecker, combed this graveyard superficially and brought up anchor chains and other finds that told of wrecks beneath the waters. In the '70s the first trading posts were established and the first missionaries went to blaze the way of settlement and civilization in this region. Father Brabant was one of the first coast missionaries and soon after he went to Hesquoit in 1874 he was called upon to bury twelve bodies awent sshore from the Malleville, a Cape Cod brigantine that had dashed against the shore. Since then many versels have been lost or abandoned there. From some boats have reached shore; of others no vestige has been found. Often but a name board picked up has told of a ship lost with all on board. The bark Dominion left Honolulu for Victoria some years ago and was not heard from. Then, while a missionary was walking along the sandy beach in front of his humble home at Clo-oosse, where the Indians have a village fronting the ocean, he found a nameboard marked "Dominion." Of others believed to be under these waters not even a nameboard or a life-buoy has been found.

and again placed in circulation. Chief Deputy Barrett secured a promise that as soon as it is found to answer the purposes claimed for it a laundry of this character will be established here. It is estimated that by this means hundreds of thousands of dollars will be saved to the government annually.

The authorities have for the past several years endeavored to place in circulation only clean money, and as soon as it becomes soiled it is retired and replaced by new. Last year there was forwarded from this city alone \$24,-000,000 in unfit currency to Washington, which was macerated and destroyed. It costs the government 20 cents per \$1,000 to ship this unclean stuff to headquarters and then there is the additional cost of destroying it.

It is the intention of the government to assort the currency gathered up by banks into three classes-one that is but slightly soiled and can be at once turned back into circulation; a second that is considered unfit and the third that has become so worn and filthy that it would be a menace to the public. The latter class is to be destroyed, as is done at present, while the second class is to be restored to its pristine appearance.

CITIES THAT LEAD THE WORLD.

Spirit That Animated Middle Ages Now Inspires Germany.

I know of no cities in the modern world which compare with those which have arisen in Germany during the past twenty years. Frederic C. Howe writes in Scribner's. There are none in Great Britain, from which country official delegations are constantly crossing the North sea to study the achievements of the German city. There are none in France, in which country the building of cities has made but little progress since the achievements of Baron Haussman made Paris the beautiful city that it 18.

There abve been three great periods in which the building of cities inspired the thoughts and dreams of men. In the age of the Attonines the Roman people gave thenselves with enthusiasm to the embellishment of their cities. The great public structures, the temples, amphitheaters and palaces then erected have withstood the ravages of time and still remain the wonder of subsequent centuries. During the middle ages the cities of Italy, France, Germany and the Netherlands erected similar monuments expressive of the love and pride awakened by their newly obtained freedom. Now again in the twentieth century the German people are expressing their pride in the fatherland and the imperial aspirations of Germany in monuments of the same permanent character and artistic splendor. Capital cities like Berlin, Munich and

Dresden, as well as more commercial cities like Dusseldorf, Mannheim, Frankford, Cologne, Wiesbaden and Stuttgart, are vying with one another with it. The metal core should be

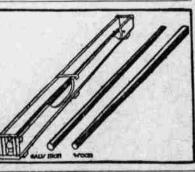


Hollow Concrete Fence Posts. To construct hollow re-enforced concrete fence posts a few modifications of the ordinary mold are necessary, in addition to the core to be placed in the center of the post, writes C. A. Cook. The mold for an ordinary 4x4 inch post 7 feet long consists of a bottom, two sides and two end gates, all of which are held together by three iron clamps placed over the top of the sides after they are put together. The sides are held to the bottom by small dowel pins inserted in holes in the bottom, so that the sides may be readily revolved, leaving the finished post lying on the base to harden. One end gate must have a two-inch hole in It through which the core may be withdrawn.

The wooden core is constructed of pieces and is 2 inches in diameter. Its full length should be 716 feet. A round piece of soft wood may be sawed into five strips, so that when the central portion is withdrawn the narrow sides and then the wider sides may be removed from the concrete post.

The galvanized iron core tapers from 2 inches in diameter at the larger end to % of an inch at the top, for a 7-foot post is 7 feet 2 inches long. This can be made by any tinsmith from good heavy galvanized iron, and should be closed at the smaller end.

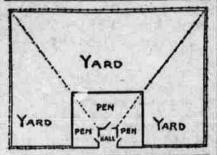
The mold is fastened together, and about one inch of concrete is placed on the bottom before the core is put in position. After being wrapped with paper the core should be



passed through the hole in the lower end gate. The paper covering will permit the removal of the core in twenty to thirty minutes after the post is made. The galvanized iron core may be greased, but the paper is fully as effective.

The wooden core extends entirely through the post, and two end gates with two-inch holes in them are used in the beautiful, the orderly and the placed in the mold so that the smaller end is about two inches from the top of the post. After the core is in position the remainder of the concrete can be put in and the post set aside to harden until the core and molds can be removed.

A Three-Pen Poultry House. The cut shows a very useful poultry house for three pens of fowls, with yards arranged for the same number. The house is 30x30 feet and will accommodate 100 fowls. The hallway takes but little room out of the interior and yet it communicates with all three pens. The inside divisions are of wire netting, allowing the sunshine that enters at the side of the house to fall into the pens; but the house should be so located that three sides may receive morning, noon and afternoon sun. The plan is followed, according to Orange Judd Farmer, for dividing the yard outside as for dividing the space inside the house. This



gives a large amount of yard space, with yards conveniently located. This building is shingled all over the outside, with the heaviest building paper under the shingles, and may either be sheathed or lathed and plastered inside.

Caring for Grapes.

Rules for grapes culture from the experiment station record, United States Department of Agriculture: The main points in grape culture are summarized as follows:

With a few exceptions grapes of the Lubrusca species, of which the Concord may be taken as the type, are the most satisfactory for general planting.

A warm, rich, well drained soil is best for the grape.

Almost all vines should be planted at least eight feet apart. Strong one-year-old vines are most

desirable for planting. Thorough shallow cultivation is es-

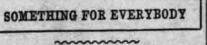
sential. The pruning of the first two years must be done with reference to the

system under which the vine is to be trained after it begins fruiting. During this time the vine should become thoroughly established.

The best time for the principal pruning is soon after the leaves drop in autumn, but pruning can be done at any time during the winter when the vines are not frozen. Summer pruning consists of pinching lateral branches in order to encourage the development of the fruit and the bearing wood for the succeeding year.

The long arm, short spur system of training is usually the most satisfactory for the inexperienced grower, but the renewal systems are highly recommended.

Early Hatching.



Carnegie says he has made forty-two men millionaires.

Wood fibers are strongest near the center of the limb or tree trunk. The salary of lieutenant general of

the United States army is \$11,000. Sleeping sickness has been known in West Africa for one hundred years.

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country. It is estimated that 60,000-horse pow-

er can be easily developed from the St. Lawrence river.

An Alabama man, ninety-seven years of age, says he has eaten hot biscuits regularly all his life:

The Yarmouth and Lowestoft herring season has yielded 800,000,000 herrings, which sold for \$5,000,000.

Formaldehyde is used in meat exported to England, and the government is making investigations as to its effect on the health of consumers.

Yale students are teaching more than one hundred New Haven boys in classes under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rice stands first in the list of Siam's agricultural products. The average room for a George V. yearly export of rice for the last five years has amounted to 948,389 tons.

The Belgian minister of the colonies has decided to organize an expedition to go to the Congo to study sleeping sickness and to seek means to cure it. Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie is chairman

of the committee which proposes to build a woman's clubhouse in Brookyn at a cost of \$100,000. At a mass meeting held the other day in the chapel of Packer institute stock sub-

scriptions to the amount of \$20,000 were received. The largest single contribution was that of the Brooklyn Women's Club, which guaranteed \$7,500. The building will not be started until the committee has the full \$100,000.

One of the marvels of the age is the extreme cheapness of ocean carriage. The modern tramp steamer could carry her cargo one thousand miles for 9d a ton and make a profit of 10 per cent. A modern tramp steamer could leave England and go around the world by the two capes, and even then carry cargo at £2 %s a ton. These are mar-

velous figures, and they show to what extent the world is indebted to the carrying trade.-Cassier's Magazine for May.

The population of southern California, according to Colonel Drake, who is the world's foremost statistician in such matters, can not fait, in a very short time, to exceed twenty million souls, for there is a human breed there which multiplies with the miraculous rapidity of Belgian hares. When Long Beach had a population of only a little more than a thousand there sprang up

in a few months, from the smallest To get early sitting hens the hen. beginnings, more than nine hundred



Arthur Rackham's fall illustrations will include pictures for "Rhinegold" and "The Valkyrie," translated by Margaret Armour from the Wagner libretti.

Among early novels will be a new book by Edward C. Booth, author of "The Post Girl." It also is a story of life and love in the author's native Yorkshire country, and it will appear under the title of "The Doctor's Lass."

A novelist of a generation ago, Mrs. Marie Walsh, has just died in New York. She was the author of "Wife of Two Husbands," "The Lost Paradise" and "The Romance of a Dry Goods Drummer." She dramatized Miss Braddon's novel "Three Times Dead."

Why do women writers favor the pseudonym "George?" There were "George Ellot" and "George Sand," and at present there is "George Fleming," Julia Constance Fletcher. "Georg Schock," a Harper writer, completes the "four Georges." But there is now

Under the will of Mark Twain, Clara Langdon Clemens, wife of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, sole surviving daughter, inherits his home at Redding, Conn., and all other real and personal estate. This she will enjoy "without power of anticipation and free from any control or interference of any husband she may have."

Walter Pulitzer, son of Albert Pulitzer, formerly proprietor of the New York Journal, whose death was some months ago recorded, announces that he will take up his father's "Memoirs" where the latter laid off and incorporate them in a biography of the journalist and an account of the progress of journalism in his day.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has not scored an English success with "Lady Merton, Colonist." The Saturday Review thinks the story very thin and threadbare. "We never read a novel of Mrs. Humphry Ward in which the characters were so sketchily outlined and so uninteresting. But the book will be popular because it idealizes the cant of the hour."

The publication of the complete edition of the works and correspondence of Galileo, undertaken by the Italian government in 1890, is at an end, the concluding volume having just been issued. It is the twentieth. It contains indexes to the whole set and an "Indice biografico" of Galileo's contemporaries. The edition is published at Florence, where Galileo died. Its full title is "Le Opere di Galileo Galilei: Edizione Nationale sotto gli auspicii di Sua Magesta il Re d'Italia."

FATE OF AN ORCHARD.

TO WASH PAPER MONEY.

Caundry May Be Established in Cincinnati for Purpose.

Cincinnati is likely to have a new laundry. Uncle Sam is to be the proprietor and while it is to be for the benefit of the public the populace will not be allowed to wash its dirty linen there, the Enquirer of that city says. If it is secured here it will be a unique enterprise and be the first of its kind to be regularly established in the United States and probably the first of the kind in the world. In fact, the laundering will be done free to the general public.

If the efforts of Assistant United States Treasurer C. A. Bosworth are successful it will be established in the subtreasury. His chief deputy, R. B. Barrett, has just returned from a trip through the east and while in Washington he paid a visit to the treasury department and there was shown a new process whereby it is intended to wash clean all dirty bills that are still capable of being placed in circulation. Deputy Barrett states that when he was there he was asked for a dirty bill and he handed a five-spot taken from the money he had brought from Cincinnati. It was returned to him in an altered condition. One half of the bill as bright as when it first came from the printing presses and the other half retained a reminder of this city. It was explained that the department is experimenting and that the prospect is that in the very near future instead of destroying and macorating all bills unfit for circulation and replacing them with new the old will be washed antiseptically clean room

serviceable. Important as is the honesty and the

efficiency of the German city, it is the bigness of vision, boldness of execution and far-sighted outlook on the future that are most amazing. Germany is building her cities as Bismarck perfected the army before Sadowa and Sedan; as the empire is building its warships and merchantmen; as she develops her waterways and educational systems.

······ "ME, THE JANITOR."

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It is a gerat thing to be a janitor, and most janitors know it. A writer in the New York Press tells the story of a certain janitor who fully realized his importance. He even went so far. as the anecdote shows, as to prefer his title of janitor to his name. The incldent was this. A couple wishing to be married had stopped at the apartment of a minister. The hour was very late. There were no friends of anybody in the bridal party within reach.

But the lady was insistent. Somebody must give her away. About this time the janitor came in sight, and she seized upon him.

"Will you give me away?" she pleaded

"Sure I will," said the lord of the apartment house.

The minister took him aside and coached him carefully. "When I say, 'Who gives this bride away?' you answer, 'I do.'" When it came to the question in the

Medgehogs and Eggs.

ceremony, the reply was, "Me, the

janitor."

Some years ago, not being able to account for the disappearance of eggs, a wire cage trap was set in a fowl run. After a little time this was occupied-not by a rat, but a fine hedgehog filled to its utmost capacity the trap. It was reset, to be filled in a few days by Mrs. Hedgehog. No more eggs were missed .-- London Times.

A Marrying Man.

"Are you a marrying man?" was asked of a sober looking gentleman at a recent reception.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply; "I'm a clergyman."

The Shaky Ladder.

Many a man has spent the beat years of his life climbing the ladder of fame only to have the thing tilt over backward just as he grasped the last rung .- Chicago Record-Herald.

If one married man knows a thing, every woman in the neighborhood will soon hear about it.

An electric machine has been made to wash and purify the air in any

Farm Work Horses.

If those who have horses in their charge on the farm would inaugurate a more systematic course of feeding, utilizing the cheaper forms of feed much expense of winter feeding could be saved, and better and healthier horses would be the result. Adopt, for instance, the plan of feeding the horses in the morning only a stomachful of the feed, a stomachful at noon, and only a stomachful at night. Such a course would give the horse's stomach a chance to digest the feed.

If a variety of feed is at hand, then feed one kind in the morning, another at noon and another at night. Regularity in feeding is important. If horses are watered frequently enough they will not drink too much at a time. Regular exercise in the open air is absolutely necessary to maintain a healthy condition. Spasmodic exercising alternating with periods of inactivity is dangerous and unprofitable. The proper use of the means at command on the farm will insure a good condition of the horses that will look well, be well and give excellent service.-N. A. Clapp.

Grafting Wax.

In an iron pot melt over the fire 100 parts of the finest asphalt, add 600 parts brown pitch, until, with stirring, it is fluid; then pour in 600 parts of melted yellow beeswax. The fire must not be too hot at this time. When it is all well mixed, add 600 parts of thick turpentine, stir it well and pour into it 600 parts of refined tallow. Lift it from the fire, stir until you begin to note that it is cooling, and then drop in, stirring steadily, very carefully, because the mass will at once rise up, 250 to 500 parts of alcohol, according to the consistency you wish it to have.

The Morgan Horse,

Forty years ago the Morgans were the favorite road horses. This strain traces to a single ancestor, Justin Morgan, foaled in Vermont in 1793, his blood being largely thoroughbred. From him descended the Black Hawk, Bashaw, Golddust, Ethan Allen, Ben Franklin, General Knox and Daniel Lambert familles. The Morgan type is short of leg, thick and round barrel, intelligent and of great courage and endurance.

Small Flocks Best.

Because table scraps form a large part of the small flock's ration, and they are usually evenly balanced rations, is one of the reasons a small flock of hens does better than a large .026

must have laid out their clutches of eggs during the winter or very early spring. Hens that have laid during the fall and all winter will be the first ones to become broody. Those that start to laying in the spring will be that much later in wishing to sit.

Put the early sitter to work as soon as your eggs are fertile. Remember that it is the early bird that catches the worm, and it is the early chick that brings the big price. If possible it is best to move each hen as she becomes broody to a room apart from the other hens. Here she may sit in undisturbed peace. The room should be rather warm, as well as quiet and half dark. Under such conditions the hens will all attend strictly to business, there will be fewer broken eggs and hens leaving their nests, and the hatches in general will average a much higher percentage of the number of eggs set.-Agricultural Epitomigt.

Removing a Small Stump. By fastening the chain to one of the large roots and bringing it across the



top of the stump, a leverage can be secured to take full advantage of the strength of the horses.

Prof. C. P. Gillette, of the Colorado Agricultural College, his discovered a new insecticide for the codlin moth, which has proved effective in destroying the worms, and probably will be found not so injurious to apple trees as other arsenical poisons. Sulphide of arsenic is the name of the new polson. It comes cheaper than the arsenics now in use.

Soil Moisture.

To produce any crop it requires from 300 to 500 pounds of water to make a pound of dry matter. It is important that soils have a great deal of moleture, and that it is not lost by evaporation. Deep plowing makes soils hold more moisture and frequent cultivations prevent its loss by evaporation.

Green Food for Chicks.

If you have your own gians feed as great a variety as you have. Cracked wheat, cracked Kaffir corn and cracked corn are all good, but something in place of meat should be given, either beef scraps or blood meal, also charcoal and grit

real estate agents. As a specimen of how practical the

Japanese are with their knowledge of western science and determination to deal with disease, they have levied a tax on every household to produce two rats every month. A fine is imposed if the rats are not caught and produced at the time of inspection. Every rat is examined, and if found to be plague infected the house from which it came is to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Twice a year every house and shop has to disgorge all its effects and be completely cleaned out. The things only go back after sanitary inspection .- Java Times.

Perhaps the reason the English are so far behind in flying is because they worked the whole thing out long ago. and are sick and tired of it, for John Milton, in "Britain to the Conquest," says that the youth King Harold, last of the Saxons, strangely aspiring, had made and fitted wings to his hands and feet. With these, on the top of a tower, spread out to gather air, he flew more than a furlong; but, the wind being too high, he came fluttering to the ground, maiming all his limbs; yet so conceited was he of his art that the cause of his fall was attributed to the want of a tail, as birds have, which he forgot to make.

At the banquet given in her honor after the Nobel prize had been awarded to her Miss Selma Lagerlof, the Swedish author, spoke of the pleasure such a festival would have given Fredrika Bremer. She said all old maids should shower blessings on the memory of Miss Bremer for showing them how to attain an independent place in the world and an object in life. She then pointed out the change which had taken place in public opinion since the days of Miss Bremer. Women were no longer set aside and looked down upon, but had gained for themselves education and standing. Among women nowadays were found graduates of universities, doctors of philosophy and medicine and heads of great business houses, hospitals and schools.

It is probable that no other commodity ever came into such varied use within so short a period as india rubber. First employed practically for footwear and other waterproof apparel, rubber has come to be employed in electrical insulation, hose pipes for the conveyance of water, steam, air, and so on; pneumatic and other tires for all sorts of wheeled vehicles, balloons and the planes of aerial machines, innumerable articles for the comfort of invalids, household conveniences, and what not. Thus far, rubber has never come into use to an important extent for any given purpose to which it is not still devoted; in other words, its advantages are so marked in many uses that, when once introduced, no substitute can be found for it.-Cas-

sier's Magazine.

A Tragedy in Kansas That Has a Pathetic Side.

A tragedy was enacted in Kansas the other day, namely, the deliberate burning of 800 acres of trees. It was not the sort of destruction that is so harrowing to the soul of Gifford Pinchot; it was worse than that, for the trees burned were not those of the forest, but of an orchard. They were apple trees-65,000 of them or thereabouts.

These trees were planted twenty-five years ago, and were in the very prime of life at the time of their destruction. The man who placed them there looked forward to the time when the fruit from their branches would bring him a fortune, and he cultivated and cared for them to the best of his ability. They grew and flourished for a few years, but when the time came for bearing they produced little or no fruit. Then the soil was examineda proceeding that had been overlooked in the beginning-and it was found not to be adapted to apple growing. The subsoil into which the roots of the trees penetrated did not supply the elements necessary to the formation of fruit. The owner experimented a while longer, hoping to furnish the needed elements through fertilizers, but to no effect. Ocasionally there would be a light crop of apples, but the orchard as a whole was a failure; finally he gave up in discouragement and sold it to a man who proceeded to burn up the trees and turn the 800 acres into a cornfield.

The man who had planted the orchard looked on and felt sorrow at seeing those trees burn, though he knew it was the proper course. But they were trees that represented hope and labor and satisfaction in their growth. And they were living, and in going down by the ax and by fire they seemed to reproach him, for no one with imagination can work with trees and plants without feeling that they all have a certain sentient life. It was a real tragedy, the burning of that orchard, and the one consoling reflection is that possibly the apples it might have grown were Ben Davises .- Terre Haute (Ind.) Star.

A Frank Answer.

"John Jones," said the magistrate, with severity, "you are charged with habitual drunkenness. What have you to offer in excuse for your offense?"

'Habitual thirst, your honor."

Keep Out of Debt.

Think not your estate your own while any man can call upon you for money which you cannot pay.

When a man sits and looks absently out of the window, his wife steps softly up and looks over his shoulder to see what woman he is looking at now.

A New Insecticide.