

# MODELS OF FAMOUS RACING BOATS.

Historic New York Yacht Club Has Collection Famous the World Over, and Beyond Price.

One of the most interesting spots that an enthusiastic yachtsman can visit is the model room of the New York Yacht Club. There he can while away an hour after studying the models of the many yachts that have

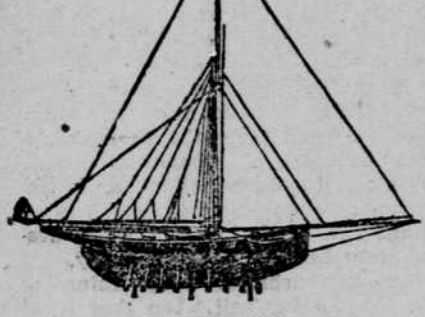
of the Columbia towers away up in the sky and it is a wonder how she carries the spread of canvas that she does.

The Magic was the first defender of the cup and she defeated the Cambria. The chief difference in the type of these two boats is in the draught. The Magic had a centerboard and the Cambria was a keel boat.

The next challenger was the Livonia and she was met by the Columbia and Sappho after the Columbia had met with an accident. The Livonia's model is wanting, but the Columbia and Sappho are both there.

The Sappho won fame since yachting began. He can study their forms and shapes, see how the present type of boat has gradually been developed and learn why boats years ago carried only half the sail spread that they do nowadays, and he can see almost at a glance why one boat was successful under certain conditions and why she was beaten under others.

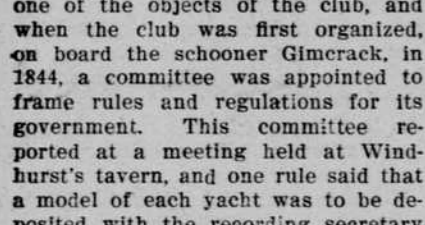
This room has, too, a mute but intelligent history of the America's cup



LYSISTRATA—1900.

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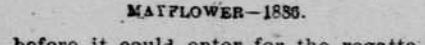


GENESTA—1884.

and the models of the yachts that sailed for that famous trophy have been finished most perfectly.

Collecting models has always been one of the objects of the club, and when the club was first organized, on board the schooner Gimerack, in 1844, a committee was appointed to frame rules and regulations for its government.

This committee reported at a meeting held at Windhurst's tavern, and one rule said that a model of each yacht was to be deposited with the recording secretary

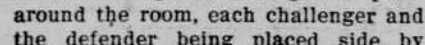


MATFLOWER—1836.

before it could enter for the regatta. The model was to become the property of the club. This rule started the collection, which has now become probably the most famous in the world and is of priceless worth.

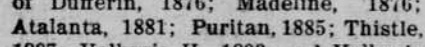
The yachts that have raced for the America's cup are arranged in pairs around the room, each challenger and the defender being placed side by side. At present there are sixteen of these and to complete the exhibit models of the Livonia, 1871; Countess of Dufferin, 1876; Madeline, 1876; Atalanta, 1881; Puritan, 1885; Thistle, 1887; Valkyrie II, 1893, and Valkyrie III, 1895, are needed. These will probably be presented to the club before very long.

Of these cup defenders the old America, winner of the trophy in 1851, is the most famous, and it is



CAMBRIA—1868.

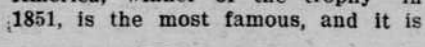
interesting to compare her shoal model and peculiar rig with the present type of boat, and the change in type from the America to the Columbia is very nearly the same length on the waterline. The America was only a little longer over all than on her waterline, while the Columbia is a fin keel type of boat with long overhangs and big draught. The America had short masts and no topmast forward, being rigged like the North River trading schooners. The most



COLUMBIA—1895.

III, and Herreshoff was not slow in taking some ideas from the British model. She was a deep keel boat, cut away forward and had a rudder post that raked at a considerable angle. She was the first of the big boats to carry a big rig, nearly twice as much as the Puritan carried.

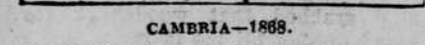
The Columbia, an improvement on the Defender, followed and met the Shamrock I, and then came the other



MISCHIEF—1879.

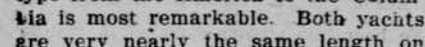
Shamrocks, to be beaten by the Columbia and the Reliance.

It is interesting to note, too, the effect that the cup racers have had on other yachts that have been built



SAPPHO—1868.

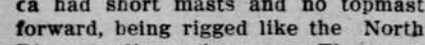
at the time of the America the schooners were mostly of the same type, but since then the models have changed, until the present day boat is very similar to the big sloops that have so successfully carried the New



AMERICA—1851.

York Yacht club burgee to victory and placed this country in the lead in all yachting events.

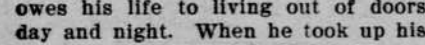
The three schooners Henrietta, Floetwing and Vesta that raced across the ocean in 1866 are represented by full rigged models. These were presented to the club by James Gordon Bennett. The Coronet and Dautless, racers of 1887, are also there, and of the last race the model of the Atlantic, the winner, has been presented by her owner, Wil-



GALATEA—1885.

son Marshall and the Endymion, the winner of the fourth prize, by George Lauder, Jr., her owner.

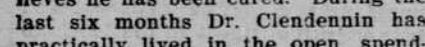
One of the most interesting models in the room is that of an old ship which was given to the club by ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan. The committee wrote to the librarian, Ferdinand Brand of the Admiralty Library, London, to try and find out more details of the model. Mr. Brand wrote to the club that he had searched through the Royal United Service Institution and the Naval College Museum at Greenwich but was unable to find any corresponding model and



CORSAIR—1890.

"can only conclude that the model is one which escaped retention in England at the time when by order of his majesty, King William IV., the models at Kensington were transferred in 1830 to the naval college at Greenwich."

There are many famous steam yachts in the collection. One that attracts attention is the United States steamship Gloucester, that did so well at the battle of Santiago. This boat, was formerly Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, and he presented the model to the club. He has also given the model of his new Corsair, H. H. Rogers' steamer Kanawha, the fastest steam yacht in the country, shows remarkably clean lines, and the models of James Gordon Bennett's Lysistrata and A.



VIOLANT—1893.

L. Barber's Lorena, a turbine steamer, show what the most modern steam yacht is like.

The oldest model in the club is that of the peragua Trouble. The schooner Wave, built in 1832, and the schooner Onkayeh are among the oldest of the half models.

The work of adding to this collection and completing it will be pushed along by the present committee and many new boats will be added to the club's list before the year closes.—New York Sun.

# OLD OF THE VETERANS

The Tie That Binds.  
Sweet sympathy, the bond that binds—  
Most closely links two hearts in one.  
It is the power that endures,  
And shows Christ's mercy hath been won.  
'Tis that which makes us understand,  
And feel each other's cares and woes;  
In all our joys and sorrows, too,  
Love tender sympathy bestows.

Without it, life is cold and drear,  
And aching are the lonely hearts.  
But with the birth of sympathy,  
It to the soul new light imparts.  
Oh! may we find this precious gift  
That soothes the aching of our hearts,  
Until the soul is lifted up,  
And on life's higher mission starts.

Saved for Many Years of Life.  
Lying among the dead piled up for burial, perfectly conscious of all that was taking place about him, and realizing that he would soon be interred beneath three feet of earth, yet unable to cry out or to move, or in any way warn those bent upon their grim task, was the actual experience of a man who is living to-day, and who, after a lapse of forty years, has just been able to locate the woman who nursed him back to life after his strange paralysis had passed and he was rescued.

The man is Private Joiner of Mississippi. The woman he first laid eyes upon when he recovered from his horrible nightmare is Frances Courtney Carrington of Hyde Park, wife of Brig-Gen. Carrington, U. S. A., retired. A short time ago she received a letter which had been forwarded from one place to another until it finally reached her. It was from Private Joiner, and expressed "once more his thanks to the northern woman who was so kind to him when he, a confederate soldier, was in sore need of kindness. The episode occurred after the battle of Franklin, Tenn., one of the most destructive battles of the civil war. Mrs. Carrington tells the story as follows:

"The women of the town stood ready to nurse the wounded, but there were few men to bury the dead, and there were so many killed! Just outside the Presbyterian church, where I was doing my work, trying to care for the living, the dead were brought and laid in the church yard until the burial place could be decided upon. It was hard to cheer the men inside, and inspire them with hope and courage, when I knew the sounds outside were those of the steps of the few remaining men in town who were bringing in the brave dead to pile them up where one man could watch them until the burial. I heard the tramp of feet and guessed the errand. Still, I had to keep a smile upon my lips, although it almost faded when I realized that vigilance was necessary, because every battle had its tale of human vultures who preyed upon the slain.

"As the day wore on I heard fewer footsteps about the church, and at last the yard was left with only one negro to watch. For a time the silence outside was unbroken. Suddenly I was startled by a shrill scream. After a night of awful terror and hours of constant cannonading it seemed too slight a thing to stop to investigate, and I went on, unheeding, with my work among the wounded.

"It was nearly an hour before I was again disturbed, and then in the deepening dusk some one came to the door and whispered my name. There followed a disjointed explanation. Something for me to do. A strange thing outside. It was the 1st day of December, 1864, and cold for that date in Tennessee, but I ran out of the church without a wrap, for those were not the days to think of one's self. There were a number of men in the yard, gently lifting the dead from the pile where they were laid, one upon another like cordwood. At last they took out a soldier and laid him on the grass.

"We all bent tenderly over him, and as we looked he opened his eyes and moved his arms wearily. It seemed more than I could bear; as though something of the supernatural were added to what was already a terrible reality, for the man who had lain among the dead all day, only to come to himself at nightfall.

"I could do nothing except to whisper words of cheer and encouragement. He wore the confederate uniform, and I had a church full of Union soldiers, so they took him across the street to a house where other confederate soldiers were being cared for, and I did not see him again for several days. Then he told me the whole story.

"He had had the strange experience of being wounded and of lying as though dead. He was conscious of being moved and carried; he knew that he was alive; he was possessed with the terrible fear of being buried before death came; but hours went by before the strange paralysis left him.

"First of all, he was able to move his feet, and he put forth all his strength to move one foot at a time in the hope of being seen. At last he found his voice, and cried for help. The scream which I had heard came from the poor superstitious negro who had been set to watch the dead, and who had heard the voice from under the awful pile.

"This man who had been left for dead was Private Joiner of Mississippi. You see, he has not forgotten the girl who bent over him when he came back to the world which was called lost to him forty-one years ago.—Boston Globe.

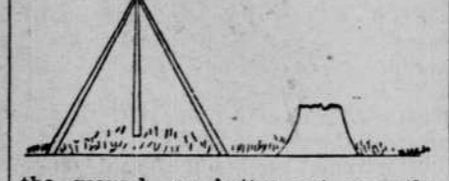
Whitman's Message of Cheer.  
Of the days when Walt Whitman was a nurse in the hospitals of the civil war, a recent biographer of the poet says: "He would often come into the wards carrying wild flowers newly picked and strewn them over the beds like a herald of summer. Well did he know that they were messengers of life to the sick, words to them of the earth-mother of men. And then as he left of a night after going his last round, and kissing many a young, pale, bearded face in fulfillment of his own written injunctions he would hear the boys calling: 'Walt, Walt, Walt! Come again, come again!'"

He Was Nearly There.  
During McClellan's march up the peninsula a tall Vermonter got separated from his regiment and was tramping along through the mud trying to overtake it. He came to a crossing and was puzzled which road to take, but a native came along and the soldier inquired: "Where does this road lead to?" "To hell," answered the surly Southerner. "Waal," drawled the Green Mountain boy, "judging by the lay o' the land and the looks o' the people, I calc'late I'm most there."

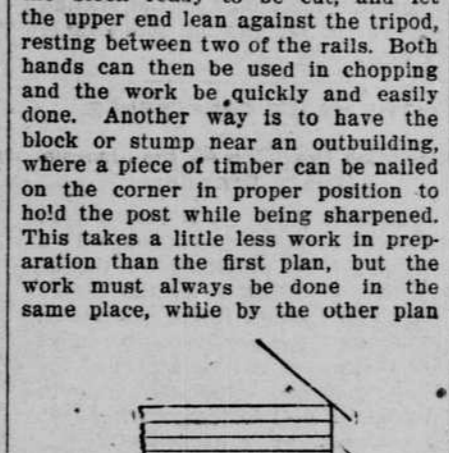
A man can make his wife believe almost anything—during their honeymoon.

# AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE

Sharpening Fence Posts.  
Though labor and time-saving devices for all sorts of work are so common, one often sees a man sharpening fence posts in the old way by holding the post with one hand and wielding the ax with the other. There are several ways in which the work can be made easy, two of which will be given. For the first plan, take three rails of equal length and fasten them together in the form of a tripod. Set a block in



the ground, or, better yet, use the stump of a tree which has been cut, leaving it about a foot above ground. Hollow out the middle of the stump to form a place to rest the post, and place the tripod in position before it. Place the post with its lower end on the block ready to be cut, and let the upper end lean against the tripod, resting between two of the rails. Both hands can then be used in chopping and the work will be quickly and easily done. Another way is to have the block or stump near an outbuilding, where a piece of timber can be nailed on the corner in proper position to hold the post while being sharpened. This takes a little less work in preparation than the first plan, but the work must always be done in the same place, while by the other plan



the tripod can be taken anywhere it is wanted. In this connection the chopping block used in splitting wood might be mentioned. Much labor may be saved by providing a sound solid block, as less blows are required on a perfectly solid foundation than when a yielding one is used. Either select a stump of a tree as described for the first post sharpener, or take a knotty length cut from a log, making it about a foot long and setting it on end in the ground so that it is only about four inches above the surface. If a few flat stones are placed directly under it, it will make a still firmer foundation. This forms a block that is practically unyielding and the work is much easier by its use.

G. F. Barber.  
Winnebago Co., Ill.

The Work of Agricultural Machinery.  
Agricultural machinery has been of immense help to the farmer and also of immense help to the consumer of all farm products. People do not generally realize how much they are dependent on farm machinery for their low-priced flour and other products of the soil. There was a time when wheat flour was a luxury. Only the rich could afford it. That was because it took several hours' time to produce a single bushel of wheat. Men that figure upon such things have calculated that in 1830 it took over three hours' labor to grow a bushel of wheat, while now the labor only aggregates three minutes. In other words, it took 18 times as much labor to grow a bushel of wheat 75 years ago as it does at the present time. In 1850 it took four and a half hours of labor to produce a bushel of corn, while now it takes about 40 minutes. Therefore, it required then seven times as much labor to produce corn as now. It is no wonder then that 75 years ago wheat sold at \$2 a bushel, but the farmer was not making as much out of his wheat at \$2 a bushel as he now makes at 80c a bushel. It takes about five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour and the citizen of to-day can buy a barrel of flour at \$5 to \$6. There have been times when men have paid \$12 and \$15 a barrel for flour. All of this came about because the American farmer has been energetic enough to buy the best machinery he could find. Had he been as conservative as some farmers in the world and held to his own methods, the American public would not be buying cereals at the price they now pay for them. The results show the wisdom of using machinery. Man must succeed because of brains, not so much by his physical force. This is true in farming as it is true in all other lines of human effort. What the farmer has accomplished in the past is an evidence of what he will accomplish in the future. He cannot afford not to study machinery and purchase the best. He may yet reduce the cost of growing a bushel to five minutes labor. He may yet grow corn with an expenditure of only 20 minutes' labor. If he does, the benefit necessarily passes to the whole community. For if competition is left free there is no possibility of the farmer seizing all the benefits himself.—Charles Constock, Cass Co., Mich., in Farmers' Review.

Using Inverted Sod.  
There are many kinds of plants like melons that cannot be transplanted to the open field under ordinary methods. It was found out long ago, however, that plants that could not be transplanted could be grown on inverted sod and the sod itself taken to the open field when the plant obtained a good growth. Sod for this purpose should be cut in the very early spring, as soon as the frost is melted below the sod line. This will be several weeks before it would be possible to sow seeds in the open ground. This sod can be taken into the greenhouse or the cellar or the dwelling house and receive the seed of the melon, squash, pumpkin, cucumber or other plant.

Varieties of Melons.  
Varieties of melons do not always indicate what may be expected from that locality. The locality in which a melon is grown regulates to a large extent its value, as its flavor depends upon the sunshine, and moisture it receives in developing. Thus, the famous Rocky Ford melon is only the common Gem melon of the Eastern states. But when grown in Rocky Ford, Colo., under a cloudless sky and supplied with an abundance of moisture, it develops a flavor and size not found in the more Eastern states.

Scales on Legs of Fowls.  
The scales on the fowls' legs should be always smooth and glossy, and should be folded compactly one over the other. As long as this condition exists the hen's legs are healthy. As soon, however, as the scales begin to lift up and loosen there is trouble brewing. A minute parasite has got under the edge of the scale and is eating its way gradually to the protected recesses at the base of the scale. When he reaches there he will be difficult to dislodge. As soon as anything of this kind appears, the hen's legs should be treated with warm grease. The grease should be heated to 100 degrees. If applied at that temperature it will reach all of the insects and will destroy them. The result will be a resurfacing of the smooth condition of the fowls' legs.

Clover on Poor Land.  
If the land is poor try clover. Perhaps the land is poor in the very elements that clover can add. If it lacks other things than nitrogen, add a little potassium and a little phosphorus. If the land is black, indicating a large amount of vegetable mold, add lime. Perhaps the lime is needed to cure the acidity. With the acidity cured there is no reason why clover should not be grown. If the first harvest fails try again. Sometimes the trying again and again with clover results in getting clover to grow, as in that way the clover bacteria are gradually introduced or are developed from some other form of bacteria in the soil.

The Ben Davis apple tree comes nearer to being an annual bearer than any other.

## Free Transportation.

"Talk about luck," drawled the old Kansas farmer, "one day while Lucy and I were talking about eloping a cyclone came along, lifted us up and carried us clean to the parson's doorstep, twenty miles away."

"That was a lucky streak," commented the sewing-machine drummer.

"But that ain't the best of it, stranger. After the ceremony another cyclone came from the opposite direction and took us both right home again. Lucy was pretty pleased, but she said as long as cyclones were that accommodating she wished one would come along and take us smack to Niagara Falls."

## Presents to Former Enemies.

Lieut.-Gen. Fock, who recently left Nagoya for Russia, presented a pair of kid boots to the priest resident of the West Honganji temple of Nagoya, where he had been quartered; 5,000 cigarettes to the gen-darmes and soldiers on duty at the temple, 100 rubles to the poor in Nagoya, and the turpentine in his room he gave to Mr. Takata, an interpreter in the French language.—Japan Mail.

## Long Service With Bank.

John G. Clark has just retired from the service of the Bank of California after fifty years, first as paying teller and then as keeper of the bank's cash. He came to California from Delhi, Delaware county, New York, in 1851.

## Develop Manila.

Almost daily ocean steamships loaded with freight, passengers and mail are arriving at the port of Manila from all parts of the world, while Manila's development as a shipping center for the Orient has barely begun.

## Tenders Mule for Loan.

James Richardson of Rodger Mills county, tendered a mule to-day as a chattel to a Chevenne money lender in order to get funds with which to get a marriage license and pay the preacher. He had ridden the mule in—eighteen miles—and expected to walk back home in time for the wedding.—Guthrie (Ok. T.) Gazette.

## Palm for English Baptists.

President Strong, of Rochester Theological Seminary, returns from abroad with the testimony that English Baptists pray oftener and more fervently than American Baptists do.

## Perfect Illusion.

Our inventive friend invites us into his music room.

"You will hear a perfect reproduction of a musicale," says he. "I have here, as you see, an automatic piano player."

We smile, saying that we have heard them play many a time, and that we are well aware of their accuracy in rendering even the most difficult selections.

"But," he goes on, "I also have a dozen photographs that will begin talking as soon as the player begins playing, and will carry on a disconnected conversation during the entire time the selection is being rendered."

## Warrants for Does.

The lord mayor of London has received from Lord Windsor, the first commissioner of his majesty's works, the customary warrants addressed to the ranger, or keeper, of Windsor Great Park, for the delivery of four similar warrants for three does, and the recorder, chamberlain, town clerk, common sergeant and remembrancer warrants for one doe each.

## Looks for Son's Succession.

That King Haakon VII. of Norway has a royal eye for the succession of his dynasty is evidenced keenly by the fact that he lost no opportunity of holding up his son, the infant crown prince of Olaf, to the gaze of Norwegianians at the recent ceremonies at Christiansia. The youngster figures almost as prominently as his father in the pictures.

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