would take all the trade away

David Mills opposed the motion journ the debate. The govern-nd the country wanted to know if ate was willing to destroy ce of securing an all-Canadian to the Yukon country. The pro-nation contained in this bill was utter-posed to the policy of the govern-The senate then divided on the of Sir Mackenzie Boweil to ad-the debate as follows: Yeas, 26;

Senator Lougheed gave notice Monday he would move to have discussed in the afternoon and again on the order paper for a

LUXURY IN BEDDING.

rellers in Canada visiting the An-Capital have often remarked on the ion of the bedding in the Chateau enac at Quebec. It is said to be sost luxurious bed in existence, beade on sanitary principles and emand upholstering. the same bed as supplied to the rf Astoria, the palace ork, and was made for the Charontenac by the Alaska Feather own Company, of Montrea alers, private persons or institu-wishing to receive a description price list of this bed may get it by ig to the secretary of the

ir office, 290 Guy street, Montreal

Sallow, seldom feel e slightest exertion

ed Nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Gure

matism. Sciatica. Locomotor ia, Anaemia, Heart Troubles, Intion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' e, Paralysis, Incipient Consump-All Female Weakness, Dizziness Headache, and all Troubles Arisom Poor and Watery Blood.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

life of one afflicted by rheumatism mes almost unbearable. The sufracked with pain until he thinks ath would be a relief from this malady. Among those who have much and found relief is Mr. Sparks, a market gardener well in Napanee and vicinity. recently related to a reporter how restored to health and strength. :- "For several years I have been sufferer from rheumatism in my doctor who attended m

sciatic rheumatism, and the as always worse in the spring any other season. In the spring



5 I had a very severe attack, and worse than I had ever been was not able to do work he lightest kind. I suffered atest agony and could get no reer sitting up or lying down. At was as helpless as a little child, legs felt as though they had be-aralyzed. Then the trouble seemsettle in my bowels, and the doc t was consumption of the bowels I could not live much longer. ctor could do nthing for me I nined to make another fight for d try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I even if they would give me re-yould be a blessing. Great was ishment, however, when within ght hours after beginning the use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, every wing stronger and stronger, ur ist I was a new man, and again as hard a day's work as any the township. I cannot praise illiams' Pink Pills too much, as case they restored health after means had failed.

0000

CIATICA.

s trouble.

ve you acute darting painain almost like hot needles n the hip, down the back he thigh? Does it extend the knee and perhaps hetimes to the ankle? the course taken by the n tender to the touch? re it—it is Sciatica. Williams' Pink Pills are vays successful in curing



PROVINCIAL HOUSE

Walkem's Bill Excluding Japanese from the Coal Mines Passes the Second Reading.

Messis. Turner and Martin Are Among the Five Who Opposed the Bill.

Premier Turner Explains How Minister Tarte's Letter Was Omitted From the Returns.

Victoria, April 6th, 1898. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

adjourned for one hour to Kelso to address the memthe best method of caring for and homeless children. Mr. engaged in this work by the o is engaged in this work by the trio government and he delivered a interesting lecture upon the subject.

number of resolutions were agreed nont debate. They were:

without debate. They were:
Mr. Forster—That an order of the
suse be granted for a return of all tenrs for the supply of the various derments of the government with stanery and other goods purchased by the Higgins-That an order of the

Mr. Higgins—That an order of the house be granted for a return of all creamery companies that have been financially aided by the government, in accordance with the provisions of the "Dairy Associations Act, 1897"; the names of such companies; the location of the creameries; and the amount of the ce made to each company.

Mr. Helmcken—That an order of the ouse be granted for a return of:—The ames of all clergymen or ministers of omination who are on the list of of the peace for the province. of such appointment. The dislate of such appointment. The dis-for which appointed. The denominof such clergymen or ministers.

Macpherson—That an order of the
be granted for a return of all retions returned to the lands and department, as requested by cir-etter issued by said department November, 1897.

Mr. Higgins-That a committee of the appointed to visit the Victoria reformatory and report upon tion and management thereof, the condition and management thereof, with power to call for persons and papers, and report the result of their inquiry to this house. Said committee to consist of Messrs. Helmcken, Stoddart, Kidd, Mutr and the mover.

Questions.

Mr. Forster asked the minister of Mr. Forster asket the mines:—1. Is the government aware that ninese are employed in the Union, Alexadra and Extension mines? 2. Is it the ndra and Extension mines? 2. Is it the nee intention of the government to ensure the provisions of the "Coal Mines egulation Act," prohibiting the emotyment of Chinese in coal mines? 3. lave instructions been given to the insector of mines (Mr. Dick) dealing with a comployment of Chinese in the above. employment of Chinese in the above-

the 16th of March last the inspector mines (Mr. Dick) was instructed to that the regulations of the Coal Mines of Chinese in the mines were duly

Mr. Vedder asked the provincial secre ary:—Has the further order-in-council, eferred to in section A of the rules and plations for carrying out the provi-is of the "Dyking Debenture Act, 7," as published in the Gazette of 9th eptember, 1897, been issued as to any the dyking districts in existence? If to which of them and at what dates?
Col. Baker replied: Yes; to the Pitt eadows and Matsqui Dyking districts November 18th, 1897; the Sumas dis-ct on November 20th, 1897; the Maple idge and Coquitlam districts on Decem-er 30th, 1897.

Mr. Vedder asked the minister of finince:-Is it the intention of the government to proceed with the dyking of the Sumas Valley this year? Hon. Mr. Turner replied: The matter under consideration.

Mr. Semlin asked the chief comm of lands and works:—Has the and Slocan railway company seted all the lands they have a right to

Hon. Mr. Martin replied: Yes. The Canadian Yukon railway bill reeived its second reading. Mr. Smith exdained that the bill sought to incorporte an all-Canadian route to the Yukon,
commencing at some point on Douglas
thannel or Observatory inlet inel or Observatory inlet.

When the second reading of the British Columbia Metalliferous Mines bill as called the speaker said that the bill ald require the consent of the govern-nt before the second reading could be en. The sections to which objection s taken were:

5. It shall be lawful for the lieutenovernor-in-council, on satisfactory nee being produced by the company sufficient capital has been subscri enable it to commence the works undertaking, and that there is a fide intention on the part of the any to carry out the said works and area of territory to be designated by company, not exceeding nine miles re, to be thereafter granted to the ly, together with the iron, copper netals contained therein, er growing thereon, subject to onditions hereinafter set forth. It be lawful for the lieutenant-goveruncil to cause a crown grant of with the iron, copper, base d timber issued to the company. The be issued immediately the have manufactured tinplates in ce of British Columbia, or have ured in the province 10,000 tons pig iron or steel bloom or have smelted copper from ores the province of British Columexpended combinedly ines, and in the erection and on of the works, buildings,

and machinery, and in manufactur The properties, together with the therefore and thereupon, shall be t from the payment of rates and imposed by the province during the of ten years from the passing of

consent of the government to the ction in the Nanaimo Electric company bill was secured in comand the second reading was set enext sitting of the house. The ction reads: "It shall be lawful for it company the second reading was set enext sitting of the house. The company is the second reading was set enext sitting of the house." company, its agents, servants men from time to time and at ereafter as it shall see fit, and authorized and empowered and upon the lands of the ect to the consent and superks) and to survey, set out, and in such parts thereof as it may for the purposes of the company's the construction of any dam,

of the East Kootenay Valley railway. Those desiring incorporation in this bill are Thomas Earle, A. C. Flumerfelt and David R. Ker. The charter provides for the building of some 110 miles of railway. The first section comprises 30 miles from a point at or near Cranbrook in East Kootenay district, thence by the most feasible route to the head waters of the St. Mary's river. The second section is 60 miles in length, the line of railway being from such point on the line of the first section as the company shall determine, up the East Kootenay valley and down the Columbia River valley to the mines in the neighborhood of Horse Thief and No. 2 creeks. The third section is 20 miles in length, contemplating a line of railway extending from the Bull river group of mines in East Kootenay district to some convenient point on the main line of the Crow's Nest Pass rail-

The second reading was agreed to Mr. Kellie moved the second reading f the Revelstoke and Cassiar railway hill, which was assented to. The Canadian Pacific Navigation com-

pany's bill also received its second read-The Downie Creek railway bill, which provides for the granting of a charter for the construction of about 60 miles of railway, received its second reading. The route of the railway is from a point at or near Albert Canyon; thence up the at or near Albert Canyon; thence up the valley of the North Fork of the Illecille-waet River to the head waters of the Downie Creek; thence down the valley of the Downie Creek to the junction of that stream with the Columbia River; thence down the Columbia River to Revelstoke. Mr. Kellie, who had the bill in charge, said that if the road were hall tit would be year adventageous to built it would be very advantageous to the province, and there was a good chance of its being built during the

ing of the Skeena River Railway and Colonization Company's bill. By the bill Sir Charles Ross, Baronet; Joseph Ben-jamin McArthur, and Thomas Mayne Daly, of Rossland, seek incorporation as a company for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from some point near the head of steamboat navigation on the Skeena River, thence by the most feasible route to a point at or near Yellow Head Pass, or, in the alternative, to some point on the eastern boundary of the province of British Columbia by way of the Parsnip River, with power to expoint down to the mouth of the Skeena River, and also to authorize and power the company to build branch lines not exceeding thirty miles in length. Mr. Rogers secured the second reading of the Skeena River and Eastern rail-way bill. In this bill C. W. D. Clifford. of Inverness, sought the incorporation of a company for the purpose of constructing a railway from some point on the Skeena River, in the province of British ena River, in the province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the eastern boundary of the province.

'The Red Mountain Tunnel Company's bill received its second reading. Upon the consideration of the Master and Servant bill upon report, Mr. Macpherson endeavored to have the bill stored to its original form, so that it would apply to all contracts made outside of the province instead of outside of

ment on the ground that it was not in the interest of the Dominion, and had already been passed upon by the house.

Mr. Semlin defended the amendment.

He said that patriotism demanded that the workmen of Eastern Canada receive the same protection which the bill as it stood would afford to citizens of the

United States.

The amendment was lost upon the following division that the words proposed to be struck out should stand part of the question: Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Turner, Martin, Huff, Adams, Higgins, Walkem, Pooley Hunter, Rogers, Bryden, Eberts, Pooley Smith, Mutter and Helucken— Nays—Messrs. Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder and McGregor—13.

The bill was then adopted on report. The orders for the second reading of Electors' bill and the

Fruck bill were discharged. Walkem moved the second reading of the bill amending the coal mines regulation act. In moving the second reading he said that the act already provided for the exclusion of Chinese from the mines, and the object of the proposed amend-ment was to exclude Japanese also. Mr. Bryden opposed the second reading of the bill. He said that the mem-

bers had heard nothing in the house to

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer;—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap They quickly stop drains on the system that say the energy.
They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.
They give full strength, development and one to every portion and organ of the body.
Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.
This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.
No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy ner feception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.
Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, SUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

the purpose of diverting or carrying warrant them in saying that the Jap-water."

Mr. Hunter moved the second reading mines. He said that there was no tellmines. He said that there was no tell-ing where such legislation would end, and it might result in the exclusion of Canadians. Whichever class happened to be in the majority might seek to exclude all others.

The second reading was carried on a division of 17 to 5. Those voting against the bill were Messrs, Turner, Martin, Bryden, Rogers and Hunter.
Mr. Kennedy's bill to amend the Li-Mr. Kennedy's bill to amend the Liquor License act received its second reading. The bill was suported by Messrs. Hunter, Walkem, Bryden and Kidd. On the division the negative vote was made up of Messrs. Helmcken, Rog-are Braden. Smith and Higgins. Question of Privilege.

Hon, G. B. Martin rose to a question of privilege upon the editorial note conterning himself which appeared in the Times of Wednesday evening. In this connection he said that it was the second time during the present session that he had been called upon to rise to a question of privilege upon the Times. The statement the commissioner objected to was that he had implied that a ed to was that he had implied that a Chinaman was as good as any Canadian. This the commissioner denounced as This the commissioner denounced as most untruthful. He said that the Times reporter must have misunderstood what he said in connection with the Chinese affair. He did not say that a Chinaman was as good as any Canadian. Such was absolutely false. He had made no such statement and never intended to make it. He considered that the statement had

Just what the chief commissioner said and what he was reported as having said in the Times of Wednesday was:

Hon. Mr. Martin opposed the insertion of the clause in the bill. He said the British nation was always known as a liberal nation. "I do not think that we are doing right in legislating against Jap-anese or Chinese so long as they obey the laws of the province and reside in it. In this province we put a tax upon them and make them pay it, and as soon as they come and our honorable friends op-posite say that they shall not be permit-ted to work."

Mr. Cotton-There is no tax upon Jap-Hon, Mr. Martin—Well, you make the Chinese pay the tax, which is all the same. It is un-English. Mr. Semlin has always been opposed to Mongolians. He is all right. He has always employed Mongolians. I know he does. That is all right. It is money we are all after. It is what we are all living for, and it is what we are all living for. I have employed Mongolians on my ranch, but when the elections were coming on I discharged them all. I have had all kinds of men on my ranch. I have had men from Ontario, the province where some of the honorable members came from, and I got them very cheap. Some of them were very good men indeed, but the best man I ever had on my ranch was a Chinaman who worked for \$15

Dr. Walkem said that unfortunately for the house and for the country the papers on both sides of politics misrepre-sented members of the house who were on the opposite side of politics. The News-Advertiser of Vancouver was one paper which did what was right by both sides of the house in reporting the speeches of members. Dr. Walkem said that if the house would enforce the privileges of the house it would prevent any such thing occurring.

any such thing occurring.

Mr. Semlin called the attention of the house to the fact that the complaint of the commissioner was founded upon an editorial note and not the house report.

Mr. Hunter also rose to a question of privilege upon the Times. His complaint was that the report of one of his speeches was represented by six lines, whereas the Times are with History and the size of a girl's playhouse, that the three explorers whereas the Times are with History and the size of a girl's playhouse, that the three explorers whereas the Times are with the size of a girl's playhouse, that the three explorers whereas the Times are with the size of a girl's playhouse, that the three explorers whereas the Times are with the size of a girl's playhouse, that the three explorers whereas the Times are with the size of a girl's playhouse, that the three explorers whereas the Times are six cords that form a network or parapet, which reaches four feet above the roof. There were 4,400 pounds of weight in this car when it left Spitz-bergen, 2,975 pounds of which was sand. whereas the Times gave Mr. Higgins, who came after him, more than six lines. He also considered it a personal grievance that the Times had not sufficient space to report the speeches of Messrs. Eberts and Williams.

After an interval of a few minutes The Tramway Incorporation bill introduced by Mr. Sword received its second reading. The object of the bill is to enable a company already incorporated to take advantage of the present

Mr. Forster moved the second reading f the Provincial Elections bill, the object of which is to secure an absolutely secret ballot. He explained that the present ballot papers had marks upon the back, and while the same might never be used for the purpose of tracing a voter a great many of the voters were afraid that they might be used. He wished the house to adopt the Dominion style of

Hon. Mr. Turner said that he was as anxious as anyone to see that the secrecy of the ballot was preserved. He had no objection to the bill going into commit

Mr. Semlin supported the bill. If the ballot was to be secret the greater the secrecy the better the spirit of the act would be carried out.
The bill received its second reading.

The adjourned debate upon the ruling of the speaker upon the petition of the residents of Slocan City was resumed. The speaker had declared the petition out of order, as to comply with the request for additional representation there was an expenditure involved. The principal speakers against the ruling were Messrs. Semlin and Cotton. The chair was sus-

ontaining the missing letter in the Tarte-Turner correspondence over the Revel-stoke protection matter. He said that he noticed in the Times that he had suppressed the letter. In reply to this he said that the omission of the letter was accidental, that it was afterwards found in the drawer of his secretary, that the reason for this was that the re turn had been asked for about the time that the last letter of Minister Tarte's was received. In dismissing the matter the premier took a fling at Minister Tarte by saying that from the appearance of the letter in the Revelstoke paper about the time that the return was brought down it was evident that the Ottawa department sent out copies of its letters to certain newspapers. On motion of Hon. Mr. Turner the house adjourned till Tuesday. The motion to adjourn was opposed stoutly by Messrs. Semlin, Cotton and other members of the opposition.

The Baby Covered With Eczema and Cured by Dr. Chase.

Mrs. Jas. Brown, of Molesworth, Ont., ells how her boy (eight months old) was ned of torturing eczema. Mothers vhose children are afflicted can write her cgarding the great cuce, Dr. Chase's intment. Her child was afflicted from rth, and three boxes of Dr. Chase's intment cured him.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pils. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children,

CONCERNING ANDREE.

AND SOME STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

Interesting Article on the Daring Balloonist's Plans and Equipment.

Now that interest in Andree, the explorer, has been revived, the following from the Philadelphia Record, published shortly after the daring balloonist's start, will prove of interest: Prof. Andree's balloon journey to the north pole is the result of over twenty

tion, beginning on a trip to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He was then but 22 years old, but, beceived the possibility of a balloon voyage from Europe to America. The idea was ridiculed, but it grew in his mind, and he pursued his experiments on returning to Sweden. He planned the balloon sail and also conceived the drag represents to guide his white the called long. ropes to guide his ship. He sailed along the Baltic shore, and sent his balloon against the cliffs to test its lowering and

Four years ago he made his highest ascent. It was at Gothenburg, and his balloon shot up 6,000 feet or a little over a mile in the first half hour. But it did not stop there. Up and up it went until Andree was five miles from the ground. He struck zero at three niles and would have fainted but for his foresight in tak-

have fainted but for his foresight in taking along a can of oxygen, which he inhaled through a rubber tubing.

On October 19th, 1893, Andree crossed the Baltic sen at a height of two miles from the water. He had several narrow escapes with his life, and during a trip from Gothenburg to Gotland had only one bottle of beer and two sandwiches, which he had laughingly said would be sufficient. He suffered greatly from thirst and water. Four times he ly from thirst and water. Four times he was nearly drowned. Twice he broke a leg, twice a shoulder blade, once an arm and once his nose. This is the man

who dares an Arctic trip.

A few years ago he published his plan to reach the north pole in a balloon which he estimated would cost \$36,000 and, with the aid of Baron Nordensk-jold, interested King Oscar, who subinterested King Oscar, who sub scribed the greater part of the cost from state funds. The balloon was built at a cost of \$10,000 by Henri La Chambre, an aeronautical engineer of London,

from Andree's plans.
It has a diameter of 67 feet, and from top to bottom of the basket is 97 feet Its volume is 162,396 cubic feet, and it is constructed of Chinese pongee silk which will stand a tensile pressure of two tons to the square inch. The upper part of the balloon had three thicknesses of this silk, and the lower part but two, the difference being thought necessary to protect the big bag from the sun's rays. The thicknesses were glued together and sewed, and then thoroughly varnished inside and out. Enclosing the balloon is the net, the strands of which are nearly two inches in thick ness. The weight of the balloon with out accessories is nearly one ton.

Living in the Clouds The fearless voyagers are travelling in small suspended house, four and a half feet from floor to roof, and six feet from side to side, constructed of wicker work. Six hempen cords, nine feet long and an inch and a half thick, suspend the car from the balloon, and entwined with these, running around in a circular form,

the roof. There were 4,400 pounds of weight in this car when it left Spitzbergen, 2,975 pounds of which was sand.

The little cottage, about the size of a girl's playhouse, that the three explorers were to live in is a marvel of abbreviated species. In it are stored provisions and what not. There is also a bedstead for one person, it being Andree's plan

Cooking Their Meals. cooking apparatus was invented by a air current, but by his sails obtains Swedish engineer purposely for Mr. Anspeed, and by his dragging ropes steer-

It was not Andree's purpose to stay at any great height. He wanted to keep close to the earth, 500 feet if he could—

FOR WEAK MEN ONLY



away. I cure you while you sleep. Use nature's own, the vital spark, which connects the brain and nerve, ELECTRICITY. On my professional word I promise any weak man, young, middle aged or old, who will but folif there is any foundation left to build and within it the balloon was inflated.

Supporting Suspensory corry the current to and through the weakened parts. It soothes-It strengthens-It Varicocele Permanently Cure

Pamphlet "THREE CLASSES MEN," explaining all, with 400 l month's testimonials, sent free, seat upon request, or consult me at 1 office free of charge. DR. SANDEN, 156 ST. JAMES ST.,

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Paint for Everything Almost everything about the house is improved by paint—if the right kind is used. There was a time when one kind of paint was made to serve every purpose. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

makes a special paint for each kind of work. A paint that will do its special work in the way it can best be done. For floors a hard-drying and hard-wearing meint, to walk on. For chairs and furniture, a bright, glossy paint -that's hard to mar or scratch. For bath tubs, a hard, bright namel -that hot or cold water does not affect. For buildings, a durable paint—to withstand the clements. Paints for outside and paints for inside. We will send a free book describing our

different kinds of paints and their different uses if you will send your address. The leading paint dealers keep these THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.,

100 Canal Street, Cleveland. 807 Washington Street, Now York.



The Senate -

Should attend Kintergarten and study up the Northwest. "Twas ever thus. Victoria interests count for nothing. Railroad or no railroad, we are offering this week:

Large Navel Oranges, 25c. doz. Fresh Eggs. 20c. doz. Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c. Morgan's Eastern Oysters, always reliable. Use Dixi Hams and Bac n. Potatoes, 75c. per sack.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

OLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS GO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

Hungarian, Premier, ★★★ 🗝 ★★ ** Adapted for Klondike

ed space. In it are stored provisions, live pigeons, instruments, ammunition R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria. Agents.

to one person, it being Andree's plan that one shall sleep while two shall be on watch with powerful telescopes and instruments to tell civilization what there is at the pole. There are little windows in the side and a small hole in the floor.

To better study the topography of the ket, shook hands with all around him, and with his companions, Dr. Strindbut, as General Greely says, it can hardly be expected that it will keep up the basket. The ropes were cut, and the floor. the floor.

The observers will stand on the roof of the car, but will be protected by the net work parapet. The thermometers, but will be protected by the net work parapet. The thermometers, but will be protected by the net work parapet. The thermometers, but will be protected by the net work parapet. The thermometers, but will be protected by the net work parapet. The thermometers, but work parapet the pole. But the far-sighted and redained the Eagle rose 200 feet. Then it was sourceful Andree provided for this. He dashed nearly into the sea, but soared up high and was soon out of sight. It was the most daring trip ever begun. berometers, sextants, an altazimuth, an anemometer, an instrument for determining the direction and velocity of the clouds, one for recording the intensity of bottom of these he placed a weight—just the clouds. the sunlight, another for showing the true horizon, compasses, a magnetometer, a the odolite and two photographic bottom of these he placed a weight—just enough to keep the rope close to the ground. These ropes hang from the shall probably be carried in a northeast-

Sails to Help the Airship Along. The explorers had arrangements for Rigged from the top of the car to warm meals three times a day. For the mouth of the ballon inside the net down fifteen feet through a hole in the floor; and a small oil lamp lighted from above by the pull of a string. After the above by the pull of a string. After the cross-section of the hanging net, to the lamb above by the pull of a string. After the cross-section of the hanging net, to the lamb above by the pull of a string. After the cross-section of the hanging net, to the lamb above by the pull of a string. After the cross-section of the hanging net, to the lamb above by the pull of a string. After the lamb above by the pull of a string an apparatus will be dropped are two sails which are stretched on however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the however, as there is no night at the pole are two sails which are stretched on the house of the hou beefstesk is cooked, a pull on another wind. The sails are attached by three string will put the fire out. Then the straps to the large iron ring, so that Mr. food will be pulled up and eaten. This precaution is taken to preclude any possibility of the balloon taking fire. The air by balloon and forced along with the

The explorers had with them a patent collapsible boat, so that if they were dropped into the water they could immediately pull the boat out, accordion-like, and paddle to the nearest icebers.

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The explorers had with them a patent collapsible boat, so that if they were dropped into the water they could immediately pull the boat out, accordion-like, and paddle to the nearest icebers.

That the balloon had longitude 70 north and longitude 135 east.

Second. It may land in longitude 135 east.

Second. This is in the vicinity of the could steer to the pole. It the could steer his balloon at an angle of 45 degrees, so that with either a southwest or southeast with the could steer his balloon at an angle of 45 degrees, so that with either a southwest or southeast collapsions are considered in the could steer his balloon at an angle of 45 degrees, so that with either a southwest or southeast collapsions. The car was also arranged that if they was said in the cable dispatches describ- the Gulf of Obi, in the northeastern part The car was also arranged that it they cared to, it could be detached from the balloon almost instantly.

Steering the Balloon.

Steering the Balloon.

Steering the Balloon.

The capic arranged that it they capic disparches describe ing Andree's departure that the steering of Russia.

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The capic disparches described in the departure that the steering of Russia. in his basket, which he could easily rig there is a United States government

In case one of these ropes should northward of catch in an ice crevasse and threaten to regions, and about the same distance wreck the balloon, or even to hold it from the mouth of the Yukon river, or stationary. Mr. Andree will clamp on to about 500 miles from Behring strait. It the rope a cylindrical metal tube, in is almost opposite to Spitzbergen, which are two sharp knives on a spring.

Honed to Land in Aleska This will slide down to where the rope is fast to the earth, and a sudden jerk on the twine that governs the knives acterized, in his address before the Sowill cut the drag rope free; This is very ciety of Anthropology and Geography, in similar to the instrument which is used stockholm, Sweden, on March 20, 1897, by the life-saving crews along the At-

while the party lived on board the steamer Sverkund. The balloon sprung a leak, and it had to be enlarged by south wind blowing. Having tested the because the winds blow in a circle af-wind with small balloons, Andree had ter the fashion of the gulf stream of the the house-torn down, attached the bas- Atlantic ocean.

Andree's Forecast of His Trip. Just before Andree left he dictated a true horizon, compasses, a magnetometer, a the odolite and two photographic cameras are suspended to a ring just above the car and drag along the ice, or in the water, as the case may be. As these ropes drag along hangs a confusing mesh of rope work, which contains about 300 pockets, in which are stored various articles of food and necessity.

Aftonbladet, in which he said: "We shall probably be carried in a northeasterly direction." He had figured out his probable course to a nicety. He had about 700 miles to go before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would be where it would be advisable to land. His balloon left Spitzbergen going at the pole and about 1,200 more before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would be where it would be advisable to land. His balloon left Spitzbergen going at the pole and about 1,200 more before he would be where it would be advisable to land. His balloon left Spitzbergen going at the pole and about 1,200 more before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would be where it would be advisable to land. His balloon left Spitzbergen going at the pole and about 1,200 more before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would be where it would be advisable to land. His balloon left Spitzbergen going at the left with the pole and about 1,200 more before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would be where it would be advisable to land. His balloon left Spitzbergen going at the least probable course to a nicety. He had about 700 miles to go before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would reach the pole and about 1,200 more before he would be where it would be advisable to land. which would mean his arrival at the pole in thirty-two hours, or about 10 would not interfere with observations,

He said himself as to his time: "We shall be three weeks, or even more. of our observations.'

Probable Points of Landing. The explorers had decided that they would go in one of four directions: First, That the balloon may land in

station, Point Barrow is about the new Klondike gold

Hoped to Land in Alaska. This direction is what Andree char-

lantic coast to cut free a breeches buoy sons in substance as follows:

"This part of the world is not so near-The point of departure selected was spitzbergen, on the Danes Islands, 400 when the Franklin expedition perished. spitzbergen, on the Danes Islands, 400 when the Frankin expedition perished, miles off the coast of Norway, because a south wind, if it carried the balloon thence across the pole, would land it in Alaska or Siberia near Behring straits. The balloon was taken thither in 1896 by a steamer, which also carried 35 tons by a steamer, which also carried 35 tons and 12 to 15 ships pass the winter there with 400 or 500 persons on board. Along the coast of Alaska are to be faulthered and the coast of Alaska are to be faulthered and the coast of Alaska are to be faulthered. of sulphuric acid to generate bydrogen found nore or less civilized Indians and gas. An octagonal wooden house, twen- Esquimaux. In the interior of Alaska ty-three feet eight inches across and six there are a great number of gold dig-

Andree had a fourth possible viz.: That the balloon may Supporting Suspensory carry the cur-rent to and through the weakened

The start was attached just before departure. British North America, in latitude 67

The start was delayed by various north longitude 100 west, which is in causes until this summer, and meanthe vicinity of Melville sound.

Fickleness of the Wind. Landing at the points at an angle to being cut in two and spliced together. the pole would not necessarily mean that Andree did not cross the pole, being taken 89 hours, and then came days cause the topographical and astronomiof weary waiting for favorable weather, cal charts of the Arctic show that he Finally, Sunday, July 11, 1897, dawned with a clear, blue sky, and a violent the pole and landed in British America, of the Arctic show that he might be carried from Spitzbergen across the pole and landed in British America, of the Arctic show that he might be carried from Spitzbergen across with a clear, blue sky, and a violent the pole and landed in British America, and the state of the Arctic show that he might be carried from Spitzbergen across with a clear, blue sky, and a violent the pole and landed in British America, and the state of the Arctic show that he might be carried from Spitzbergen across with a clear, blue sky, and a violent the pole and landed in British America, and the state of the Arctic show that he might be carried from Spitzbergen across with a clear, blue sky, and a violent the pole and landed in British America, and the state of the Arctic show that he might be carried from Spitzbergen across with a clear, blue sky, and a violent the pole and landed in British America, and the state of the