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### **NEW THEORY OF EARHT**

LEVI HATHAWAY SAYS IT IS FLAT AND FLOATING IN WATER

Eccessingly Original Ideas Held by the Mass.-Presents Alleged Proofs-Holds That Ship Shaping True East ern Course Would Come Back to Starting Point

Charles Levi Hathaway, carpenter-Socialist, of Brockton, Mass., maintains that the world is flat, like a huge grid-dlecake, and floats in water. That the dead centre of the griddlecake is the north pole, and near the outer circumference is the Antarctic circle, beyond which is an impassable barrier of ice.

barrier of ice.

That the sun is a sphere only thirty-two miles in diameter and only 3,000 statute miles above the earth. As the sun is not large enough or high enough to light up all the world at once, day and night are caused by its circling about the disk of earth.

That a ship or person starting anywhere and shaping a true east or west course would eventually arrive back at



BATHAWAY'S FLAT BARTH.

that point from which the start was made, as would a horse on a race course, but a continuous north or south course is impossible because of im-passable ice barriers.

That all water and ocean surfaces are level and horizontal, and show no

curve in conformity with the accepted globular shape of the world. He maintains that he has often proved this, and declares there has never been an atom of proof offered to uphold the spherical idea.

That the law of gravitation is a farce and that there never has been any such force.

any such force. Mr. Hathaway says his idea that

the world is flat is based upon experi-ments which he has made at various places and times. He is satisfied that he is right, and asked the pointed ques-

on:
"How many of those who say the "How many of those who say the world is round have ever demonstrated the fact to their own satisfaction?"

Day and night, he asserts, is caused by the fact that the sun is not high enough to light up all the surface of the world's disc at one time, and that the sun circling about the equatorial line is responsible for darkness and light on the world. He maintains that it is the expansion and contraction of it is the expansion and contraction of he sun's circular course which gives

the sun's circular course which gives the seasons.

So positive is Mr. Hathaway of what he asserts that he has given much of his time and money to the study of the question, and recently he made the voyage to England to see the canal there known the world over as the "Bedford level," and the great pendulum of Foucault, which is exhibited in the Kensington Museum.

On arrival in England he was met by Lady Blount, with whom he had been in correspondence some time, and as her guest during his stay made experiments and lectured on his theory. He is a member of the Universal Zetetic Society, of which Lady Blount is the president, and in the official circulars of the society is given as one of its representative members.

It is unusual for a man brought up

sentative members.

It is unusual for a man brought up as a carpenter to interest himself in such matters, and still more unusual that he should be so filled with the corthat he should be so filled with the correctness of his own theories as to give
his time and money to the cause and
come to be recognized as a man qualified to lecture upon the subject. Hathaway was born September 6, 1852, at
North Middleboro.

His work as a carpenter took him
to many cities and terrained took him
to many cities and terrained.

North Middleboro.

His work as a carpenter took him to many cities and towns where building operations were active, and in that way he saw much of the New England States, as well as cities outside of them. It was while at work Rahway, N. J., that he met a Swede, who asked him one day as they were at work, his opinion as to the globular shape of the earth.

Hathaway said he supposed it was round, as he had been taught that it was.

"If you think so just take a good marine glass some day and take an observation at a ship when she is what they call 'hull down,'" said the Swede. A few Sundays later the Brockton carpenter did as the Swede had suggested. He borrowed a strong pair of marine glasses sind went to Asbury Park pier, Away off on the horizon he saw the smoke of a steamship of some kind, and with the naked eye could just make out the house and funnel of the boat.

"But," said he, "when I focused the glass upon it I was more than surprised to see the whole boat. It was a mere tag, and I could see all of her hull and even the spray dashing from her bow. That set me thinking."

Further experiment along this line convinced Hathaway that there was aothing to the idea he had been taught in school, as vessels at all visible to the naked eye always could be brought wholly into sight by the aid of the glasses.

That set him studying the idea. Now he sives every moment of his snears.

wholly into sight by the aid of the glasses.

That set him studying the idea. Now he gives every moment of his spare time to investigation of this subject.

"With C. W. Morse, a jeweller, of Brookline, I went to the shore of Winthrop beach Thiere we set two uprights in the sand. The upper end of both uprights were notched to receive a crosspiece. By means of a set of screws we made this crosspiece perfectly level, using a carpenter's level for the purpose.

in the level, we looked along the straigh-edge and the horizen line was directly in line along the top of our level. From there we went to the bluft toward Point Shirley and repeated the experiment with the same result. Then again we went to the top of the Blue Hills, near the observatory and found the same re-sult.

the observatory and found the same result.

"Now in looking along the top of that straight-edge at all three stations we did not see in one instance water and at another the horizon and at the last nothing but sky.

"Now, I want to call your attention to the fact that from this range of Blue Hills the vision extends thirty-five miles. Now in thirty miles, according to the figures of those who hold that the world is round, the curvature would be something like six hundred feet, and to this you would have to add the height of the hill-e25 feet—a total of 1,235 feet, which should be the line of vision above the water.

"Now, to prove this, according to the theory of Simon Newcomb in his "Popular Astronomy,' the line of vision would be above the earth, and the earth would curve from it eight inches to the first mile and about sixty-six feet in ten miles. But we did not find that according to facts, for there we proved that facts and the theory disagree.

"Then if the sarth is round, as is said, why is it that it invariably presents a concave surface to persons in balloons? We find that the horizon to the man in the balloon is always level with his eye, no matter to what height he travels.

"Why is it that the earth does not show a convex surface to the balloonist if it is round? According to the theory

"Why is ft that the earth does not show a convex surface to the balloonist if it is round? According to the theory of those who say the world is round, the balloonist at a height of 8,000 feet ought to be able to see for 110 miles, at a height of 9,600 feet he ought to see 120 miles, up to 11,266 feet he should see 130 miles, up to 16,666 feet he should see as far as 150 miles and at an altitude of 21,600 feet he should see for 180 miles.

"When I went to England in Decem when I went to England in December I was interested in seeing the places there where experiments of this kind have been carried out. The famous Bedford level' is a canal which empties into the River Ouse, and for seven miles of its length is perfectly straight—just as straight as englances could me. of its length is perfectly straight—just as straight as engineers could run it.

"On this famous level reach of water many experiments to prove the curvature of the earth's surface have been carried out, but there has never been the least atom of proof of the curvature obtained.

"One experiment was to place three parses in the capal. By actual was

"One experiment was to place three barges in the canal. By actual measurement the tops of the masts were all of the same height from the water level. One was placed six miles away, a second three miles away and the third was just six miles from the first. "Now, according to the theory of those who say the world is round, the masthead of the central barge should have appeared some feet above those at the ends of the line. In looking along the tops of the masts from an observation the central mast did seem higher and they thought they had their theory proved. But it was an optical illusion." "How do you know it was an optical

"How do you know it was an optical illusion?" he was asked.
"Well, when they tried to photograph this thing it was found upon looking through the camera that all the masts appeared of the same height. Then to further prove them wrong we had five barges moored at regular intervals along that six mile stretch of canal. Looking over the line of mastheads they were all of the same height, according to the spirit level, and even those who said the world is round had to agree to that."

UNRAPPY POLAND.

Discontent Under Russian Rule Produces Frequent Uprisings.

Russian Poland, which has so ofte in the past zeen the scene of revolu-tion and strife, is again in a state bor-dering on anarchy. The workmen are discontented with the conditions under which they labor, and the people in general are resentful of the efforts of the Carra Government. he Czar's Government to Russiania their country and blot out all traces of



ATRIOTS NADE LAST STAND.

Is former existence as an independent atton. The disorder in Warsaw, the apital of the kingdom of Poland in the days when the Poles had an independent national Government, has been pecially difficult for the Russian autorities to control. The troops have been very brutal in suppressing the uppular demonstrations. A few weeks note there was a fight between soldiers of workness in the work of the City Warsaw, in which many persons are killed and wounded, and the next person of the soldiers might have been an engaged in gathering up the dead the wagon load.

Warsaw has a population of about 1,000. Russia keeps a garrison of 30,000. Russia keeps a garrison of 30,000. Soldiers there to overswe the population and prevent a recurrence of the rolutions and insurrections of the six. Since the dismemberment of Podo over 100 years ago the oppressed less have made several desperate at pits to regain their lost nationality. Influe has each time resulted. The time should be a shave made several desperate at pits to regain their lost nationality. Influe has each time resulted. The time should be a shave made several desperate at pits to regain their lost nationality.

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A Subtle Rebuke.

The late high-minded Christian, Dean The late high-minded Christian, Dean Hole, tells the story of a North Country clergyman's rebuke of certain of his parishioners who rarely if ever attended church, thinking they made up for it by the regular attendance of their wives. He related how one of these husbands came to the gate of Paradise, and St. Peter, who stood there with the keys rather roughly inquired. "Who are von?" "Oh St. Peter. there with the keys rather roughly inquired, "Who are you?" "Oh, St. Peter,
I'm Mr. Smith from Newastle-onTyne." "I don't know you." "Oh, if
you please, St. Peter, I'm the husband
of Mrs. Smith who went regularly to
church, and taught in the Sunday
School and was kind to the poor."
"Why did you not do likewise?" "Oh,
St. Peter, I was in business all the
week and very tired on Sunday, and I
thought if Mrs. Smith went to church
regularly it would do for both of us."
"Your wife," said St. Peter, "was a
true, faithful Christian. She came to
these gates three years ago, and she these gates three years ago, and she has gone in—for both of you!" Dean Hole knew that distinguished divine. Dean Ramsay, who told him, as of course he would, many marvelous stories of the familiarity of certain ministers in their addresses to the Almighty. One of them was that of a supplication made for fair weather by a minister. nade for fair weather by a minister made for fair weather by a minister in a season of storm and tempest: "Noo, Lord, Ye'll nae send us a roaring, tearing wund, but Ye'll send us a nice gentle wind. . . ." Here there was a terrible gust that dislodged some of the tiles from the roof that were seen through the windows as they fell. The unhappy minister beheld the catastro-

phe with dismay and bewilderment, and on looking upward exclaimed re-proachfully, "O Lord, this is parfectly ridiculous!" happy minister beheld the catastro

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THEIR GREAT FUTURE. Provinces Saskatchewan and Al berta May Become the Hard

Wheat Centre of the World.

The year 1905 gives every promise of being a most prosperous one for Western Canada, says a Regina, N.W.T., letter in the New York Sunday Herald. The prospective creation of two new Provinces out of the organized Territories and the unorganized territorial district of Athabasca will give Western Canada a new dignity in the Dominion. The territorial districts, Alberta, Esskatchewan, Assinibola and Athabasca, are to be formed July 1 into the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, each of which will have an area of approximately 250,000 square miles. Saskatchewan will occupy the territory from the western boundary orf Manitoba to the 110 meridian and from the international boundary north to the sixtieth parallel of north latitude. Alberta will occupy the region between the 110th meridian on the east and the Rocky Mountains and the 120th meridian on the west and from the boundary to the sixtieth parallel on the north.

These Provinces will contain within Wheat Centre of the World.

These Provinces will contain within their boundaries provided profitable cultivation than any of the other Provinces of the Dominion, and will probably be some day the most populous Provinces in Canada

Saskatchewan will undoubtedly come to be known as the hard spring wheat country of the world. Outside of Manitoba Saskatchewan includes much of the hard spring wheat country of Western Canada. There are at least 50,000,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan canable of raising an average of 50,000,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan, capable of raising an average of twenty bushels to the acre. At present all Western Canada does not produce more than 70,000,000 bushels. Scarcely more than 1,000,000 acres of Saskatchewan are yet devoted to wheat.

Owing to the fact that the farmers of the Northwestern spring wheat States are going out of wheat raising, there is every reason to believe that

States are going out of wheat raising, there is every reason to believe that the utilization of the wheat lands of Western Canada will increase at a tremendous pace. The large amount of railway building now planned will greatly help this tendency. The Canadian Northern Railway will, before this support is over heave the line built summer is over, have its line built across the new Province of Saskatchewan, and it is expected that the Grand

Capital at Regina.

Regins, which is the capital of the organized territories, is to become provisional capital of Saskatchewan, and there is little doubt that it will be the permanent capital. The city has been growing rapidly for the last three years

The Province of Alberta is different in climate and natural resources from Saskatchewan. The southern part of the Province, like the southwestern part of the Province of Saskatchewan, is a dry region, eminently adapted to cattle and horse raising and to some forms of agriculture without irrigation. In this part of the country it has been realized within a few years that winter wheat can he successfully raised in The Province of Alberta is different wheat can be successfully raised in the driest years. Hundreds of farmers are going into winter wheat, and this year one farm has \$,000 acres in this

crop.
There are several successful systems
in Southern Alberta. The Canadian m Southern Alberta. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now at work at Calgary on what is the greatest irrigation system on this continent. This enterprise will put water on 1,500,000 acres. One of the crops that will be raised on these irrigated lands, as it is raised on other irrigated lands in Alberta, is sugar beets. An immense sugar milisugar beets. An immense sugar mill, the second largest on the continent, is planned to utilize the beets to be raised

on the lands.

Northern Alberta, which is one of the most beautiful countries in the world, being a parklike country of groves and prairies, well supplied with streams and dotted with lakes, is more a gen-

Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Alberta alone is found deposits of bituminous and hard coal, the stree being near Banfi, where the Canadian Pacific Railway is operating a mine with a capacity of 350 tons a day, which will soon be raised to 1,000 tons. As Alberta's western boundary lies along the Rocky Mountains, it has many mountain streams that provide opportunities for the development of water power.

A Railway Centre.

Edmonton, which is 350 miles north of the boundary and a town of about 2,000 people, is to be the provisional capital of the Province. It will soon have the main line of the Canadian Northern Rajitay and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and is now the northern terminus of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific, which leaves the main line at Calgary, 130 miles south. It is on the Saskatchewan River, a wide and deep stream, navigable for more than 1,000 miles.

Edmonton is in the heart of a fine sagribultral country. It is to this place that the Hudson's Bay Co. brings the furs obtained as far north as the Arctito Deem. The value of the honor of the furs obtained as far north as the Arctito Deem. The value of the Province. It is the most imposing town between Winnipeg and Vancouver. It has 15,000 people and sine air of a town of 5,000 further east.

Population Doubled.

It is estimated that Manitoba and the Territories have doubled their population within five years. The influx of settlers from Europe and the United States, and almost every State and Territory in the Union is represented in this migration.

The Americans are well adapted to settlement of a new country, and either they or their money may be found in almost every good thing that turns up in Western Canada. Thousands of them are going on to farms and hundreds are going into the new cities and towns to engage in business.

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When it is considered how sid the world's civilization is it seems surprising that man should have only so very recently learned how to make fire easily. The primitive flint and steel method is practically but of the last gen eration, and that does not appear so very far ahead of friction with wood. It is not astonishing, on the whole that savages should commonly sup pose that fire really exists in wood and stone since it is from these every-day materials that they secure a porof Prometheus' precious theft

Where Eggs Are Currency, Eggs are current coin in Mayo. Ker ry, Donegal and Leitrim. They are everywhere received over the counter in payment for tea, sugar, meal, oil, bread, tobacco, patent medicines and general haberdashery. Accounts are kept open and goods supplied on credit in eggs. Predatory agents traveling through the wilds with worthless teas, itinerant tinkers ad musicians, hawkers of tinsel jewelry and holy pictures, all accept this current coin, generally unloading it at the nearest railway town.—Dublin Lady of the House.

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and dotted with lakes, is more a general farming and dairying country. The mineral resources of both Provinces, especially of Alberta, are important. Lignite is found throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Alberta alone is found deposits of bituminous and hard coal, the safter being near Banff, where the Canadian Pacific Rail-

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