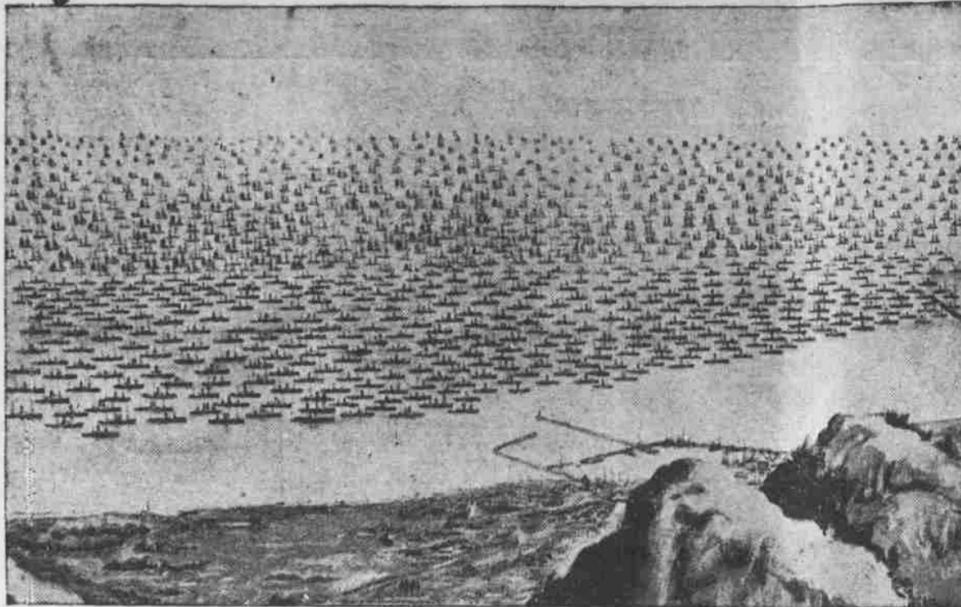


FLEET WHICH THE SEA SWALLOWS YEARLY.



At the news of some terrible shipwreck in which hundreds are drowned—like the recent wreck of the *Sirio*—the whole world stands agnast, 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 destroyed 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 mylodon, though deeply interesting, bring added historical attraction from the fact that a large part of their geological period overlaps that of prehistoric 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.

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. "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 hindrances 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.

Invention to Lessen Sinning. Baltimore, Md.—Father Barabaz, of the Holy Rosary Catholic church, who has just received a gold medal from the French academy for the invention of a detachable buckle, says the buckle will prevent people sinning by swearing when trying to fasten their clothing. He declares his only reason for improving the old style buckle was to do away with the bad habit, and believes he has thus performed faithfully the duty of a clergyman.

To spend money uselessly is a sin.

A Living Lumber Pile.

Utica, N. Y.—There has been discharged from St. Elizabeth's hospital in this city a patient whose injury is said by physicians to have been one of the most remarkable, from which a man recovered. While working in a mill at Fulton Chain on the morning of June 14 last a piece of wood nearly two feet long and about an inch and a half wide, was thrown from a saw with such force that it passed through George Lanz's right arm and entirely through his body, pinning the arm to his side. It took several hours to bring Lanz to Utica, and he was conscious until placed on the operating table for the removal of the splinter and the dressing of the wound.

Our fathers find their graves in our short memories and sadly tell us how we may be buried in our survivors.—Sir Francis Browne.

From Nation's Capital

Figures Regarding Visitors to the Washington Monument—War Department Clerk Saves Nearly All His Salary—Insanity on the Increase.



WASHINGTON.—The Washington monument is visited by almost every sightseer who rambles over the beauty spots of the national capital. It is the highest place, erected by human hands, to be visited anywhere in the country. An official report just made by the superintendent of the monument tells some interesting facts about the tall pile of stone and the persons who visit it.

It appears that the whole number who went to the great monument during the last year was about the average for the last 17 years. The usual 90 per cent. of the visitors were inoculated with the lazy bug, while the remaining ten per cent. climbed the long stairway to the top of the monument. So far so good.

But when it comes to the classification by months officials balk at the figures. For in the balmy spring month of April, which had more visitors than any other month last year, fewer persons availed themselves of the stairway than in the hot, sultry, sticky month of August, when 3,514 persons out of a possible 12,330 climbed the endless stairs with the Affleck thermometer soaring around the 100 mark.

Official Washington ponders over this fact. Several state officials have stated in good set terms that more information is wanted in the next report. It is understood from high authority that the superintendent of public buildings and grounds will be asked to compile statistics the coming year on the avoirdupois of these persons who sightsee the top of the monument, with a view to explaining why, in the hottest month of the year, when Old Sol was sending his burnished shafts straight down into the Washington asphalt and concrete, that a 55 foot stairway looked better to humanity than an easy running electric elevator.

LIVES ON TWELVE CENTS A DAY.

Augustus Riley, a clerk in the war department, 74 years old, declares that he spends less than 12 cents a day for his living.

"My average expense every day for five years past has been less than 12 cents," said Mr. Riley, "and I have had plenty to eat. The system requires only so much. I sleep like a baby and at leisure I go for a several miles' stroll through the parks.

"I never get hungry; most people feel that way when their imagination runs away with them. I live on \$4.11 a month and I have an itemized statement to prove it. My favorite dishes are apples, eggs and rice. I avoid meats and indigestible foods. They tear the vital organs up and put them out of use."

Riley saves 95 per cent. of his salary. He is a man of strong personality and is an excellent specimen of manhood. He is not a miser and he declares he abhors the life of a recluse. He says he lives well and he is the envy of the clerks who squander all their earnings and are heavily in debt. He never takes a drink and abhors coffee.

"I never took a drink in my life and I have never used tobacco in any form," he said. "It is dead easy to live a life of economy and thrift and there is no pleasure in spending all one's earnings in extravagant living. As a matter of fact, poverty forced a quiet life upon me. After being swindled out of several thousand dollars in my early life I decided to retrieve my losses and to save some money. Poverty brings good results at times. It did me good and started me on the right road.

"How do I live on so little? Why, that's simple. My restricted diet, now that I have a good salary, is simply a matter of choice. It is the healthiest and happiest way to live."



INCREASE IN INSANITY.



Statistics gathered by the census bureau tend to show that insanity is increasing in this country at a tremendous rate, but there may be explanations. The statistics just made public have, at first glance, an alarming aspect, which seems to indicate that insanity in this country has increased rapidly in the last quarter of a century. Whether this is so remains subject to further corroboration, for what the figures really show are the number of insane restrained of their liberty and cared for either by the state or by their own relatives in established institutions. Increase in the number of inmates at these places may therefore be interpreted from one point of view as proof that such unfortunates are now being given more humane attention than heretofore. The population of the country has increased by leaps and bounds until it has passed the 80,000,000 mark. As the number of capable and intelligent citizens has increased tremendously, it is by no means a startling fact that the number of incompetents is also greater.

There are some people who have made a study of their fellow beings who take the broad, general ground that everybody is to some extent, or on some particular subject, insane. This is, of course, a very broad application of the term, and does not meet the demands of the situation with sufficient definiteness to be final or all conclusive. Fortunately, census statistics do not bother themselves with individual peculiarities of a mild type, or their records would be impaired even more than they are at present by the great delay in their compilation.

The statistics which the census bureau is now giving to the country in this particular instance cover observations only to the last day of December, 1903. After a lapse of two years and seven months, it must be said, with all due deference to the hard-working experts engaged upon the task, that their compilations are more nearly historical than contemporaneous. Nevertheless, as these statistics are the newest production in their line, they are of much interest, notwithstanding their age. Thirteen years have elapsed since the preceding census of the insane was taken, and in that time the number of hospitals for their care has increased from 162 to 328, and the increase in inmates in the same time from 74,028 to 150,151. In 1880 the number of unfortunates under restraint in hospitals was only 49,942, showing that on a basis of each 100,000 of population there has been an increase from 81.4 in 1880 to 118.2 in 1890, and 186.2 at the end of 1903.

THRIFTY ITALIAN EMIGRANTS.



All Italian immigrants, whether they come to the United States or go elsewhere, are expected not only to send their savings home but also to return to their native land, either when they have accumulated a comfortable bank account or at the end of each season. Official advices received at the state department, based upon information furnished by the Italian government, show that of the 726,331 emigrants who were given passports to leave the country during the year ending April 30, 1906, 316,797 came to the United States, an increase of 148,008 over the previous year.

Not only do the Italian laborers who go to England and other parts of Europe return home at the close of the season when outdoor work can be done but many Italians who come to the United States or go to South America also follow the same practice. The importance to Italy of this emigration can be appreciated by the statement that the laborers send home annually through the Bank of Naples alone more than \$7,500,000. Last year Italian emigrants in the United States remitted \$4,257,680, or 57 per cent. of the amount received from emigrants at that bank.

The government estimates that the total amount received from all emigrants amounts to \$29.30 per capita.

The proposed immigration law under consideration at the last session of congress caused the establishment of night schools throughout Italy to qualify the people to meet its requirements. The state department is informed that these schools have been discontinued because the authorities consider as past all danger the passage of a law requiring immigrants entering the United States to be able to read and write.