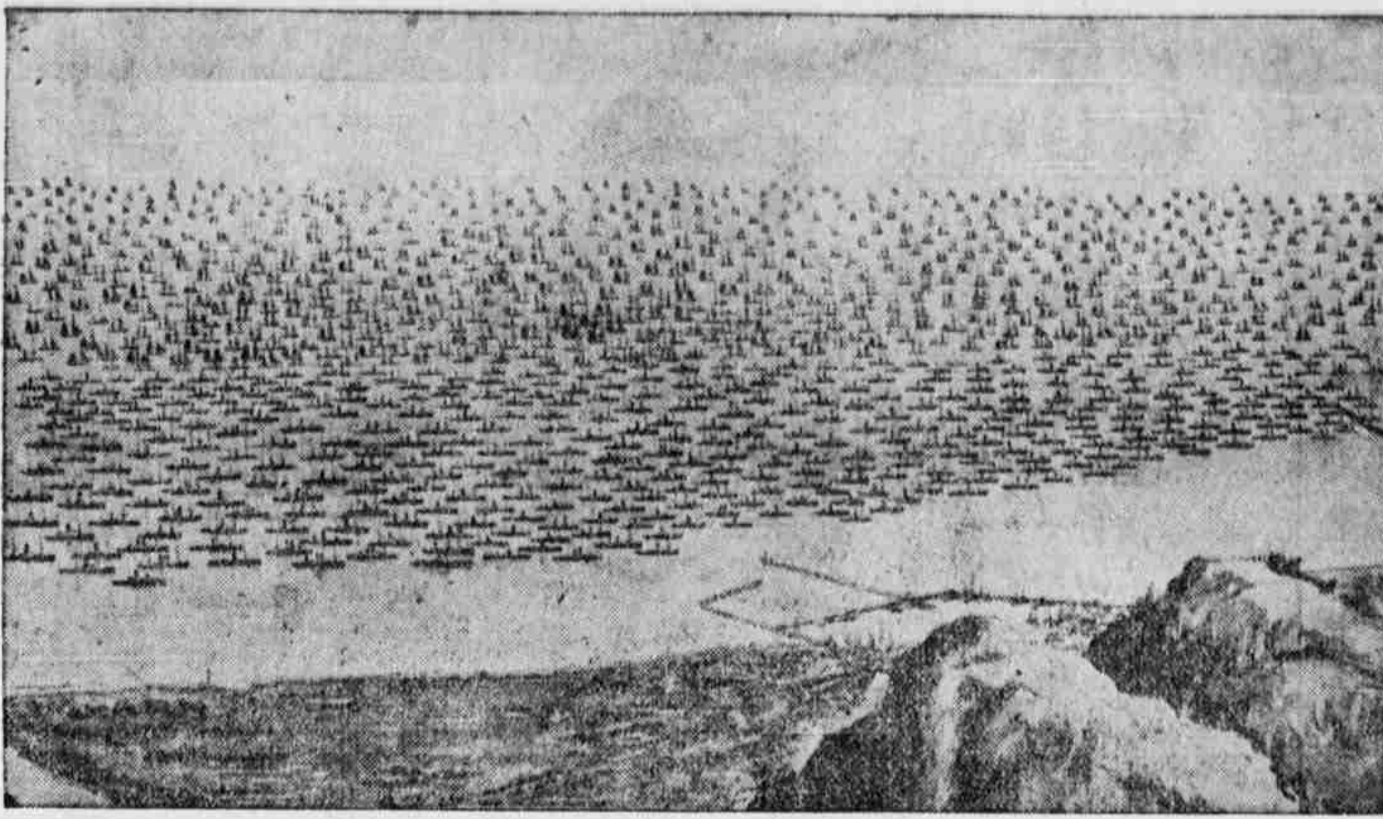


# FLEET WHICH THE SEA SWALLOWS YEARLY.



At the news of some terrible shipwreck in which hundreds are drowned—like the recent wreck of the Sirio—the whole world stands aghast, lamenting the loss of so many human lives in a single accident. In fact, such catastrophes as attract public attention are happily rare. Others less striking happen, however, from day to day. The above cut from "L'illustration," suggests in a pictorial way what a navy the sea devours in a year. Statistics of maritime losses and accidents published by the Bureau Veritas (the French Lloyds) show that in 1905 389 steamships and 649 sailing vessels, a total of 1,038, were lost. So each day "blind ocean" swallows on an average three ships, a barge, a schooner and a steamer.

## AMERICA THE OLDEST.

NEW WORLD IN REALITY MOST ANCIENT OF EARTH.

Scientists So Conclude After Finding Skull of Broad-Faced Ox in Alaska—Precursor of the Buffalo.

Seattle, Wash.—From the discovery in the valley of the Yukon of the giant skull of a broad-faced ox, known to science as "Bos Latifrons," the geologists and others versed in the mystic lore of the time when the old earth was in her baby days read the startling fact that the western hemisphere should be termed the "old country" and that Mother Asia after all is much the junior of the American continent.

E. S. Strait, of Dawson, has sent the skull of the prehistoric monster to the Alaska club, of Seattle. Secretary Sheffield proudly shows it to all comers as one of the treasures of the club. The skull of the great creature was dug out of a gold mine on one of the creeks entering the Klondike near Dawson. From tip to tip the horns measure 36 inches. The skull is supposed to have been pushed about together with rock and gold nuggets by the action of the glaciers of the past. Scientists claim that the Bos Latifrons is the precursor of the great American buffalo. They also state that there is reason to believe that the western half of the world knew nothing whatever of the horse and camel and that these were products of a later age and long following the time when humanity and animal life thrived on this continent.

Prof. E. S. Meany, of the University of Washington, examined the skull with great interest. He said, regarding it: "The fossil skull sent to the Alaska club by E. S. Strait is undoubtedly a specimen of the broad-faced ox. A few years ago a similar specimen was found underground on claim 18 above, on Bonanza creek, near Dawson, and was presented to the University of Washington by Judge Arthur E. Griffin, of Seattle.

"The same creature formed part of the life in Oregon during past geologic ages. The greatest authority on such things in this region is the venerable Thomas Condon, professor of geology at the University of Oregon. In his valuable book called "The Two

Islands" is found this paragraph about Bos Latifrons: "The precursor of the buffalo in Oregon was this broad-faced ox. His horns were longer and stouter and his bony forehead was wider than that of the buffalo, measuring 19 inches across the line of the eyes. His skull was not only very wide, but unusually thick, being two and a half inches in midforehead."

"The book contains the picture of a skull that was found five or six miles east of the Dallas, Ore. "Elsewhere in the book Prof. Condon speaks of the probable age of this creature as follows:

"The field intended by the term surface beds includes all slight depressions of the surface producing ponds with sediment enough to preserve bones and teeth washed into them, and also swamps and bogs into which large mammals often sink to their death, leaving their bones to such preserving agencies as might occur there. And inasmuch as the latest great surface-leveling agency of the north temperate zone was that of the glacial ice, most of these surface depressions would date from glacial times, and would, therefore, be properly designated as Pleistocene. Furthermore, up to the glacial period the horse and the camel were abundant here, and the question of their continuance in Oregon through glacial times is still in doubt, so that our group of surface sediments must provide the settling testimony on this question.

"If the bogs, swamps and minor surface depressions furnish no horse or camel bones, then must it be accepted that the glacial cold drove

these mammals away or destroy them. It is plain that the mammoth elephant got him a coat of fur and lived through the cold spell of the times. The fossils of this group of surface beds, such as the mastodon, the mammoth, the broad-faced ox and mylonde, though deeply interesting, bring added historical attraction from the fact that a large part of the geological period overlaps that of historic man."

"While it must be largely a matter of conjecture even with the most skilled geologists, it is interesting to note that Frederick A. Lucas, of the Smithsonian Institution, published in McClure's Magazine for October, 1900, an article on the "Ancestry of the Horse," illustrating the article was a diagram giving the times of geologic ages as computed by Henry F. Osborn, the paleontologist of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York. In that diagram the Pleistocene which Prof. Condon gives as the age of the broad-faced ox, is put down as extending from about the 500,000 years of the Upper Miocene to the present time.

"Such specimens as this new arrival at the Alaska club start interesting trains of thought. It is only necessary here to suggest one. The so-called new world of America is in reality a very old world, and it may be that it is the oldest land on earth. The ancient inhabitants of America were strangers to the modern horse, camel and ox. These creatures were evolved on the eastern hemisphere and were brought to the western hemisphere since its discovery by Columbus. Yet geology discloses the indisputable evidence that the progenitors of these useful creatures did exist here in the past.

### CRIPPLE CURED BY DREAM.

Nightmare Results in Restoration of Dislocated Hip.

Marion, Ind.—A dream terminated with unusual reality in the case of George Gilpin, who has been a cripple for many years. Gilpin suffered a dislocation of the hip joint a number of years ago. Surgeons were unable to join the dislocated parts properly and he has been compelled to walk with crutches since the accident. The injured leg became shortened as the result of the accident and he could not walk without the aid of crutches.

Wednesday night Gilpin had a dream. He imagined that a number of men attacked him and in self-defense he struck with both hands and kicked with both feet. When he awoke he was greatly surprised to learn that he was using his right leg. Then he attempted to walk and was delighted to learn that he could. He was about the streets during the day and his friends could hardly be made to believe his story of the dream.

Surgeons say the only explanation of the queer recovery is that while Mr. Gilpin was asleep the muscles and tendons became relaxed and when the violent exercise brought about by the dream occurred the dislocated hip joint dropped back into place.

## AN OLD MORMON SHRINE.

FIRST CHURCH BUILT BY JOSEPH SMITH.

Is Still Standing at Kirtland, O., as When Erected by the Prophet—Now Used by Latter-Day Saints.

Kirtland, O.—The first shrine of Mormonism is still standing at Kirtland, O. If the occupants of the little cemetery near it could rise, they would tell how many a fevered zealot gave his lands, his home and his all to provide funds for the building of the temple.

It was in 1830 that Smith appeared in Kirtland, and with his coming there was a social revolution, the like of which Ohio had never witnessed. Husbands left their wives and children, mothers deserted their homes and babes were placed in the poorhouse. The end came when Joseph Smith was compelled to flee the state of Ohio. The temple was all that was left behind.

"A storehouse of the Lord," as Smith called it, was begun in 1831, and by 1834 was completed. Its foundation was laid on seven small ridges or hills in imitation of the Rome of old. The dimensions was about 50 feet in thickness. The stone walls are two feet in thickness.

It was when built. On the first floor is the main audience room, filled with walnut benches surrounded by a high railing. The doors to the pews have locks or catches, so that when closed whoever is speaking is reasonably sure of holding his audience. At each end of the room a series of elevated thrones, one rising above the other, marks the position during worship used by the dignitaries of Joseph Smith's reign. Rows of hooks in the ceiling show how the curtains which were once used were arranged to divide the floor into four apartments.

The floor above is bare and desolate looking. About 60 chairs placed

### CRIME ALARMS NEGRO LEADER

Booker Washington Says Lawlessness of Black is Pronounced.

Atlanta, Ga.—"Making all allowances for mistakes, injustice and the influence of racial pride, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements in our present situation that gives me most concern is the large number of crimes that are being committed by members of our race. The negro is committing too much crime, north and south," said Booker T. Washington in an address to the National Negro Business league.

here indicate that it is used as a sort of lecture hall, but in the days of Smith curtains divided this apartment just as below.

Rollers fastened to the ceiling of the second floor, together with a system of pulleys, enabled the operator to raise or lower the curtains of both first and second floors at the same time. In the third story several partitions running north and south make a number of separate chambers.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the body which worships in this temple, now tries to follow literally the Book of Mormon, which, be it known, prohibits polygamy. The doctrine of plural wives was one of Smith's "revelations." Yet this sect defies Joseph Smith, polygamy and all.

"We cannot be too frank or too strong in discussing the harm that the committing of crime is doing to our race," he continued. "Let us stand up straight and speak out and act in no uncertain terms in this direction. Let us do our part and then let us call on the whites to do their part."

Mr. Washington condemned lynching as one of the greatest outrages to the progress of the black race. As illustrating the progress which the negro is making he said the blacks in Georgia owned at least \$20,000,000 worth of taxable property. The south, he said, offered the best opportunities as the permanent abiding place of the masses of the race.

### The Age of Machinery.

We live in the age of machinery. The thinking, directing mind becomes daily of more account, while mere brawn falls correspondingly in value from day to day. That eccentric philosopher, Elbert Hubbard, says in one of his essays, "where a machine will do better work than the human hand, we prefer to let the machine do the work."

It has been but a few years since the cotton gin, the "spinning Jenny" and the power loom displaced the hand picker, the spinning wheel and the hand loom; since the reaper and binder, the rake and tedder, the mowing machine took the place of the old cradle, scythe, pitchfork and hand rake; since the friction match superseded the flint and tinder; since the modern paint factory replaced the slab and muller, the paint pot and paddle.

In every case where machinery has been introduced to replace hand labor, the laborers have resisted the change; and as the weavers, the sempstresses and the farm laborers protested against new-fangled looms, sewing machines and agricultural implements, so in recent times compositors have protested against type-setting machines, glass blowers against bottle blowing machines, and painters against ready mixed paints. And as in the case of these short-sighted classes of an earlier day, so with their imitators of to-day, the protest will be in vain. It is a protest against civilization, against the common weal, against their own welfare.

The history of all mechanical improvements shows that workmen are the first to be benefited by them. The invention of the sewing machine, instead of throwing thousands of women out of employment, increased the demand to such an extent that thousands of women have been employed, at better wages, for shorter hours and easier work where hundreds before worked in laborious misery to eke out a pitiable existence. It was so with spinning and weaving machinery, with agricultural implements—in fact, it is so with every notable improvement. The multiplication of books in the last decade is a direct result of the invention of linotype machinery and fast presses.

The mixed paint industry, in which carefully designed paints for house painting are prepared on a large scale by special machinery, is another improvement of the same type. The cheapness and general excellence of these products has so stimulated the consumption of paint that the demand for the services of painters has correspondingly multiplied. Before the advent of these goods a well-painted house was noticeable from its rarity, whereas to-day an ill-painted house is conspicuous.

Nevertheless, the painters, as a rule, following the example set by the weavers, the sempstresses and the farm laborers of old, almost to a man, oppose the improvement. It is a real improvement, however, and simply because of that fact the sale of such products has increased until during the present year it will fall not far short of 90,000,000 or 100,000,000 gallons.

Hindsight is always better than foresight, and most of us who deplore the short-sightedness of our ancestors would do well to see that we do not in turn furnish "terrible examples" to our posterity.

### Cure for Whooping Cough.

Irwin, Pa.—The "mine cure" for whooping cough among small children is attracting attention in this section, where the disease is almost epidemic. In one case a Jeanette father daily takes his ten-months-old baby girl down into the Penn mine. He remains half an hour, comes to the surface for the same space of time, and again goes down and remains another half hour. This will be repeated daily for two weeks. The child has a severe case, and from a fit of coughing goes into spasms. A Pittsburg physician recommended the "mine cure" as the only profitable relief.

### From Clyde Fitch's Scrapbook.

Clyde Fitch, at a dinner that he gave in honor of a noted dramatic critic, read from his library of scrapbooks a western criticism on Hamlet.

The criticism, which was dated 1873, ran:

"There is too much chinning in this piece. The author is behind the times, and seems to forget that what we want nowadays is hair raising situations and detectives.

"In the hands of a skillful playwright a detective would have been put upon the track of Hamlet's uncle, and the old man would have been hunted down in a manner that would have lifted the audience out of their cowhides.

"The moral of the piece is not good. The scene where Hamlet sasses his mother is a bad example to the rising generation.

"Our advice to the author is more action, more love-making, and plenty of specialties. The crazy girl scene should be cut out altogether and a rattling good song and dance substituted."

### Pension Head Works Saving.

Washington.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner has worked economies in the service which have saved the government \$201,346 during the last fiscal year. He has reduced the expenses of the bureau \$92,552, has cut the expenses of special examiners \$60,398, of examining surgeons \$30,000, has made a saving in salaries and clerk hire a agencies of \$7,242, in rents and contingent expenses of agencies, \$8,654, and in the examination of pension agents has saved \$2,500.

# Wheat in Western Canada

## A Good Crop of Excellent Quality Has Been Raised This Year.

The grain crops estimates from the Canadian West make a range of from 87,000,000 to 115,000,000 bushels, and an accurate statement will be somewhere between these figures—probably not far from 90,000,000 bushels. This year a larger acreage was sown, estimated at an increase of from 18 to 20 per cent, and had the average yield of last year been maintained, the aggregate would assuredly have gone considerably beyond the 100,000,000 bushel mark. The exceptionally large influx of settlers was responsible to a considerable extent for much of the increased area, and, there can be no doubt, is also responsible for a part of the decreased average yield. The first crop raised by the new settler—often unacquainted with the conditions of western agriculture—is not usually prolific, and 1905-06 placed a very large number of amateur farmers behind the stiffs of the plow; but they will learn, and learn fast, and with another season or two will help to raise the average instead of depressing it.

Of the estimates to hand, that of the Northwest Grain Dealers' association is the lowest: Wheat, 87,203,000 bushels; oats, 75,725,600 bushels, and barley, 16,980,600 bushels. The Winnipeg Free Press sent out five special correspondents, who returned

1904.			
Manitoba	55,761,416	45,484,025	14,961,025
Saskatchewan	26,107,286	19,212,055	892,286
Alberta	2,297,524	9,614,180	1,773,914
	84,166,226	74,310,260	17,731,225

1905.			
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This year, the lowest returns, as we have stated, are estimated at: Wheat, 87,203,000 bushels; oats, 75,725,600, and barley at 16,980,600 bushels, which is very satisfactory, if not absolutely satisfying. To better appreciate this fact, all that is necessary to do is to go back 25 years in the history of Western Canada. At that time the agricultural product of the whole country was confined to Manitoba, and consisted of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, on an acreage of 51,300 and 1,270,268 bushels of oats. The entire crop was at that time required for local purposes, and the export trade was an unknown quantity. To-day, allowing nearly 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for local consumption and seedling, there will be about 70,000,000 bushels for export, which at 70 cents per bushel will bring in outside money to the extent of nearly \$50,000,000. The barley and oats exported are good for an additional \$25,000,000, and



Wheat and Oat Farms, Elbow Valley, Twelve Miles West of Calgary.

after 20 days with a somewhat better report and gave reasons for the faith that was in them. They had traveled all through the spring wheat district; had driven 1,400 miles through the grain country, besides traveling thousands of miles by rail; and they had visited 93 localities and knew where of they spoke. They reported: Wheat, 90,250,000 bushels, on 4,750,000 acres, with an average yield of 19 bushels per acre. The western division of the Bank of Commerce also investigated with the following result:

Alberta.			
	Acres, per acre.	Yield.	Bushels.
Wheat	141,421	20	2,828,420
Barley	75,678	30	2,270,340
Oats	322,923	40	12,916,920
	640,022		18,015,680

Saskatchewan.			
Wheat	1,331,649	22	29,296,278
Barley	41,273	30	1,238,190
Oats	612,483	40	21,559,320
	1,985,405		52,093,788

Manitoba.			
Wheat	3,141,537	19	59,689,203
Barley	474,212	20	14,227,250
Oats	1,153,951	40	46,238,040
	4,771,700		120,154,500

Total. Wheat, 90,250,000 bushels; Barley, 80,854,680 bushels; Oats, 17,731,225 bushels.

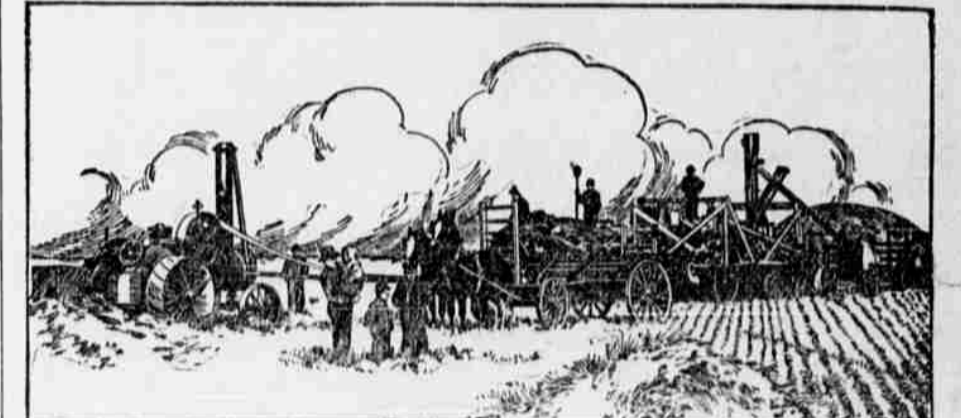
All of which goes to show that a wheat crop of nearly if not fully 90,000,000 bushels may be safely counted

the combined amounts, together with that received from dairying and other sources, are bound to make financial conditions very easy in the Canadian West until the next harvest matures.

In the last week of August a tour of inspection was made along the line of railway in the wheat area by the Northwest Grain Dealers' association and a number of American grain experts. What they saw convinced them that not only was the crop a good average one, but the quality of the grain grown was admittedly of the best quality, and more than one of the visitors stated that although the yield might have been larger, the quality could hardly have been improved. Speaking on this point, Mr. J. F. Whalley, the well-known wheat man of Minneapolis, said:

"The quality of the crop is excellent, and I think the average will be No. 1 Northern. I was up with the grain men two years ago, and I am very much struck with the improvement that has taken place in these two years. The growth is certainly marvelous; there is not a better country in the world than the Canadian Northwest."

The past few years, in which agriculture has been carried on to any great extent, have brought the prob-



A Still Better Outfit Seven Miles West of Morden.

upon. This is less than was looked for by some enthusiastic western people, who maintained that increased acreage necessarily meant an increased aggregate. Still, 90,000,000 bushels of wheat is 6,000,000 better than what was looked upon last year as a good crop, and we do not think Western Canada has much cause to feel down in the mouth because the acme of its anticipations on the wheat crop may not have been realized. Taking one year with another, that country has demonstrated that it can be depended upon as a great wheat growing territory, and has to be reckoned with in the markets of the world.

The yield in oats has been increased this year by nearly 1,500,000 bushels, the aggregate estimate being 75,725,600, with the average at 41.2 bushels to the acre. The estimated crop of barley is placed at 16,980,600 bushels, which is a slight increase over the total of last year. Of flax the estimate given is 690,184 bushels, which is a material increase upon last year's figures.

Following are the figures in detail for wheat, oats, and barley in Western Canada for the three years last past:

1903.			
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Manitoba	40,156,878	23,025,774	8,707,232
Saskatchewan	15,111,615	9,154,007	686,540
Alberta	1,118,180	5,787,511	1,477,274
	56,386,673	37,967,292	10,870,046

lem of transportation very prominent to the front, and there is a railway development in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Such as has never been seen anywhere. There are at present over 6,000 miles of railway in operation in that country, and a conservative calculation of the lines now in course of construction places the extent at 5,000 additional miles; a large portion of which will be completed during the present year. This means the opening up of a considerably increased agricultural area, and there is every reason to believe that in a very few years the agricultural wealth of the country will be developed to such an extent that instead of "A Hundred Million Bushel Crop" it will not be out of place to refer to the crop as "500,000,000 bushels of wheat for export." This may look like drawing the long bow at the present time, but in the light of what has been done by Western Canada in the past five or ten years, there is no limit that can be placed upon what may be done in the five or ten years immediately in front of that lusty young giant of the West.

An Odious Comparison. "Doesn't Scrubby look cheap beside that magnificent, well-dressed wife of his?" "I should say so! He looks like a bar-tender's shirt-stud beside the Koh-i-noor."—Judge.