The Ship Atalanta.

PAYSON, Utah, Feb. 3, 1893.

Editor Deseret News.

Here is an item about the lost ship Atalanta, which left Bermuda, homeward bound, on the 31st of January, 1880, and never reached port. She had on board 200 young sailors and officers. Before sailing on her last voyage she had been tested and was found overweighted in her spars, so the ship rolled in a dangerous manner. One of the sailors left at Bermuda stated that her captain was always afraid to leave the deck for fear the vessel would tip over. Her masts were large enough for a vessel twice the size.

For several years I looked at the newspaper shipping lists, and was impressed with a particular wreck that was reported in nearly all the papers. When first sighted she was keel upwards, the bright copper bottom being visible. Each time when seen she was in the same locality. Finally the vessel righted, showing her mainmast ten feet above water, and covered with barnacles. She gradually sank lower, the mast going to six feet, then to four feet, then to three feet, and when last seen was nearly under water. She was reported as an unknown vessel. On November 16, 1891, the tug George reported at Philadelphia—as having passed, on October 26, in latitude 33 deg. 48 min. north, and longitude 73 west—about a day's steaming from New York—a sunken square-rigged vessel, with only a spar above the water. The yardarms with sails attached were still under the water, in 22 fathoms. I am satisfied this vessel is the lost training ship Atalanta. Just before the tug mentioned had passed, a sailing ship crossed right over the wreck, and the captain reported it the same as described.

Respectfully,
JOHN MATTINSON,
Formerly attache and bill poster at the Salt Lake Theater.

A Spanish Election.

The Spanish regard for a fine bull is well known. Very often the animals of the bull ring are as famous as the torenderos. This regard for the bull was put to a very new and singular use in a town in the province of Toledo. An election was being held in the little town of Oropesa, where the ministerialists, or government party, and the Carlists, or Spanish "old liners," were nearly of equal strength. Each party therefore was trying to prevent the other from polling its full vote.

The polling had gone on without any apparent majority on either side until nearly the end of the day. All at once all parties were greatly interested in the appearance of a superb bull, led by a countryman, exactly before the door of the voting booth. Everybody took an interest in him.

Presently it was observed that as certain voters approached the door of the booth the bull made a sudden lunge toward them. This frightened them so that they took to their heels, and did not dare to approach the door again.

But when certain other voters came up the bull stepped back politely and let them enter. In course of time it turned out that all the voters who had been frightened away were ministerialists and all those who had been allowed to vote were Carlists.

When it was too late to change the result, and the Carlists had carried the day in Oropesa, it came out that the supposed countryman was a Carlist "heeler" in disguise, and that by means of a braided stick concealed under his flowing cape he had goaded the bull forward whenever a ministerialist appeared and urged him backward when a Carlist move in sight!—Youth's Companion.

How Electric Clocks Work.

The principle of the electric clock is very simple. A standard electric regulator is placed in the hall of a private house, or in the chief offices of a works. This regulator works by its own action for, say, 59½ seconds, when an electric contact is made and a magnetic pull is exerted, and during the remaining half second required to complete the round of the minute a novel and ingenious contact arrangement lifts a small ball and momentarily breaks the circuit, so that the pendulum becomes free again. Then by the aid and momentum of the pendulum the motion is continued, and the automatic electric action goes on repeatedly day after day, year after year, for one, three or five years, according to the battery power supplied.

The regulators are made to regulate ten, twenty or thirty secondary clocks connected in series. These clocks can of course be fitted in various parts of the house, buildings, works or railway station, as the case may be, and can thus be successfully driven by four to six volts of intermittent current within a radius of two or three miles. The secondary clocks, being in sympathetic action with the main circuit clock, are electrically regulated every minute, and it is claimed that by a new method of regulation no clock can deviate from another of the same series for more than one second under any conditions whatever.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Odd Names of London Streets.

There are innumerable odd and interesting things in the names of London streets as well as in their appearance and the fantastic ways in which they wind about. Probably there is nothing odder than the experience of a stranger in walking along Bishopsgate, who looks up and suddenly sees that he is no longer in the street of that name, but in one bearing the preposterous title of Bishopsgate Without. To the Londoner, always accustomed to that sort of thing, there is nothing out of the way in this, and probably not from one year's end to the other does he give a single thought to the fact that the latter name indicates that that portion of the street was once outside of the gate bearing the designation Bishops'.

THE LINDENS.

Varieties Especially Prized as Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Among fine ornamental trees that receive less attention than is merited are the linden, which, in addition to their valuable qualities as shade trees, possess a delicate fragrance when in flower. In regard to some leading varieties, Orchard and Garden says: "We think the white, or silver linden the best of them, and

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN.

fully equal to any other ornamental tree. Stately in form, erect and hardy, the leaves white underneath, and when blown by the wind extremely picturesque, we do do not know that it has a fault. The weeping white linden is yet a rare tree, and the ends of the limbs drooping gracefully downward make it an object of surpassing loveliness, while its symmetrical form makes up the ideal of a tree of beauty. The American linden or basswood, with care in selection and when kept in shape by pruning, is also a noble tree."

The authority quoted adds that in some sections the broad leaved or platyphylla varieties are reported as attacked by a fungus which causes the leaves to fall in the latter part of summer. Planters should therefore be careful to choose kinds not affected by disease. Spectabile is a new and distinct variety of the white leaved, which grows rapidly and attains large size.

Out of fifteen varieties of linden described in the catalogues, Ellwanger and Barry name the following as possessing special merit: Golden Barked, a variety of medium size that is very conspicuous in winter; Red Fern Leaved, White Leaved, White Leaved Weeping and Dasystyla, which last named rivals, in the opinion of some growers, the Golden Barked Linden.

For Hidebound and Mossy Trees.

If you desire to have your young trees do well and prevent them from becoming hidebound and mossy and promote their health and growth, an excellent plan is to take a pail with soft soap in it, have a mitten made of some old stocking legs and apply the soap to the trunks and limbs, rubbing them well until the soap lathers. This cleanses the bark of all moss, destroys worms and the eggs of insects and the soap becomes dissolved by the rain and descends to the roots, causing the tree to grow rapidly. Any farmhand can attend to several trees in a few hours. Several years ago we applied soft soap to some damson plum trees that were terribly mossy grown, and in a short time the moss was all gone and the trees were perfectly clean.—Farm Life.

Lawnmaking.

The first consideration in making a lawn is that the land be naturally dry or made so by underdraining. Then it ought to be plowed or spaded deep, and if poor a good dressing of well rotted stable manure should be worked in. The grade will depend upon the natural character of the surface or its relation to adjoining grounds, but the surface itself must be made smooth or without small and abrupt irregularities. Four bushels of good lawn seed constitute a good seeding, and this should be sowed evenly and afterward be lightly raked or brushed in. If the seed is put in early it will start in time to make a fair growth this fall and thus be ready in spring to thicken up early and be ready for mowing by June 1, according to Vick.

Best Time for Cutting Timber.

From the middle of August to the 1st of January will do very well for cutting timber, writes a New York World correspondent, who places the extremes at the middle of July and 1st of February. He says "Outside of these extremes I would not fell timber, and between them October and November are no doubt the best months. Sap sometimes commences to flow in January, and although it may not be much it will be enough to hurt the timber. March, April, May and June are out of season months. While October and November are to be preferred for this latitude (Bradford, Pa.) the time may vary considerably, according to the seasons and localities."

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