

HAYING THE SEA GHOSTS.

Within the last month ninety-seven derelicts have been seen and reported to the government hydrographic office in New York and Washington. This is nearly a score more than have ever been recorded during the same period in the history of the office, and Uncle Sam in preparing a remedy for the situation is stepping pretty lively. The remedy is, of course, submersive dynamite.

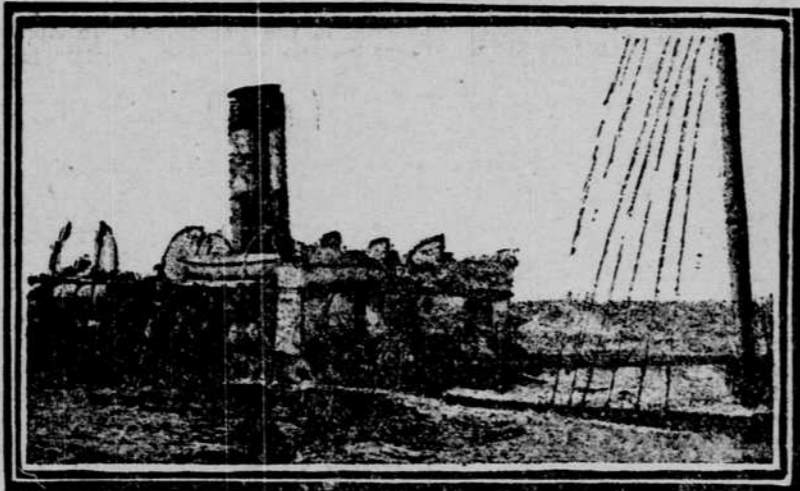
The government wrecking ship Nina is starting on one of the most remarkable cruises ever undertaken by a vessel sailing from these waters. Her mission will be to run down and destroy every piece of dangerous wreckage afloat within two hundred miles of the Atlantic seaboard. She will be provisioned for a three months' cruise, and will carry in her magazine twenty thousand pounds of gun cotton, or enough high power explosive, under certain conditions, to sink a navy. If within three months the east coast of the United States is not swept clear of derelicts the Nina will be restocked with provisions and explosives preparatory to resuming her roving commission. Once Uncle Sam makes up his mind to do a thing he is given to doing it thoroughly, and he is going vigorously about the present undertaking.

One particular danger of the situation is the number of derelicts drifting in or near the lanes of trans-oceanic travel, and the roving fleet, however like so many vultures in the pathway of commerce.

"Our reports show more rough weather on the ocean highways than has been recorded for this season in nearly twelve years," said the government hydrographer. "Even the biggest of the new ocean liners has been none too big to withstand some of the immense combers reported. Add to this the unusual number of merged and submerged derelicts in the immediate traffic lanes, and the result is an exceptionally ugly state of affairs. Suppose, for instance, a liner like the Campania has about all she can do in a gale blowing sixty to seventy miles an hour. All around her are mounting seas, and she has all she can do

turtle, is a pretty hard nut to crack. Being of substantial construction, such a derelict frequently requires two or three torpedoes before it is rendered harmless. If the vessel has turned turtle the problem is still more knotty, necessitating cutting into the hull in order to place the charges.

This very frequently results in simply making two pieces of wreckage where there was only one, as was the case not long ago with the steamer Drisko, which was waterlogged and deeply submerged. It was impossible



THE DRISKO WHICH ROVED THE ATLANTIC FOR WEEKS

to tow her to port, so the officers of the cruiser San Francisco, who diagnosed the case, decided on the torpedo treatment. Three torpedoes, each containing thirty-six pounds of gun cotton, were accordingly fastened to the heel of the derelict and exploded. They nearly accomplished their mission, but a considerable portion of the bulk remained intact. Five more torpedoes were then exploded before the back of the wreck was broken. Then the cruiser rammed the derelict amidships. The cargo began sliding and the two parts slowly settled. As they sank the cruiser fired several shells into them as a finishing touch.

What is the common origin of the derelict? Frequently it is shrouded

and crew has only been conjectured. The facts as gathered by Consul Horatio I. Sprague of Gibraltar have been preserved in the archives of the hydrographic office. Thirty years ago the Marie Celeste was sighted for the first time as an abandoned wreck in latitude 38 deg. 20 min. north and longitude 17 deg. 30 min. west. The ghostly craft was scudding westward on the starboard tack. Several sails were set, and the vessel, apparently spick and span, gently careened before the brisk wind and pursued her course in the direction of her port of destination. The sighting vessel was run close under the lee of the abandoned brig and she was lustily hailed, but no response was awakened. There was not a soul aboard when an investigation was made. Yet the boarding party found everything shipshape, the cargo well stowed and in good condition and the vessel perfectly seaworthy. The decks appeared to have been recently flushed and no sign of disorder appeared in the cabin.

Evidently the strange ship had not encountered heavy weather, for a phial of medicine stood upright on a

Peter Latham of England, the world's champion court tennis and racket expert, finished his American tour with a victory in an exhibition court tennis match with George Standing at the Racquet and Tennis club, New York, Jan. 13. He conceded Standing odds of one-half fifteen and won in straight sets, 8-5, 8-1. Latham has sailed for home.

At a meeting at New York of the American committee of the Olympic games, scheduled to start at Athens next April, it was decided that \$25,000 would be required to carry out the present plans for American participation. It was decided to select a team of champions in all sports to represent this country in all the games to be contested at Athens.

Delegate R. S. Powell introduced a bill in the lower house of the Virginia legislature tending to prohibit the game of football in that state. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 for each offense is prescribed.

Stevenson, the star quarter back of the Pennsylvania eleven, whose election to the captaincy for 1906 was not ratified by the university athletic authorities, made the statement that he would remain in college and make good in his studies if possible.

After considering the matter two days and discussing it at great length, the faculty of the University of Wisconsin adopted resolutions instructing the Wisconsin representative to the university conference in Chicago to recommend the suspension of intercollegiate football for two years.

Ripon (Wis.) college is to take up the game of lacrosse, which so far has not been played in colleges and universities of the West. Dr. Cutler, a Harvard medical college man, who has charge of athletics at the college, is an expert lacrosse player, and has taken the students in hand. The college authorities decided on lacrosse instead of the game of soccer football, because lacrosse is more spectacular, therefore a better drawing card, and as good or better for the student himself. The college will not abolish football at present, as long as the other schools keep up the game, but lacrosse will be made an additional feature of college athletics.

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SPORTING NEWS

Late News by Wire.

Sir Thomas Lipton has offered a \$500 cup for yacht racing this year and the Brooklyn Yacht club has notified Sir Thomas that it will hold a contest for it. The race will be from Gravesend bay to Bermuda, a distance of 650 miles, and it will start on Saturday, May 26.

Superior weight and strength gave Frank Gotch the victory over Charles Hackenschmidt of Sweden in their Greco-Roman wrestling match at Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 9. Gotch won the first fall in 35 minutes and 10 seconds, and the second in 49 minutes and 20 seconds. Gotch outweighed Hackenschmidt by about eighteen pounds.

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In what turned out to be a slugging match instead of the classy fight that had been looked for, Aurelio Herrera, in the fifth round, knocked out "Young Corbett" at the most large-attended fight seen at Los Angeles in years. Corbett forced the fighting from the start and did most of the leading. He landed several body blows, but found Herrera game, the Mexican coming back for more each time. The Mexican won the fight by permitting Corbett to wear himself down with his aggressive tactics. Herrera, under an agreement made before the fight, is to meet Herman next month.

The war between the Crescent City Jockey club and the New Orleans Jockey club will continue until the spring meetings open in the north. The last hope for a settlement was ended when "Curly" Brown, the leader of the conciliatory faction among the stockholders in the City park track, sold out his holdings. This action left Edward Corrigan master of the situation.

At the annual meeting of the Jockey club, Schuyler L. Parsons was elected a member and the four retiring stewards, August Belmont, James R. Keene, J. P. Bradford, and F. K. Sturges, were re-elected for two years. Following the meeting of the jockey club the stewards were in session, re-electing Mr. Belmont as chairman and Mr. Sturges as secretary and treasurer.

According to an announcement made public by Secretary John Boden of the Narragansett Breeders' association two running race meetings will be held at Narragansett park during the coming season. It was announced that steeplechasing would be an added feature of the meetings. It also was stated that the number of stake events will be increased from ten to sixteen during the season of 1906.

Harry Harris, a New York book-maker, has filed a suit in the United States court at Covington, Ky., against Joseph Rhinock, trustee; ex-Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati and Secretary Harvey Meyers, who hold

in signing John J. McCloskey to manage the Cardinals this year, Frank De Haas Robinson, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, has engaged a man who, it is believed, will carry the team well to the fore. Of course, he has his work cut out for him, but on the other hand, there is believed to be fair material in the thirty men under him. Among them are Burke, Shay, "Spike" Shannon, Beckley, Taylor, Grady, Smoot, Dunleavy, Arndt,

Hoelskoetter, Brown and McFarland. It will go hard if, from the whole bunch, Mac can't carve out a first division aggregation. He is to train his men in Houston, Texas.

McCloskey was born on April 4, 1862. The incident occurred in Louisville. He has a square look and is an all-around man. Thousands of friends will wish him good luck in his battle for place among the topnotchers of the old league.—New York Press.

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TOLD OF THE VETERANS

To-day and To-morrow.

We cheat the heart with waking dreams. Through all life's rapid range. And change what is to that which seems. The better for the change. No swarthy clouds along the sky. Blot out each spot of blue. But look like net work to the eye. Of fancy peeping through.

A mother closed her weary eyes. And they were red with sorrow. And muttered in her troubled sleep. "He will be well To-morrow. She spoke of her poor stricken boy. Whom pain was sorely pressing. And though To-day refused a joy. To-morrow gave a blessing.

Though fast we run, To-morrow still But flings us back the medicine. That soothes our ills To-day. And like the moon from whom the night Its fairest look must borrow. So Hope, an Angel winged with light, Lends glory to the Morrow.

Artillery to Cope With Mobs. "This street fighting in Moscow," said the Major, "struck me at first as peculiar, in that artillery was used against rioters. But, as I went back over the experiences in the civil war, I recalled several cases in which we used artillery in street fighting. One of these cases, strangely enough, was in Boston. On the night of July 15, 1863, inflamed by reports of the riot in New York, a mob attempted to capture the armory of the Eleventh battery, on Cooper street.

"Preparations had been made to meet such an attack, and when the rioters, attempting to carry the building by storm, had forced the entrance a gun loaded with canister was fired almost in their faces, and with terrible effect. Even then the rioters held together until a company of regular cavalry charged, when they ran like frightened sheep.

"In New York, where the riots extended over four days, there were at first no troops to meet the mob, and shameful excesses shocked the nation. But when the regulars, militia, and police were organized for resistance the rioters at different points dispersed under rifle fire. They rallied at other points, to be again dispersed, but on the morning of July 17 the cavalry rode over the field of disturbance and found no rioters.

"The mob leaders were killed or captured. There were comparatively few casualties among the troops, but over a thousand persons were killed before the mobs were subdued. The fighting was mainly in the streets and there was little shipping from the houses. Property to the value of \$2,000,000 was wantonly destroyed by the rioters, who held the largest city on the American continent in a state of war for four days.

"The use of artillery in street fighting," said the Colonel, "was contemplated in several cases during the civil war. The most notable case, probably, was that of Nashville in the summer of 1862. Buell's army at the time was far to the south. The garrison was not large and Forrest's cavalry moved to within striking distance. There was a great deal of talk about the Confederate sympathizers conspiring with Forrest to turn the city over to the Confederate authorities, and the excitement bordered on panic.

"We of the military made preparations to meet the rebel cavalry, while Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee, made preparations to restrain the Confederate sympathizers in the city. He concentrated heavy batteries on Capitol hill and instructed the artillerymen to train the guns on the main business streets. He publicly announced that if Forrest broke the Union line and entered the city and there was an uprising to meet and support him the batteries would open fire on any mob that should appear on any street, at the risk of destroying the resident quarter.

"Some of the officers told the Governor that this would be regarded simply as a bluff and would accomplish little. He surprised us by saying that he meant to do it, and that the Confederates in Nashville knew him well enough to know that he would do it. We could not reason with him, and the preparations went forward. He called a public meeting at the capitol to consider the defense of the city, and at that meeting he repeated his threat to turn the guns on the streets, and asked the doubting Thomases to look the heavy cannon over as they went out and to notice how admirably they were placed to command the streets and to destroy the homes of those plotting to surrender the city to Gen. Forrest.

"This, we thought, was enough to promote a riot, but he went further. He said he had been warned that he would be shot if he appeared on the streets. He proposed to go immediately to the street and march at the head of a procession of Unionists through the city. Not a few of the officers believed this to be the waving of a red flag in the faces of resentful men, ready to incite riot. But the Governor could not be dissuaded.

"He called a color bearer with a flag to his side. He ordered the band to play 'The Star Spangled Banner.' He asked all who stood by the Union and the flag to form behind him, and without guard, except a few trusted men who, on secret instructions, fell in near him, Andy Johnson went down the street to the business section and through it. The procession was a long one when it started, and it grew and grew. It was a challenge to the Union men to show their colors and a challenge to the Confederate sympathizers to do their worst.

"That procession must have been the most exasperating to snipers that ever moved. But there was no sniping, and there was no hostile demonstration of any kind. If there had been any conspiracy to turn the city over to the rebel cavalry it was abandoned. Whether news of what Johnson said and did was carried to Forrest or not, he retired from the vicinity. And those of us who had been afraid of a riot were left to wander over the power of a single resolute man to dispel danger by facing it, and to intimidate enemies by a bold declaration of intentions. Not a

single Union officer in Nashville, not one of the hundreds of convalescents armed to meet the crisis, not one of the Nashville Unionists who on that day showed their colors ever forgot what some regarded as the sublime cheek and others as the sublime courage of Andrew Johnson.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

How Corporal Sloane Held City. Major Mason Jackson, United States Army, retired, was a member of Gen. John C. Fremont's bodyguard, commanded by Major Zogonyi. "There is a fact of history connected with Major Zogonyi's forced march of seventy-five miles and attack on Springfield, Mo., early in the war, which ought not to slumber any longer," said Major Jackson. "That was an unforgettable ride—seventy-five miles in thirty-one hours—with one short feed for horse and a chunk of salt beef, without bread, for man.

"When a few miles from Springfield the major learned that the Confederates were 4,000 strong. His force was under 500. "What, shall you do, Major?" asked one of his officers. "Charge and capture the city, of course," was the reply. "A mile from the city we came to a piece of road fenced on both sides. Down that we charged with all the fury of a cyclone until a large force of the enemy, concealed, opened fire, killing fifteen and wounding twenty-five. Then we fell back, took a new position and charged again. That time we drove out the Confederates and captured the city.

"At night, learning that Gen. Sigel, who was on the way with infantry and artillery reinforcements, could not reach there until the next day, Major Zogonyi fell back twenty-five miles. History has recounted this, but here is something history has been silent on for forty-four years: "Among the wounded from the enemy's first volley was a corporal of our troop—Dr. Sloane of Cincinnati. He was not badly hurt. When he could walk, which was soon, he began the practice of his profession as a surgeon, caring for the wounded. In Springfield he found a well-supplied hospital that the Confederates had suddenly left. Teams were secured to convey the wounded of both sides to the hospital, where wounds were dressed and several amputations made.

"About midnight two Confederate officers came to the city under flag of truce. They were taken to the hospital where they asked permission to bury their dead. Corporal Sloane was in his shirt sleeves, and they readily believed his story that he was the commanding officer's chief of staff and about to retire for the night.

"Be seated, gentlemen; I shall have to refer your request to Gen. Sigel." "It mattered not to Corporal-Doctor Sloane that Gen. Sigel was at least thirty miles away, for he was soon back and informed the Confederates that Gen. Sigel complied with their request. Then the corporal commanding went on with his work of caring for the wounded.

"It is true that Major Zogonyi captured the city, but Corporal Sloane and his wounded companions held it for some hours. I think history ought to tell that—don't you?—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Watrous.

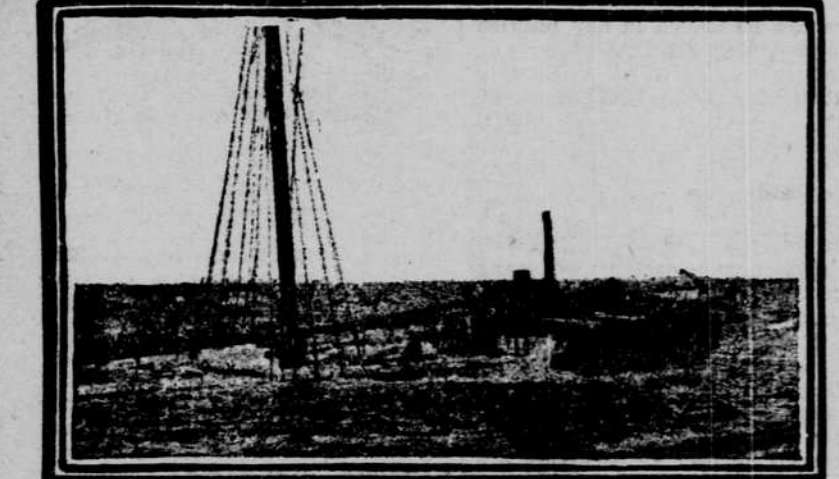
Speech by Commander Tanner. Attended by appropriate and impressive exercises, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Hall took place yesterday afternoon, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Gen. Tanager, Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., referred to the fact that it is sometimes a matter of complaint that the deeds of the Civil War veterans are no longer referred to, but in answer he stated that since the war fully 65,000,000 of new people had come to live in this country and that the busy life of to-day did not leave much time to read history. Referring to the southern army, he said: "We had opposite us a body of men constituted of the best soldiers the world had ever produced, and they gave us the hardest kind of a tussle. We would have been ashamed of them if they hadn't. They are of our flesh and blood, and an American citizen, transformed into a soldier, can hold his own against the world."

In the course of his speech he also referred to the great courage of the southern soldiers who returned to their devastated homes after the war was over and out of the ruins built the new South. "I bow low to the men who seized victory out of defeat."

He also referred encouragingly to the fact that the G. A. R. stood for the best in man's character, and that while the country at large was being shocked by the discoveries of financial debauchery and infamy now in progress of investigation, the character of not a single army veteran had yet been attacked. He referred hopefully to the future, approved of the immigration which meant to assimilate with American customs and ideals, but denounced the admission of socialistic and anarchistic apostles. He also argued for the largest appropriation suggested by the common sense of experts for the improvement and equipment of the navy.

Crucifix a Deadly Weapon. Surprised to find his wife, who had left him some months previously, packing a portmanteau in his house in Paris a few days ago, Grandjean, a gunsmiter, ordered her to leave. As she descended the stair he took a crucifix from the wall and struck her in the back. The crucifix was in reality the handle of a stiletto, the blade of which spread out on pressing the spring, and the woman was seriously injured. The weapon is a relic of the revolutions in South America during the last century.



THIS HALF SUBMERGED STEAMER DRIFTED 1200 MILES

to get over and through them comfortably. Suppose, as was recently the case, the vessel is caught in a pocket and swept by a five thousand ton wave.

"Then suppose, under cover of darkness, she crashes into a substantial derelict. The best result would be a panic on board, while the worst might be tragic in the extreme. Hence the importance of taking immediate action in clearing the North Atlantic of at least the most menacing pieces of floating wreckage. While nearly a hundred derelicts are now reported to be in or near the traffic lanes, twice that many are known to be moving up and down the Atlantic piloted by wind and wave only."

A full sized ship floating about on the open sea frequently having turned

The Tragedy of Ex-Presidents. This story was told by Corporal Tanner, who has seen many presidents and knows much about them: "On the 6th of March, 1885, I called on ex-President Arthur, who had not yet quit Washington and was staying at the house of his Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen. To my intense surprise Mr. Arthur, when he learned that my visit was only a personal and friendly one, was so affected that tears came in his eyes.

"Tanner," he said, "I never before knew the tragedy of the ex-President. Until noon of the 4th of March men were crowding each other for the privilege of speaking to me. I was treated with profound deference and sought by everybody. Since that hour I have been alone and neglected. Tanner, you are the first man who has called upon me since noon of the 4th of March."—New York Times.

China Forfeits Manchuria. The Manchuria Daily Report, the Japanese paper published in New-Chwang, Manchuria, recently said editorially: "We repeat that every inch of Manchuria under Japanese occupation now has been bought for a dear price in blood and money. China has forfeited her suzerainty over it by once making, so to speak, a present of it to Russia."

Fashion in Hair Dressing. Twenty of London's most expert hair dressers have decided the fashion for 1906, which is thus described: "The hair is arranged high in three different sections, with divisions like those in a Bishop's mitre. Fascinating little curls nestle in each division. On the neck and forehead the hair follows the style for 1905."

Disapproves Verdi's "Otello." That arbiter of musical understanding and taste, the German Emperor, has informed the director of the Berlin opera that Verdi's "Otello" does not interest him and need be seldom performed.

in mystery. For instance, more than three hundred vessels have strangely disappeared on the Atlantic since 1875. Several of them are still believed to be floating about, but are so deeply submerged that it has been impossible to identify them.

One of the strangest of all ocean mysteries, and one that probably will never be unraveled until the sea gives up its dead, envelops the American brig Marie Celeste. Absurd accounts, full of fantastic inaccuracies, have appeared from time to time professing to give the story of this ill starred vessel, but the true story is extraordinarily enough without fanciful embellishment.

The Marie Celeste was a combination freight and passenger boat, but what became of officers, passengers

Six hundred and ten million herrings have been landed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft this season by the local fishing boats, aided by 1,000 boats from Scotland. The catch comprises 48,000,000 more herrings than were taken last year, and the total value is above \$50,000,000. The 1,000 Scotch boats were manned by 7,000 men, and ashore 5,000 Scotch women were employed in preparing and packing the fish.

Irrigation in Egypt. A London dispatch says that the Egyptian government has resolved to construct a barrage at Esneh at a cost of \$12,000. Esneh is 100 miles below Assouan. When the new barrage is completed it is estimated that 240 miles more on either side of the Nile will be brought under perennial irrigation.

Greater Boston. If Greater Boston were expanded to take in all the population within a radius of fifty miles from the State House it would have 3,089,159, and is larger, it is figured, than any similarly constituted greater city in America, save New York; greater by 300,000 than the population surrounding Philadelphia, 400,000 greater than that around Chicago and nearly three times greater than that surrounding St. Louis.—Boston Transcript.

Great Feat of Towing. A remarkable towage feat was accomplished by the Australian steamer Airline during her voyage from Singapore. She towed a 2,500 ton sailing vessel to Goode island, a distance of 2,500 miles, in the quick time of sixteen days. The daily towing ranged from 158 to 200 miles.

Bust of Oom Paul. News comes from Strassburg that a large bust of the late President Kruger, destined to mark his grave in Pretoria, has just been completed by a sculptor at Saargemund, Lorraine.

Derivation of Word "Row." "Row" is one of the many words which are rising to respectability with advancing age. Todd's edition of Johnson's dictionary (1827) denounced it as "a very low expression."

Since it appears to have been occasionally written "roue" about a century ago, some have wished to find its origin in the French "roue." Todd identifies it with the older "roue," a drunken bout, big drinking glass, or big drink, in which sense that word several times occurs in Shakespeare. Hamlet observes that "the king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse."

"Row" is supposed to be a false singular formed from "rouse," mistaken for a plural, as "pea" for "pease," "sherry" from "sherris," "cherry" from "cheris." But it