

A MILLION DOLLARS

This Vast Sum Will Be Spent in Seeking the South Pole.

England Is to Be the Leading Spirit, and the Money She Gives Was Raised by the Enthusiasm of Great Scientists—Germans, Too, Will Not Be Far Behind, and, Between the Two, Our Geographical Knowledge Will Be Increased.

If the South Pole and its unexplored neighborhood of land and sea, half as big again as the Dominion of Canada, manage to resist the effort that is about to be made to penetrate their mysteries it will be almost time to conclude that they are not worth bothering with any more. Although Nansen climbed within 225 miles of the North Pole, while Sir James Clark Ross, who got nearer to the South Pole than any other human being, was at his best 700 miles away from the object of his desires, it seems likely that the South Pole may be the first to be reached, for the coming expedition is going to be the most elaborate, most thorough and best equipped of any that ever set out on a pole hunt.

The final plans for it are to be arranged in September at a conference in Berlin between English and German scientists. Expeditions from both countries will start out about the same time—the date has not been determined definitely—but they will start from different points and will follow different routes.

The affair is to be conducted on such a large scale that it is expected to bring about more changes in the school geographies than have been made before in many a year. At present the maps merely show vague little fringes of land that disappear into space beyond the 75th degree of south latitude. The earliest mapmakers used to fill in such blank spaces with queer animals, and there is plenty of room, even on the maps of today, for a whole menagerie of such beasts in the 5,000,000 square miles of the South Pole's mysterious domain.

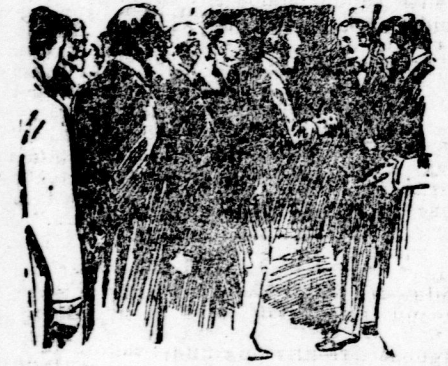
That the world is not wholly Phillistine and sordid is shown by the fact that Great Britain alone is going to spend \$600,000 on the expedition, and the German appropriations indicate an expense almost as great.

Yet nobody supposes that this \$1,000,000 will bring a penny of interest or add in the least to the territory of the competing powers.

Mr. Balfour said the other day that part of his satisfaction over the expedition was because there could not be any territorial rivalry between any of the countries engaged in Antarctic research. He said he didn't imagine that the most ardent advocates of imperial expansion were likely to find a sphere in which to carry out his ideas in Victoria Land or the regions around Erebus or Terror.

The only direct financial gain from this unprecedented polar investment would be an increased knowledge of meteorological conditions which might help weather observers to be much more exact in their predictions.

The first effective step toward the English end of this interesting enterprise was made by Lieutenant W. Longstaff, a Wimbledon manufacturer and scientist,



MR. BALFOUR RECEIVING THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. who offered \$125,000 for the purpose out of his private fortune last March. No string was attached to the gift and no provisions were imposed. He was the man, by the way, who introduced successful profit-sharing in England. He evidently inherited his interest in science from his father, who was one of the founders of the Chemical Society.

The Royal Geographical Society added to the polar fund this started until it had about \$200,000. A few weeks ago a delegation of some of the most distinguished scientists in England waited upon Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, to ask him for Government support.

The delegation was headed by Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, and included Lord Kelvin, Sir William Crookes, Professor Ray Lankester, the Duke of Northumberland and many others almost as well known. Mr. Balfour rarely has entertained so important a roomful of visitors. He said he believed such expeditions were desirable on practical and purely scientific ground, and were especially important when directed toward the Antarctic region, because of its prodigious area.

The outcome of the visit was that the Government agreed to supply \$225,000 of the \$500,000 needed if Parliament approved, and also to supply the scientific instruments. Since then some of the Australian colonies have also voted appropriations.

Already the drawings for a ship of 700 tons are being made in the office of the chief constructor to the Admiralty, and bids for its construction will be asked for soon.

It is estimated that the wooden steamship which is to be built will cost \$175,000; salaries and wages, \$100,000; outfit, \$25,000; fittings, provisions and stores, \$10,000; landing party, \$20,000; contingencies, \$50,000, from which it appears that if the South Pole is not discovered on this trip it will not be the fault of those who are laying out the money.

The English part of this gigantic undertaking is to be done under the auspices of the Royal Society, of which Lord Lister is president, and of the Royal Geographical Society, of which Sir Clements Markham is president.

It is believed that the English and German expeditions will approach the Pole from opposite directions, spending the winter on the outer edge of the mysterious continent that lies behind the ice pack; through which Ross was unable to set foot on this continent owing to the towering ice cliffs that bordered it, but Borchgrevink managed to land on it.

When spring breaks the English and German explorers, taking advantage of a splendid equipment and of the information

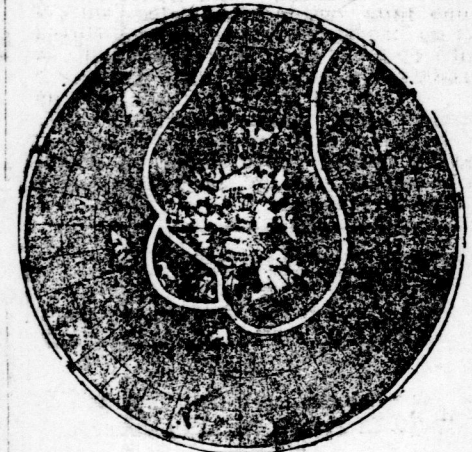
expect not only to land but to make an effective dash due south toward the Pole. Until last year no one believed that it was possible to survive the terror of an Antarctic winter, but the Belgian Government, sent out by the Belgian Government, got caught in the ice pack as the winter came on, and stuck there three months, without coming to any great harm. Nansen says that the Antarctic ice pack is less dangerous than that in the Arctic, for the open ocean is so much bigger that it reduces the probability of severe pressure in the pack, the ice floating about more freely.

The Antarctic region has taken the lives of fewer explorers than the frozen north, into which Andree and his men have been the last to disappear. But the open sea which separates the Antarctic belt of broken ice from the mainland is frightfully rough, and the difficulties of making a landing over the vertical ice cliffs, rarely less than 150 feet high, are appalling. Not only does the sea forever lash itself to fury at their base, but powerful currents drive the ice to and fro wherever a man would land, as if Nature were doing her best to keep what is now her biggest secret, so far as geography is concerned.

This mainland, which Ross touched in 1845, he named Victoria Land, and this is the name printed on the maps on the fringe of terra firma jutting out from the vast blank space around the Pole. It was he, also, who discovered Mount Erebus, the volcano designated on those maps. He discovered, likewise, a great mountain range, and since then explorers have found volcanoes in eruption on the side of the continent opposite Victoria Land.

Fifty years later Borchgrevink, following Ross' route, got through the ice pack into the open ocean in a little over a month, and had the first look at Victoria Land of any one since Ross sailed away from it 50 years before. Although he managed to get the satisfaction of setting foot on the mainland, he narrowly missed paying for it with his life, for the current and the floating ice nearly carried him away while he was trying to return to the ship. After sailing back through the open sea he managed to get through its icy boundary in only six days.

Geographers are inclined to think that the mainland whose outer edges have been touched by these and other explorers



ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. Proposed Route of British Expedition is Shown by Broad White Line. Black Line Shows Route of German Expedition. is a vast continent, and that when well-equipped explorers are once landed on it progress to the Pole may not be excessively difficult. No one cares especially to find the geographical pole, for that is only imaginary, and probably not in the same place as the magnetic pole, over which the needle of the compass will become exactly vertical.

Many important investigations into the magnetic currents of the earth are completed when it is known definitely what the compass will do at the magnetic pole, when the exact location of that interesting place is learned. It is even thought that the deviations and uncertainties of the mariner's compass may be corrected when the influence of the polar currents is known by observation at their headquarters, so to speak.

There is plenty of other lines of inquiry that may be expected to make the million dollars to be spent on the proposed expedition a good investment. For instance: Is this supposed continent, five-eighths as large as the whole of North America, populated? If so, it would be a race supposedly cut off from our own species by a period of time compared to which the creation of Adam, according to Bishop Usher's chronology, took place only yesterday.

But perhaps that line of speculation is rather idle, for recent explorers have been able to discern no sign of life on the land, except birds and insects, although Morrell, an explorer in the early part of this century, asserted that he discovered somewhere in that neighborhood—just where was delightfully vague—8,000 sea elephants and a marvellous collection of strange birds, sea dogs and sea leopards.

Many seals and whales have been seen in the Antarctic Ocean, and if it can be proved that the surrounding pack ice is not difficult of penetration by especially constructed ships it is possible that great whaling and sealing grounds of great commercial value could be established in time. It is even surmised that the whales which have so nearly disappeared in the northern waters may have fled to the Southern Pole to get out of man's way.

Perhaps the most practical field of investigation will be that of the winds and currents, which have a direct effect on navigation further north, and of which, as Lord Kelvin points out, seamen might be able to take advantage to get new and improved routes between the southern extremities of South America, Africa and Australia.

So it appears that this expedition, which will be making its report to the world at the beginning of the twentieth century, will probably be remembered at the end of that century as the most important scientific legacy left to it by this century.

Mr. Herbert wrote them. Little pitchers have wide ears. His bark is worse than his bite. God comes to see without a bell. God's mills grind slow but sure. An ill laborer quarrels with his tools. Wouldst thou have thy cake and eat it, too?

The wearer knows where the shoe pinches. It is a poor sport that is not worth the candle. The mill cannot grind with the water that is past. Half the world knows not how the other half lives.

Whose house is glass must not throw stones at another.

The Arabs entertain a belief that Eve was the tallest woman that ever lived. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.

THE SHIP DIANA

It Has Started on the Voyage to Carry Supplies for Peary into the Far Frozen North.

Captain Samuel W. Bartlett commands the ship Diana, now on her way to Arctic seas for the purpose of commanding with Lieut. Peary, establishing caches of supplies, and collecting scientific data in Greenland, as well as in the ice-bound waters to the west of that island. Captain Bartlett has a picked crew, and carries a party of 34, among whom are Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, who will direct the



SHIP DIANA, WHICH CARRIES SUPPLIES TO PEARY.

expedition; Professor William Libby of Princeton, Russell W. Porter of Boston, Robert Stein of Boston and Charles A. Wyckoff, whose book, "The Workers," has given him leading rank as a writer. The Diana is 478 tons burden, well equipped with machinery, very strong and capable of an average speed of eight knots an hour. She is almost 30 years old, but has recently been overhauled and put in condition for her perilous voyage. Captain Bartlett, the master, is of the famous Newfoundland family of that name, and is singularly well equipped for his new duties. Mr. Bridgman, who will direct the expedition, was of the Peary auxiliary expedition in 1894, and is familiar with the region into which his new venture will take him. If possible, the Diana party will find Lieutenant Peary and bring away such data and material as he may have gathered. If he is not encountered, provisions will be cached for him and his men, and monuments at various places will direct Peary to their place of shelter. The expedition will also collect data of its own. Sydney, Cape Breton, was the last point at which the Diana touched. She will probably not be heard from again before November.

THE AUTOMOBILE.

Some of the Chief Essentials of a Horseless Vehicle. The distance an automobile will travel without replenishing the reservoir (whatever the power-material used) is, of course, dependent on the capacity of the latter, and the effort being to keep the bulk of the apparatus at the smallest limit that will serve the purpose, the result is generally a trip not much greater than the 25 miles according to the practical electrical vehicles.

The weight of the compressed air carriage, with its apparatus, is little less than that of a storage battery vehicle of equal capacity. The motor apparatus suitable for carbonic-acid gas, ammoniacal gas and liquid air would differ little from that for steam in appearance and weight. The lightest automobile of which I have learned is a French wagon for two persons, equipped with a steam motor, the entire weight being stated at 140 pounds. Several of the applied motor powers have apparatus sufficiently compact to be contained in a little more than the space under the seat of the vehicle, among which is the very volatile petroleum-spirit.

All existing automobile vehicles except the electric carry apparatus for producing an electric spark or a flame, for igniting the vapor or gas in the cylinder, or for warming the expansive material. Most motors now recommended for road vehicles can be driven at any pace up to the speed of an average motor, and the day of automobile racing has already arrived in France, and probably will not be long delayed in other countries. The prize contest at the Charles River Park exhibition of horseless vehicles, in Boston, last summer, involved the following conditions: Speed at level grade; at greatest possible grade; turning around in smallest space; stopping at an unexpected signal in shortest space; economy of fuel; quickness of preparation; and durability and cost of machine.—Lippincott's.

"Her Majesty's Gracious Smile."

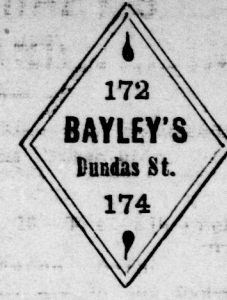


A very rare photograph of Queen Victoria taken at Aldershot when Her Majesty was in a very happy mood. Permission to use this photograph has just been granted.

Oldest British Volunteer.

The oldest British volunteer is Quartermaster Sergeant George Catford of Hoxton, who is 82 years old, and who was sworn a member of the Hoxton subdivision of the Devon and Exeter Volunteers on Aug. 31, 1863, and whose signature, written that day, is still among the archives in the Exeter drill hall. Several years later, when the volunteer force was reorganized, he became a member of Third Devon Rifles, and so continues to this day. In spite of his advanced years, he attends the meetings of his company, and during 1898 he was present at the annual inspection, and attended three church parades. He wears nine service stars each representing five years' service, as well as the star of a past sergeant. He has, of course, received the long service medal. Until last year he was in active business as a saddler in Hoxton, and is still a hale and hearty member of the volunteer force.

OUR WEDNESDAY'S SALE



No lagging of interest in these Wednesday sales of ours. Shrewd women look for the announcement each week; they know Bayley gives what he advertises and does not over-estimate in these columns the real worth of the bargains he offers. The influence of these sales increases in force each week, and Wednesday next will plant the standard in advance of all past sales.

ONE WORD—Come early, you then get the best assortment and best attention and avoid the inconvenience of the great crowd later.

SPECIALS.

25 pieces Fancy Moreen Skirting, grand goods for full skirts, or will make a fine lining where weight is desired. Regular price 15c; on sale Wednesday at 7½c. 1 lot of makers' odds in Table Napkins from an Irish factory; pure linen. These Napkins would sell in the regular way at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per dozen; on sale Wednesday, per half-dozen in bunch at 59c.

20 dozen Tray Covers, fringed and hem-stitched, a veritable snap at 15c; each will go on Wednesday at 6c.

Only 10 pieces of pure Linen Roller Toweling. Don't come late and blame us if it's all gone; worth 10c per yard; on sale Wednesday at 5c.

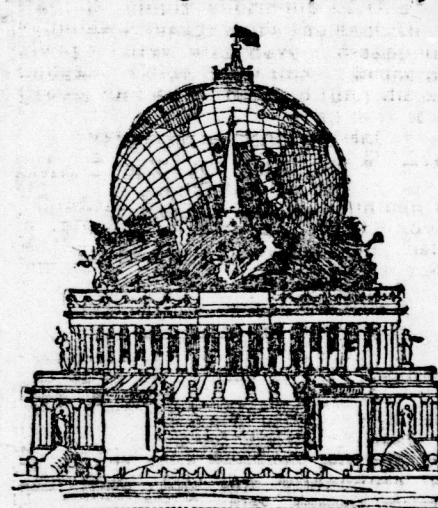
As is our custom every department will open its generous heart on Wednesday. The counters on our 4th floor will afford numerous bargains in Regain Odds and ends and remnants of every sort will be offered at prices that will make quick selling.

Bayley's

War Monument.

Philip Louis Santi, a Brooklyn architect, wants to commemorate our victories in the recent war with Spain and submit plans for a pretentious monument. The plans provide for a building 462 feet high, surmounted by a crystal sphere 240 feet in diameter, a true reproduction of the warship Olympia to crown the monument. If constructed in Battery park, the monument, by means of the crystal sphere illuminated with electricity at night, would throw a noonday light over the entire bay.

Around the sphere a garden is provided for. The ground floor, according to

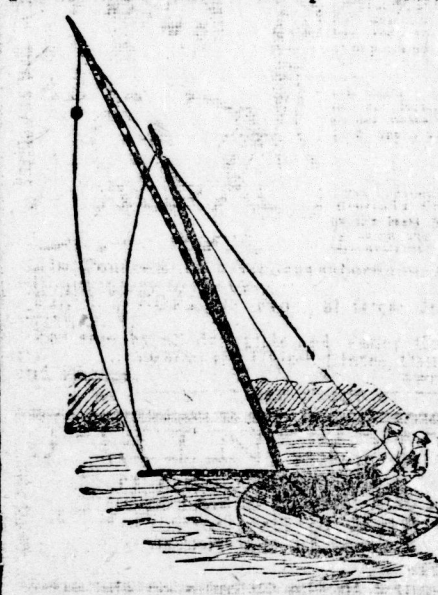


SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MONUMENT.

the plans, contains four large public halls with eight entrances. Four great staircases lead to the first floor or promenade, and from this floor four other stairways and elevators for ascending to the upper floors. Provisions are also made for dining, billiard and reading rooms, and within the great sphere an immense public hall is provided for, with a floor surface of 113,700 square feet.

The Glencairn III.

The Seawatcher cup will remain in Canada for another year. After winning the first two races it was thought that the Constance would surely land the trophy for the United States, but Dugan seemed to have a bit up his sleeve,



THE GLENCAIRN III.

and he got away with the next two contests in clever style. On the fifth and deciding race, sailed on Thursday, 3rd August, the Constance grounded at the start and Glencairn scored a hollow victory by sailing over the course alone.

Watch Weighed 27 Pounds.

Emperor Charles V. carried a watch in 1530 that weighed 27 pounds. In such a case it is proper to say only "fairly;" such a watch is never "worn."

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary, or acknowledged efficiency. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results. In Westminster Abbey 1,173 persons have been buried.

For One Week We Offer Our Light-Weight Summer

DRESS GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Regular 50c Goods for 25c. Regular 25c Goods for 12½c.

25c DRESS MUSLINS for 12½c.

20c DRESS MUSLINS for 10c.

All-Linen Towels...25c pair
Bath Towels, only...25c pair

Shaker Flannel,
36-inch, only...10c yard

Ladies' Summer Vests and
Hosiery at all prices.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and
Drawers, extra value at 50c.

Art Muslins, Art Sateens, Cretannes, Denims,
Madrass, Cushions covered and uncovered, etc.

A. S. Creation & Co.

ICED SOUPS.

Manover Fruit Theorists Give Some New Ideas in Seasonable Foods for Hot Weather.

Students of our time thinking on parallel lines with the savants of Germany, who have made such strides in the discovery and improvement of foods, have learned how much less it requires of bulk to satisfy the body (not the artificial appetite) than was thought in the eighteenth century. But all are pretty well agreed, especially in Germany among the fruit theorists, that the food of all important workers should be the best. It is not uncommon to hear a fruit specialist say: "You—exhausting energy as you do for the daily press, which demands that the faculties of each man shall be at the top of his bent, you must eat better food. You should pay for the raw material of your food not less than ten shillings (\$2.50) a day." If you expostulate, "But I think my work good enough to spend ten shillings on it. Rather let me do as St. Teresa (whose family spent a fortune on her health), pay no attention to my food or my health, and perhaps by thinking only of others as she did I will get strong as she did."

Here you are bidden be practical and open your eyes to light. Another German specialist said to me: "Ancient—don't do as all women do—dine on tinned corned beef and hard boiled eggs. But go to the best place, order a broiled bird, a pint of Cliequot and a bunch of the best grapes (or—Rudesheimer if you have the good sense. You will see that your editor will send a broiled chicken and champagne check. Instead of one of corned beef and weak tea kind. To write well a man must build the thought up by the body."

If what the Manover fruit theorists give out be true, the following fruit soups, taken icy cold or hot according to preference, are good for brain workers and people who must exert themselves in warm weather. They are given as food and medicine. But the doubter can take them for the sake of variety.

Iced Soup of Oranges—Take four oranges, grate the peel in sugar to absorb the essential oil, then pound the sugar in a bowl, and do the same with two lemons, cutting the lemons lengthwise and squeezing the juice over their zest. Reject the seeds and put the pulp and sugar in a porcelain pan, to which you have added three pints of cold water and let it boil. Dissolve in a cup a tablespoonful of Irish moss and add to the orange liquor. Let it reduce by ten minutes boiling, strain and cool. Then put in a pint of chopped ice, let it stand a few minutes, and a glass of white wine (unless white wine be forbidden as it is not prescribed for all men) and eat with bread as any other soup.

Raspberry Soup with Italian Paste—Take a quart of raspberries with a cup of powdered sugar and mash them finely. Pour over them three pints of boiling water, stir well and put on to come to the boiling point. Then add half a cup of vermicelli, which you have boiled ten minutes in a little water separately. Stir and taste if agreeably sweet, and then add the juice of half a lemon and grate the zest into it. Put away to cool, then ice it, or, as you prefer.

Apple soup is not due to modern theorists, for it has been a fruit broth for convalescents (in Germany) for certainly half a century; perhaps more. Indeed, by independent search I find that in the seventeenth century much that we think due to our age was employed by gentlemen and scholars, among them George Herbert, the poet and saint. Take four tart, very good apples, peel and core them, and boil to a thin puree in three pints of water, add the grated rind of a lemon and four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a saltspoon of salt, two gills of Rhine wine. Lastly add three tablespoonfuls of sago and cook slowly half an hour.

Pineapple puree can be made the same way, without the lemon rind. Not only is it an agreeable iced soup, but in winter it is given to babies to cure diphtheria. In exaggerated cases the juice only is given.

Iced rhubarb is made into a thin puree or thick soup. Some thicken it with a little oatmeal. But oatmeal does not agree with everybody, and makes itself manifest in a fainting sensation an hour after it is taken. For this reason some children's dislike of oatmeal should be considered.

Iced currant jelly is another variety. Take half a pint of currant jelly and a pint of chopped ice and shake them well in a closed vessel five minutes, then take as a soup.

Strawberries and gooseberries can be similarly concocted, and both these are commended for such as must do writing or study at night, while peaches and all stone fruits are not good for people of sedentary life.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE—AMATEUR.

Bowed by a weight of weariness he leans upon his hoe and gazes on the ground;

Large beads of perspiration on his brow—upon his garden patch a mass of weeds. One meekly radish he has raised therein. From fourteen dollars' worth of lovely seeds.

UTILIZING CRIMINALS.

A Novel Suggestion In Regard to the Philippines.

A western lawyer, A. J. Sawyer, recommends that the criminals of the United States be sent to the Philippines as missionaries. We are spending millions of money annually, says he, in keeping in our midst the criminals, in maintaining jails, prisons and other places for confining the criminal classes, which are nothing more or less than schools and colleges where crimes are taught and the graduates rendered more proficient in the art of crime. In my judgment, all the criminals who are found among us should be sent where they can get all the barbarism they want. Nearly all nations have practiced banishment until recently, and many of the most enlightened governments are still practicing it for



A. J. SAWYER.

certain high crimes. England started her empire in America and Australia by it. We are maintaining hundreds of public nuisances, monstrosities of malignity, for the more complete eradication of virtue in the depraved than is otherwise possible. We have thousands of convicts who to our civilization are mischievous and dangerous. To the Filipino they would be an invaluable help. They would become industrious missionaries, better than Christian missionaries for being more like the rogues among whom they would be sent. They would understand each other better than either of them now understand the missionaries.

During our civil war crime almost ceased throughout the country, because the war created a demand for the criminal and made him useful. Colonization of criminals would do exactly the same thing. Would it not be better for civilization if the treatment which we apply to missionaries and criminals should be exactly reversed? Let us send the criminal to the heathen and place the missionaries under that great forcing process, the penitentiary, with such changes, of course, in the institution as would adapt it to its new inmates. Let us adhere to the principle that righteousness, like crime, is the best cultivated by gathering large quantities of it together in one spot. We would then intensify piety at home, as we now intensify crime. If it would bring out our missionaries as much better as it now makes our criminals worse, our home righteousness would be irresistible.

One reason why the heathen cannot get along better with the missionaries is that the ethics of the missionary are too high for them. Their self esteem will not suffer them to believe that there is anybody better than they are. It has been wisely said that "they cannot trust a man who does not mean to cheat them, who looks upon the restraints of civilization as too few instead of too many and upon the methods of industry as being too sordid instead of too honest, who takes no delight in stealing, does not know what it is even to lie, owns only one wife and never whips her." In their inability to comprehend him they unconsciously believe that he must keep on hand some concealed stock of deeper villainy than they have found out in him, and they will not ethically and aesthetically mix with him. They are like the American Indians in the presence of the Puritan and Saxon, between whom there could be no blood fellowship, nothing but extermination from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

TREES HAVE TO SLEEP.

Trees and plants have their regular times for going to sleep, as well as boys and girls. They need the same chance to rest from the work of growing and to repair and oil the machinery of life. Some plants do all their sleeping in the winter, when the ground is frozen and the limbs are bare of leaves. In hot countries, where the snow never falls and it is always growing weather, the trees rest during the rainy season or during periods of drought. They always choose the time they cannot work the best for doing their sleeping, just as mankind chooses the night, when he cannot see to work.

A Norwegian scientist has made some interesting experiments trying to chloroform plants, and he has found that the fumes of this sleep giver make the plant sleep harder and grow faster when it wakes up.