

WELLMAN'S DARING TRIP TO NORTH POLE IN AN AIRSHIP

Is Now at Dan's Island Preparing to Start—Description of the Aerial Monster—Devices to Protect Life in Case of Accidents.

Herewith we print a diagram of the airship in which Walter Wellman, the Chicago newspaperman and his party, will venture in search of the North Pole next month. The start will be made from Dan's Island, off Spitzbergen, which is about 600 miles from the North Pole, and an equal distance north of the coast of Norway.

The materials of which the bag of the airship is made are pure rubber and silk, with the top of the bag a perfectly smooth surface, which will not

an hour, this means the airship will be able to travel 1,800 miles in calm air. So dependable are the mechanical features of the expedition that about the worst that could happen would be a breakage that could easily be mended and which would mean nothing more than delay, unless a serious breakdown of the airship occurred directly over the comparatively small area of water to be crossed. But no assurance of

The other device is the retarder or drag anchor, which will trail along the earth's surface. It will save the airship from being driven backwards at too rapid a pace by contrary winds, which might be greater than the airship's motor speed.

Chronology of Wellman Expedition

Dec. 31, 1905—Public announcement made.
Jan. 30, 1906—Contract let to M. Louis Godard, Paris, for largest airship ever built.
May 30—Airship completed.
June 15—Expedition left Paris for Tromsø, Norway.
July 5—Expedition sailed in ship Frithjof from Tromsø to Spitzbergen.

Personnel of The Airship Crew

Walter Wellman—Commander of expedition.
Major Henry B. Hersey—Representing United States Government and National Geographic Society.
M. Gaston Hervieu—Aeronaut in chief.
Maxwell J. Smith—Wireless telegraph expert.
M. Paul Colardeau—Expert mechanic in charge of motors.

accumulate frost, snow or sleet, and thereby decrease the ascensional power. There is every probability that Andre's balloon accumulated weight from these causes to such an extent that it sank into the waters of Barents Sea.

The propelling power of the airship will lie in three motors of the inner combustion type, and using gasoline for fuel. The combined horsepower of the motors is 160, although the contract called for only 75. The largest motor is 70 horsepower, and in calm air provides a speed of twelve to fourteen miles an hour. With all motors working the ship will drive nineteen miles an hour in calm.

favorable atmospheric conditions can be given, and Mr. Wellman, in making his plans, has followed the policy of preparing for the worst that human knowledge might lead him to expect, instead of rigging out an expedition for fair weather only. This, in fact, has been the serious problem, or rather, serious problems, for the promoters to work out.

"We know we can manage the ship in calm and ordinary winds," argued Mr. Wellman, "but how are we to overcome heavy gales and how are we to be assured that we can keep our ship at a fair sailing height of from 200 to 400 feet above the earth and prevent it from being weighted down by snow and ice and driven to pieces on the ice?"

STRANGE WORK FOR WOMEN

IN BREWERIES, TANNERIES, AND FURNITURE FACTORIES AT SHEBOYGAN

"Girls are displacing men in walks of life undreamed of only a decade ago," said August H. Kaems, deputy state factory inspector of Sheboygan. "Up in my own city girls have been working in the varnish rooms of the chair factories for almost twenty years and within the last ten years many others have found employment in one of the foundries enameling kitchen utensils. Barring the intense heat in the rooms, the work is comparatively easy, though it does seem strange to find women in foundries."

"The bottling departments of the breweries also employ girls in preference to boys, and the work being almost entirely automatic, where other conditions are wholesome, little criticism can be made."

"It was not until I entered upon my present duties that I learned that girls are being also employed in tanneries. I am a tanner by trade, so that it was quite a surprise to me when I saw frail women perform work which fell to sturdy men in former years. These girls are principally employed in the chrome departments. In Northern Wisconsin some of our inspectors have found women employed in the saw-mills.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

ENGLISH PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ACCIDENTS

BOILER EXPLOSIONS FEW—FIRST AID TO THOSE WHO ARE INJURED.

Consul Marshall Halstead reports from Birmingham on some of the methods in Great Britain for the saving of lives as follows: The Birmingham City Council has increased the number of women health inspectors from 4 to 26, because of the excellent results achieved in the homes of the poor and in the factories. "First aid to the injured" is another excellent piece of work in Birmingham, members of which respond to calls, even when involving loss of money or pleasure. The Birmingham policemen have also been taught the principles of "first aid."

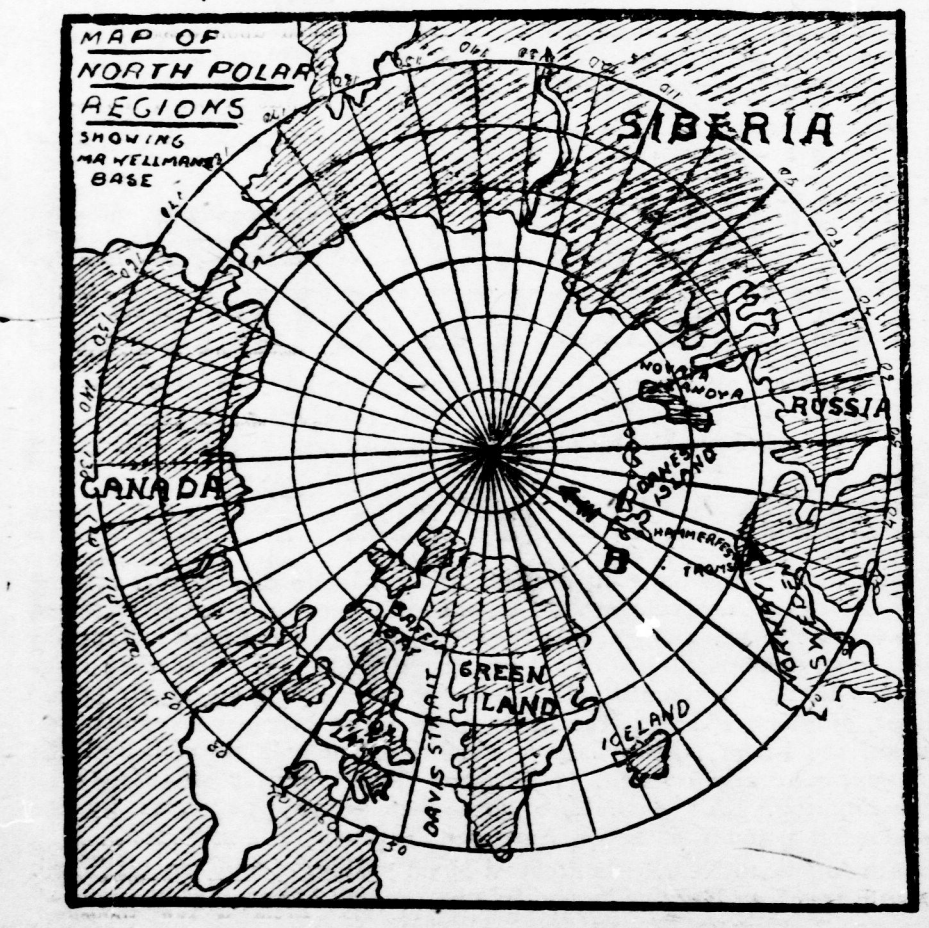
England's few boiler explosions and persons killed and injured, as compared with those of America, is shown by a report of the board of trade. During the 12 months ending June 30, 1906, there were 14 persons killed and 49 injured from British steam-pipe accidents, smaller returns than for any year since the boiler-explosion statistics began to be kept. On the other hand, the Locomotive, published at Harris, Conn., gives 383 persons as killed and 583 injured in the United States. The number of steam boilers in America does not exceed by 60 per cent those in Great Britain, hence the total number killed in the States should not exceed 40 per cent, whereas the actual death toll is nearly 10 times this amount, a fact which speaks volumes for the bad design and reckless construction of the American boiler practice. Heavy fines are imposed in Great Britain on factory owners, engineers, engine builders and others who allow any blame attaches for explosions.

LOW SUMMER TOURIST RATES WEST.

During the entire summer the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will in effect very low round trip tourist rates to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia points. Choice of routes going and returning with favorable stopovers and time limits. Very low excursion rates to the Pacific coast from June 25 to July 7. For further particulars, illustrated folders, etc., write or call on B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 56at-18a.

MUCH TO LEARN.

The world has a good deal to learn yet about electricity. In fact, even scientists really know nothing yet of the ether or essence itself, but are only acquainted with some of its effects. Their efforts are mainly devoted to discovering new ways of developing it, and to better methods of harnessing it for human use. They have accomplished wonderful things, and their inventions and applications of the power have wrought greater transformations in the world than the genie of Aladdin's lamp ever dreamed of. But some of them think that only a beginning has been made of such inventions, and another generation will see even more remarkable developments than this one has known. Possibly they are right. At all events, they are evidently still groping in darkness. Look at the varying results of the application of electricity to the human system. Men fall dead every now and then through accidental contact with a "live" wire of small voltage. At Sing Sing 2,000 volts are considered more than sufficient to put a man to death in the electric chair. And yet other men have been killed by the same voltage, and some have been cured of their ailments by electricity. Lord Kelvin and Nikola Tesla have each taken 50,000 volts, yet even he has not learned what electricity is. Truth, there is much yet to discover.—Indianapolis Star.



A indicates Hammerfest, which is wireless telegraph station No. 1, and also the end of the Atlantic cable. B indicates Danes Island, wireless station No. 2, headquarters and base of the expedition.

SPAIN'S QUEEN IS BEAUTIFUL

BRIDE OF THE YOUNG KING CONSIDERED WONDERFULLY PRETTY.

Dresses to Match Her Eyes and Hair—Has Learned Art of Looking Tall.

Queen Victoria of Spain is wonderfully pretty. At first her features strike you as chubby. Then you begin to notice how pretty she really is. King Alfonso, in a sketching, wife-hunting tour of the world, found nothing at all compared to her.

Now that she is queen, and has taken on something of the majesty of her position, you begin to notice the following things:

First, that her hair is a wonderful shade of red. It is not deep, but a real auburn. It probably is the only case of auburn hair in all royalty. Other princesses have brown hair, and some have dark hair, but a few have red hair. But the young queen is the only pale auburn-haired girl in the royal families of Europe.

When King Alfonso saw her he said: "She will be the first auburn-haired queen; all of the Spanish queens have been dark."

"She will be the first plump queen; all have been thin and lanky."

"She will be the first pure, fair-haired, all English type. The Spanish queens all have had the long nose of Castile and the dull skin of the dull-skinned lands. My queen will be the first beautiful girl to sit upon the throne of Spain."

HAIR POSITIVELY DANCES WITH COLOR.

So the young princess was chosen. But of all her beauty features her hair is the most pronounced. It positively dances with color. It always is so delicately dressed that you can see through it. It is fluffy and lies in little billows. At the same time it is not loosely arranged nor untidy.

The young queen, when she found that she was to occupy a throne, took a course of beauty lectures. These were more in the nature of beauty lessons than beauty hints. She learned how to make the most of herself. Among other things she learned these—and in all her pictures you will see that she has profited by them.

First, to dress to match her eyes and hair. Both are a shade of red or reddish brown. And the young queen wears a heart daisy, the kind with big dark red centers. She twines them into a wreath for her hair and she masses them into a corsage bouquet for her gown. She seldom is photographed without this big hand-bunch of red centered daisies. They are now the court flower of Spain.

"Dress to match the spots in your eyes," is one of her beauty rules. Another beauty rule is: "Don't crowd your throat." Most women crowd the throat with a high collar and a bundle up the neck in tight fitting bands of beads and velvet. But young Queen Victoria knows better. Though the possessor of all the court jewels of Spain, she wears no high dog collar. Her only exception is a pretty throat-piece of diamonds and pearls which King Alfonso bought for her on Bond street one day in their saunter through London.

SELDOM WEARS DIAMONDS.

The young queen wears pearls—diamonds seldom. "Pearls match the milky whiteness of your skin," the beauty lecturer said to her. "Let other women wear diamonds. It is yours to wear pearls."

Women of milky skin should wear pearls all they can. Nothing becomes them so well. The delicate pure creaminess of the pearl seems to set off the skin as nothing else can. It brings out its best tones and hides its poor ones. Wear pearls if you want a nice skin.

If your skin is poor wear turquoise and topaz. They go well with a dull skin. But the lily girl must wear pearls.

King Alfonso loves pale auburn hair. And the young princess took a lesson in keeping it bright. "It will stay bright while you are young. But, as care comes, it will darken," said the beauty lecturer to her. "And you must learn how to keep it light."

"Teach me—teach me," the willing princess said. "Then listen," said the beauty lecturer. "Don't tax your hair. Wear it always different. Never let a hairpin touch the scalp in the same spot two days in succession."

"Wear it round to make a frame for your face. A round face is young and becoming. Get your hair always preserve the roundness of your face. Never mind what others say. The round face is best, because it is the face that belongs to childhood. Old women never have round, childish faces. And keep your hair washed and anointed."

LEARNED ART OF LOOKING TALL.

The young queen is of only medium height, and she, therefore, always tries to look a little taller than she really is. She does this for the purpose of getting beauty hints upon the art of looking tall. Here are some of the things she learned:

First—To look tall, make your waist as long as you can.

Second—To look tall, don't lace tightly, but make your belt line sloping rather than sharp. Don't accentuate your hips. Third—To look taller than you really are, make your skirts long. Don't wear any skirt shorter than ankle length; a little longer than the ankles is better.

Fifth—To make yourself look tall be sure to build your shoulders broad, but do not make them too wide. The extreme Gibson shoulder is bad for any woman. Let the shoulders only moderately be built out.

Sixth, and lastly—To look tall let your neck be bare, which makes the throat seem longer, and so lifts your height quite a little. Don't "chuck" up the throat or you certainly will do so. The expense of your height. And don't forget that you must keep your figure slim if you are going to look long and slender.

SNOW-WHITE HANDS, LONG NAILS.

The pretty young Spanish queen has inaugurated a new fashion in manicuring. She lets the nails grow longer than the finger tips. They are long and quite round. Often they actually are away beyond the ends of the fingers, so that they show white and glistening. This is one of the new fads. Let the nails grow long, but do not let them point. Let them curve in a lovely, delicate, rounding shape.

And there is another fad which the young queen is introducing into Spain. And the Spanish ladies, always quick in these matters, have "caught on." It is the fad of having snow-white hands. Almost daily the hands of the pretty little 18-year-old queen are bleached.

The young queen takes milk baths. She has the soft white Irish skin, and like the pretty girls of the Emerald Isle, she takes milk baths. She washes her face daily in milk, skimming and allowed to become slightly acid. This is applied to the skin after it has been washed in hot water, and it is allowed to soak into the skin and when it has been washed off with cold water. There is nothing in the world that whiteners and softens the skin like this course of treatment.

WALKS MILES EVERY DAY.

And the queen also takes gymnastic exercises, but they are of the English variety. She exercises with her arms and with her legs. No walk is too long for her. What she will do, now that she is in Spain, no one knows, for it is not etiquette for the Spanish queen to take long walks. She has been walking miles and miles every day upon the Isle of Wight. What will she do in Spain? Fortunately there is a queen's garden, just a mile in circumference, and she is allowed to exercise here.

In the young queen's library there are dozens of books. For a girl of 18, a complete beauty library, and in a little private gymnasium, built for her by her mother, there is every apparatus for home exercise. So she will not really lack for means of exercising.

But it is of her hair that she is most particular. And upon this the hairdressers work hours a day. And the reward is a head of brilliant auburn beauty, a beauty sufficient to make a pretty girl out of a plain one. And the queen, even if she had no other beauty, could rest content with this.

HAT PSYCHOLOGY.

Behold, then, a woman is known by the hat she wears, and since the French sailor hat is the head of one over sixteen proclaimed that she is lacking in good taste, so does the turban herald its wearer guileless of coquetry. The picture hat bespeaks the Philanderer; the toque, when not too severe, a leaver of humor and common sense. More than half a peck of flowers on any one hat points to a leaning toward extravagance and conversational italics, while the hat ill-adapted, unbecoming, veiling, is as a label, "Unalterably sloven."

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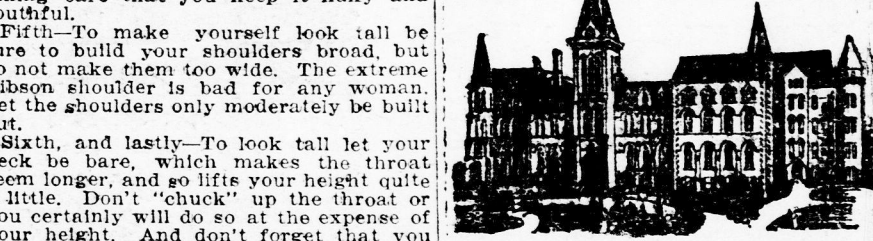
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TRADES AND THEIR DISEASES

EVERY TRADE HAS ITS PECULIAR AILMENT—HOW IT IS CAUSED.

"Every trade has its peculiar disease," said Lecco, the detective. "Blacksmiths are liable to paralysis of the right side, due to the shock of hammering with the sledge, and they are also liable to weak eyes, due to the glare of the forge."

"Carpenters are liable to varicose veins, because they stand so much, and continue sawing tends to injure the artery that carries the blood from the heart to the carpenter's right arm."

"Bakers and miners, the one through the white dust of flour, and the other through the black dust of coal, get weak lungs. Miners get weak eyes, too, from working always in the dark."

"Coopers get swollen knees from pressing them against barrels. This, though, is nothing like so bad as swelling as household maid develop from the kneeling that scrubbing entails."

"Painters are the most unfortunate of all. They get lead poisoning, a disease that is fatal."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DR. J. D. KELLON'S Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, summer complaint, sickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

A committee appointed by the British Parliament to investigate the tramp problem reports that there are never less than 40,000 tramps in England. Hard times double that number.

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As soon as a man gets a notion that his employer can't get along without him he is getting ready to lose his job. When a young man begins to make regular visits to a girl, how it would knock out the romance if it were said that he was calling on her to make arrangements for hiring a cook.

Wm. Norman Andrews, Managing Director of the Brantford Conservatory of Music, gives his Opinion of a well known Canadian Piano.

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