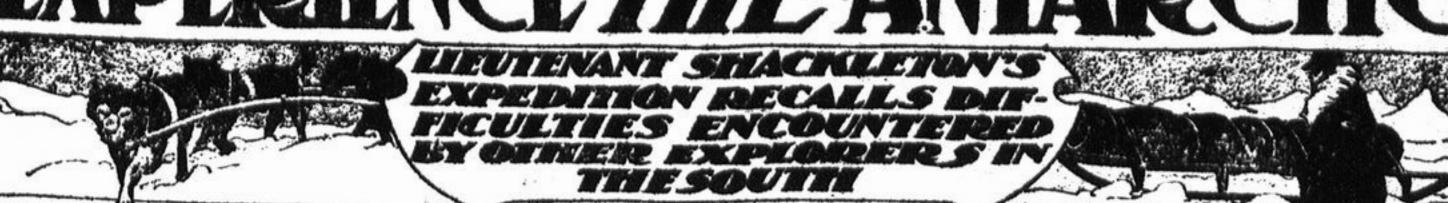
DEDINCE AN ANTAR





HE achievements of the antarctic expedition headed by Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton of the British navy which recently returned to New Zealand, are bound to add to the interest in polar exploration in general and in the antarctic region in particular. Having reached a point within 111 miles of the south pole, it gives the explorers of the South a lead over those who have sought the location of the other terminus of the earth's axis. Unless Dr. Cook has succeeded in his aftempt furthest north is still the point, 203 miles distant from the long sought goal, where Peary's expedition of 1906 turned back.

In some respects, doubtless, the reason more has been accomplished in the South than in the North has been due to the different conditions in the two regions.

The more striking differences were well illustrated by several of the achievements and discoveries reported by Lieutenant Shackleton. These were the fluding of eight mountain chains, more than 100 mountain peaks and the ascent of Mount Erebus, an active volcano, 13,120 feet high. All the indications were that the site of the south pole is a plateau 10,000 or 11,000 feet above sea level. The mountains discovered ranged from 8,000 to 12,000 feet in height, and demonstrated that Alpine climbing and scenery could be found in other places on the globe than Switzerland and British Columbia Mount Markham, also in this region, is more than 15,000 feet high.

Apparently "there is all the difference in the world" between the two poles, speaking figuratively. In respect to physical conditions. All the indications are that the north pole is covered with frozen apray dashed up Egalust it by the waves of a polar sea. Or, if the spray freezes before it dashes up, then the pole may be buried beneath grinding icebergs. However that may be, the fact apparently is that the north pole is surrounded by a sea about as large as the continent which seems to surround the south pole.

Commander Peary, in seeking his goal, therefore must make his way over field ice, which may shift with the currents of the polar sea. This sea, being largely surrounded by land and having comparatively narrow outlets to the warmer occans, the ice upon it is under immense pressure and is forced up into ridges difficult for the explorer's siedge to negotiate. The ice of the antarctic region does not offer so great obstacles of this nature. for it flows from the land of the antarctic continent into a sea open on all sides to the warm currents from the tropics. To this fact is attributed by some explorers the smoother surface of the ice of the southern polar region. In traversing this southern continent, a body of land believed to exceed the United States in area, apparently, the immense glaciers, with their cavernous crevasses, the mountain slopes and the consequent rarefled air are the chief impediments.

The Great Ice Barrier.

One of the most interesting physical features of the antarctic region is the so-called great ice barrier. This is a cliff of ice stretching eastward from Queen Victoria Land for a distance of approximately 450 miles and terminating at the land discovered by Captain Scott in 1902, and named by him King Edward VII's Land. This remarkable barrier ranges in height from three or four feet to upward of 250 feet, most of it towering above It is one of the chief conundrums of the antarctic. Is

STOP WASTE OF DAYLIGHT.

What the Proposition Made to the

British Commons Means.

filly in a short time as the agitation

in favor of the daylight bill. A selec-

committee of the House of Common

reported in favor of the measure last

year, and its supporters will make

supreme effort this session to pass

into law. The bill aims at preventing

the "terrible waste of daylight" which

goes on at the present time, says a Lon-

don correspondent of the St. Louis

According to Mr. Willett, F. R. A. S.

the scheme consists of putting forward

the fingers of clocks twenty minutes on

each of four Sundays in April and of

putting them back twenty minu:es on

each of four Sundays in September.

That is to say, it proposes to substitute

for eight Sundays of twenty-four hours

each four Sundays in April which shall

he less than twenty-four hours and

four Sundays in September which shall

be more than twenty-four hours. Noth-

ing is lost, but the gain is substantial.

It means that the man who new leaves

off work at 5 p. m. will take with him

home the light we now have at 3:40;

he who leaves off at 6 o'clock will take

tage to be gained is most striking.

Those whose half-holiday commences at

disposal as much daylight as if it com-

spectively.

12 or 1 or 2 o'clock will have at their

What this means at the end of the

less important. On reaching the age

of 28 (without counting anything of

have gained a whole year of daylight.

At 50 he will have gained two years.

light we now have at

so on. To workingmen who

work on Saturdays the advan-

Globe-Democrat.

Few movements have spread so rad

it the front of a giant glacier? Or does it mark a strait or gulf 450 miles wide which has been frozen? These are questions asked by the explorers. This remarkable ice cliff was discovered by the Ross expedition nearly seventy years ago. It was demonstrated to the Scott expedition, with which Lieutenant Shackleton made his first visit to the antarctic, that the barrier had movement, for a supply of provisions was carried on the ice a distance of 1.824 feet in the course of thirteen and one-half months. It was Captain Scott's opinion that it was a floating mass.

The presence of a volenno belching forth steam, well within the circle of eternal ice, is as much of an anomaly as the presence of an extinct volcano covered with a snow cap at the equator. Mount Killmanjaro, in Africa, and Mount Erebus, which Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition conquered, exhibit this marked antithesis. Mount Erebus, which was named for one of the vessels of the Ross expedition, is one of a group of mountains. of which Mount Lister rises more than 2,000 feet higher than the volcano.

One of the great problems of the polar explorer is that of food transportation. This, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, from which this illustration is reproduced, is made especially difficult in the North by the roughness of the ice. Storing food supplies along the route is one of the ways in which an excess of weight is avoided. In the North, however, this method has its drawbacks, for polar bears enjoy nothing more than the edibles transported to their dwelling place from the white man's land. There is a possibility that the explorer will not find his provisions when he is in desperate need of them, not only from this cause, but through submersion of the ice. With a good gun, however, the Arctic traveler may make the bears pay for their meals by themselves becoming food.

In the autarctic regions there is more certainty of finding one's cached food supplies, for the continent is practically barren of animal life and free from floating ice. The musk ox, the bear and the walrus offer the arctic explorer opportunities for sport and for the renewal of his larder, but the penguin and the seal are the only forms of life ever found upon land within the antarctic circle. As these obtain their food from the water and spend most of their time upon it, they are not found at any distance in the interior.

Ponies Gave All They Could.

Usually dogs are employed to drag the sledges, with their burden of food, camp equipment and instruments. The smoother surface of the barrier in the Antarctic suggested to Lieutenant Shackleton that a motor on runners could be used to advantage in moving the sledges. His report, however, indicates that the motor sledge was serviceable on the men ice, but not on the barrier ice of the interior. The experience gained on the Scott expedition also suggested that Siberian ponies would do better than dogs, because they can resist the severe cold, can drag a heavier load in proportion to the amount of food they require and are more palatable in case of need than dogs. These animals, in their native habitat, generally are left night and day without shelter, even at a temperature where mercury freezes. They manage to maintain life on the dried grass they find under the snow. Their native Siberian and Manchurian owners make fish nets from the animal's long winter hair, clothes from its skin and kunges from the milk of the mares. Boiled borse ment is one of their favorite dishes.

Lieutenant Shackleton took eight of these ponies with him. Unfortnnately, four of them died through feeding on sand before they had an opportunity to perform the service expected of them, even to giving up their I ves to furnish food for their drivers. Their names will go down to the history of Antarctic exploration, however, for the names of two of them were given to the depots which they helped to establish in more senses

There are other differences between the north and south polar regions zone is much warmer than that in the south, the hillside facing the south are covered with verdure in varied tinta, while the contrary, is almost devoid of regetable life. The aurora borealis in the tecta is also more brilliant than in the south. It is believed by explorers who have visited both polar regions that the coldest spot on the globe is somewhere on the Antarctic continent. That its temperature will be recorded

to have an important fearing on his company to have an important fearing on his ESKIMO SUPERIORITY.

induction designations of

youths and girls at present engaged in ~~~~~~~ business in the cities would be able to indulge in outdoor games, which, under existing conditions, are denied to them The population of Great Britain and Ireland is 43,600,000. The number of hours during which the cost of artificial light will be saved will be thus April, 23 years; May, June, July and August, 164; September, 23; or a total of 210 hours, which, worked out at one man and his wife, never seen a child tenth of a penny per hour, is contralent to 43 cents. Multiply the total

mmm net amount saving is left \$12,734,170 advanced in Cape Colony sixteen minutes, and in 1903 a further thirty min-

population by these figures and there

ing, say, one-third to meet all possible

objections to the calculations, a mini-

is a product of \$19,101,250, and, deduct

Another advantage of this capture of

more daylight would be that men and

No Particular Difference.

At dinner one day, Dr. Whately, archbishop of Dublin, sat near a young aide-de-camp, and in the course of the meal the latter asked his grace; "Do you know the difference between an archbishop and an ass?"

The archbishop was too taken abact to reply, and seeing his hesitation the aide-de-camp continued: "One wears a menced at 10:40, 11:40 or 12:30 re- cross on his mitre, the other wears it pleased. on his back."

year is somewhat impressive. It means over with the utmost gravity and, much and are warmly clad?" an annual gain of 210 hours of useful without relaxing a muscle of his face. To that question I said, "No," aldaylight (equivalent to twenty-one he propounded another conundrum, though I knew I was lying. I was days of ten hours each) every year. To "Do you know," he said, "the difference afraid the competitive system could not succeeding generations the change is no between an aide-de-camp and an ass?" be explained to them satisfactorily; "No. I do not," replied the officer. six years of childhood) a man will grace.-Cleveland Leader.

Judge-Is that your real name? at 72 three years. The cumulative ef- Prisoner (who has been up before)fect of these additional years of day. No, yer bonor, it's my "pen" name,light in the life of a man cannot fail Harvard Lampoon.

coin has ever been looked up to by so Vilhjalmar Stefansson, in writing of his thirteen months' stay among the Eskimos, tells, in Harper's Magazine, of this great kindness to a guest who ould not just for his keep, a stranger whose purpose among them they did In an Eskimo home I have never heard an unpleasant word between a

annished nor an old person treated in onsiderately. The household affairs are carried on in an orderly way, and the good befavior of the children is remarked by practically every traveler. In many things we are the superiors of the Eskimo; in a few we are his in-

Mr. Willett says that in 1895 the feriors. The moral value of some of er would starve. But of some of superfority the moral calue is great He has developed individual equality farther than we, he is less selfish, more helpful to his fellows, kinder to his wife, antier to his child, more ticent about the faults of his neighbor than any but the rarest and best of our

> to lose any position he was seeking, if When I tried to express thanks for their kindness in my fragmentary Eskimo, they were more surprised than "Do, then, in the white man's land,

Dr. Whately looked the young man some starve and shiver while others eat

neither was I, being the poorest among and her mistress, giving her a severe "Neither do I. sir!" thundered his them, very anxious to try justifying look, said:

> It is always said of the hest them, "He is a good man, but-" And he has to die in order to get that word "but" cut off.

many youths and young men as an inspiration and as a civic model Mr. Roosevelt. He has a gentus for inspiring people to higher ideals. cleaner methods. His life story is one of the greatest sermons that has bepreached on the American continent since Lincoln was assassinated. Mr. Rooserelt started out with the stern resolve that, let come what would, whether he succeeded or failed, whether he made friends of enemies, he would keep his record clean; he would not take chances with his good name, he would part with everything else first; he would never gamble with his reputation. He has had numerous opportunities to make a great deal of money during his public career, through graft and all sorts of dishonorable schemes, by allying himself with crooked, unscrupulons politicians, but even his worst enemies can never gay of him that he took from Albany or the White House a dishonest dollar. He has always refused to be a party to any political jobbery, any underhand business. He has always fought in the open, has

The Rosevelt Idea.

that Theodore Roosevelt is the hero of

every schoolboy in the United King-

dom. No other American except Lin-

A writer in the London Times says

Assuming the Responsibility. Mrs. Malone's patience was much tried by a servant who had a habit of standing around with her mouth open. One day, as the maid waited upon the table, her mouth was open, as usual,

kept the door of his heart wide open;

he has kept no secrets from the Amer-

ican people. He has always preferred

he must get smirched in getting it. He

would not touch an office or preferment

unles it came to him clean, with no

trace of jobbery on it.-Success Maga-

"Mary, your mouth is open." "Yessum," replied Mary, "I opened it."-Success Magazine.

No. Cordelia, cabinet ministers not deliver sermons in a cabinet.

MEW TYPE OF BUNGALOW.

Concrete Structure at Partland, Me., Which Is Well Spokes Of. Cement / ge describes a concrete ungalow at Portland, Me., in which the exterior of the house is of conrete panels. The concrete panels are out one luch in thickness, and besides being remarkably light, are strong mough to bear an immense weight. The panels are re-enforced with strips of steel wire, and in the tests applied to hem they withstood the strain of three keavy men jumping up and down upon them and showed no sign of injury. They are ornamented on the outside with raised figures, scroll work, etc., 'rom steel ceiling designs. The panels were modeled in wooden frames on a hase consisting of a strip of steel cellng, by means of which the decorative design was transferred to the cement, giving the panels an attractive appearince. The wooden frames were made of three-inch stuff and the exterior of the concrete panel comes flush with the wood, while the recess in the side which forms the interior affords two inches of air space over the entire length and width of the panel, the cement concrete being one fuch thick. This is accomplished by filling the forms partially with sawdust or other material before the cement concrete is poured in, then turning the form over so that, the concrete can be pressed against the steel ceiling design of the mold. After sufficient water has been poured upon the composition to insure compactness and perfect settling in the mold, the sawdust filling is removed, the interior smoothed off nicely and the completed panel is left to dry and



~~~~~~ The Breath.

The breath of a healthy person has no odor. This is equivalent to saying that no one whose breath has habitually a disagreeable odor is in absolute health. Somewhere there is trouble the presence of which, although not always the location of it, is betrayed by the expired air.

A person with bad breath is not ways aware of his misfortune, or perhaps one should say the misfortune of his friends, and it is a kindness and s duty on the part of his family to tel' him. The trouble can almost always be betiered. If not entirely removed and it is the duty of one so afflicted to place himself in the physician's hands for care.

The cause of a bad breath is often evident, but sometimes a very careful examination, weighing and rejecting In necessary before the seat of the trouble can be determined. Local troubles must be looked for and corrected. Catarrh of the nasal passages, or of one er more of the cavities in the bones nose, may cause a very foul breath: is sensitive—through each postril several times a day. The nasal douche, at er. often recommended, should be used only ruler the direction of a physician.

receding gams with supporation round affect the breath unpleasantly. antiseptic mouth wash will remedy this. There may be an accumulation of "fur" at the back of the mouth, which gives an odor to the breath: this should be removed with a spoon or the ring in one of the handles of a pair of seissors. The tonsils may have malodorous accumulations of secretion in

their pits. Trouble in any part of the digestive tract is very likely to declare itself in the breath. Constination, especially, is so betrayed. It is well known that some foods, onlong, for example, will scent the breath, but it is not so gener ally appreciated that the eating of a large amount of meat will often give reculiarly disagreeable quality to the breath. The emotions may have their effect, too, and the Ill-tempered person or the worrier is thus an offeuse h more wars than one.

There is seldom any excuse for per manent bad breath, for the physician can almost always discover the cause

## Beath of Noted Musician.

Angelo Tessaria, an eccentric mus cian of Venice, died forgotten and poor at Marseffles a few days ago, aged 75, the New York San says. He was one of the best known and most popular musicians in Venice fifty years ago. He was celebrated as a pianist and composer. Still he lived and died in pov erty, and his creditors were so numer ons and exacting that in his old age when he was convinced that he could never pay them, he left Venice and spent his last days abroad.

Tessarin was greatly attached to his native city and strove hard to end his days there. He invariably carried an umbrella, which served to keep his creditors at bay; in fact, whenever he met one of them he opened it and hid his face and thus passed on unrecog-

After his wife died and he grew old a waiter of the Cafe Florian who had known him in better days offered him | Chicago elevated railways. According hospitality at his house, and as Tes- to the plans a large sign reading, "Mie- lay work," rejo sarin could not pay him he played for vated Stations," wil be installed on the the family.—Bostor the waiter during meals. When the elevated structure at the principal waiter died Tessarin left Venice and was forgotten until his death. His dying request was that a tablet should be placed on his grave with the words, "He deserred a better fate."

No matter how young and goodlooking a school teacher is, her boy pupils refer to her as "The Old Lady.

#### SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Some of the moon's mountains are 36,000 feet high. Electric heating devices are success-

fully employed for branding cigar boxes. It is estimated that there are 2,000,-

000 horsepower in unused water powers in the State of Wisconsin. It is figured that a successful physiclan must have a clientele of 150 fam'

llies, or about 750 persons. By a vote of 31 to 21 the Oregon Legislature has refused to abolish the

whipping post for wife-beaters. More than one-quarter of the tobacco consumed by the Spanish nation comes from the United States.

and there are a number of schools where the art of self-defense is taught. Eighteen men were tied to the whipping post in one day recently at Wilmington, Del., and given a total of 255

lashes. This beats all previous records. Belgium has been offering reduced rates under certain conditions for travel on its passenger trains and the change has resulted in enormously increased business and revenues.

In fifteen months Alice Roosevelt at tended 408 dinners, 271 receptions, 171 balls, 680 teas and shook hands with 32,000 people. After this strenuous season she was compelled to go to bed

The steerage business of the Atlantic steamship lines is one of their prime sources of profit. They have been hard hit by the lull in the immigration tide during the last year. The decrease in be number of immigrants carried 1908 was 583,000, compared with 1907 The average cost of a third-class passage being \$30, this made a shortage in the revenues of the steamship conpanies aggregating the enormous sum of \$17,490,000.

known anywhere in the world. At that the government should not allow Verkhoyaonsk, Siberia, 90.4 degrees below zero was observed in January. 1888, which goes below anything ever known in the world before or since. At that point the average temperature for January is nearly 64 degrees below zero. This town is 330 feet above the level of the sea, and during the entire winter the weather is calm and clear,-London Globe.

One of the most pollshed and painstaking of English authors regarded correct spelling as a totally unnecessary accomplishment. In his introduction to R. I. Stevenson's letters, Sidney Colvin writes: "I have not held myself bound to reproduce all the author's lomatic, came out of it with flying colminor eccentricities of spelling and the ors. like. As all his friends are aware, to spell in a quite accurate and grownup manner was a thing which this master of English letters was never able to

It is one of the many marvels of wireless telegraphy that the ether one by one the different possibilities | waves which carry its messages, unlike light waves, suffer no absorption in mist or fog. Quite the opposite, in fact, is the case, for the effect on them of clear sunlight is so marked that they can be sent with equal initial power of the face communicating with the only less than half the distance by day as by night. For this reason press this can be relieved in many cases by dispatches and long-distance messages snuffing some antiseptic fluid-well di sent by wireless telegraphy are, wherluted, for the nasal mucous membrane ever possible, committed to the ether waves after sunset.-Dundee Advertis-

Miss Winifred Gibbs of the Assoclation for Improving the Condition of The mouth is often the place of ori | the Poor of New York reports that gin of the odor. Decayed teeth, or she has had unusual success in introthe decomposition of food particles at ducing the fireless cooker among the lowed to remain between the teeth, or women of the East Side. Miss Gibbs makes a fireless cooker at a cost of the edges of the teeth, may one or all only a few cents. Her materials conregular use of the tooth-brush with an a tin pall with a closely fitting top usually and two rards of denim. She is said to have more than a dozen going full blast among the tenement families that she teaches.

> The students of Queen Margaret's College, Glasgow, Scotland, have estab lished the first college paper to be roted to the cause of qual suffrage. It is called Jus Suffragi Alumne and to said by its admirers to be full of wit and fire, while those on the other side of the fence speak of its contents as showing youthful ferocity. It is edited entirely by the girls of Queen Margaret's, but there are whispers that at least two of the leading articles. in the first issue were contributed by older heads.

Mrs. Edith Morley has just obtained her third contract for card indexing from the State of Massachusetts. It concerns the birth, marriage and death departments of the State statistics and she will have from eight to ten women assistants. She is said to be the first woman to receive such a contract from Massachusetts. Her specialty has been systematizing office routine. Her method has been to go into an office and after examining its works and needs to evolve the simplest possible working

system. She is only 25 years of age, Mrs. Gibson Arnold of New York is credited with being the originator of the movement to teach mothers to care for their bables. Believing that no baby need die if it is properly taken eare of a number of New York women met with Mrs. Arnold recently for the purpose of devising means to establish an infant science academy. A committee was appointed to look into the matter. If its report is favorable the work will be taken up in earnest and a meeting in the interest of the movement will be held in the New York to him. Academy of Medicine.

Electric signs are to be extensively used on the stations of the loop of the ministry." signs, reading, "To All Trains," will be installed at the entrance to the elevated stations, and at all other point where signs are desired those of the electric type will be made use of, After er an extensive investigation into matter it has been decided by the atficials of this company that the elec-I trie sign is the best for all purposes.

Whipple, near Prescott, a for \$180," said George II lawyer of Prescott, Ariz, to a ington Post man. "It was known the old Can. Crook house and owned by the government. Gen. Cr. occupied the house for several w and it was on just as windy a day as that of the sale that Gen. Crook r

away from the house in March, B "The building was a nondescri style of architecture, constructed stucco, adobe and frame. It was roomy and comforable, with lofty ceilings and bay windows, through which could he seen the snow-covered peaks of the mountains on one side and Thumb Butte and the city of Prescott on the German women are taking up boxing other. The house contained more than 40,000 feet of lumber, and among other modern conveniences it had two bath-

"While Gen. Crook was the occupant of the house he was engaged in a long and difficult campaign against the Indians. The old building is still well preserved. When the auctioneer announced the sale the bidding started at \$50, and this figure was raised from time to time, until it reached \$180, at which sum it was knocked down to the proprietor of a hotel. What the purchaser purposes to do with the house I don't know, but he was told that it must be removed shortly, as the government would no longer be responsible for its safety.

"The house cost probably more than \$90,000. Every foot of the lumber in it was freighted from Los Angeles at a cost of 10 cents a pound. It was considerably enlarged after Gen. Crook left it. The latter's successor, Gen. Kautz, lived in it for a long time, but it has not been occupied for a number of years. At the time of its construction a guard of soldiers had to patrol the vicinity constantly to keep away the Indians. There was not a person Siberia has the colitest weather at the sale who did not express regret the old house to remain."

# AN OVERWHELMING SALARY

~~~~~~ Makuba and Oblanga were two Africaus, the one the captain of a boat crew and the other subordinate to him. Oblanga was an independent fellow. not in the least lazy, who rather resented "bossing." in a book entitled "The Jungle Folk of Africa," R. H. Milligan tells of an altercation between the two men. Makuba, the dip-

The worst disputes between Makuba and Obtanga took place when they supposed that I was asleep. The native, when he lies down anywhere, sleeps immediately. Whenever I was lying in the bottom of the boat they always thought I was unconscious, and that no conceivable noise could water a Captain Makuba orders Oblas "haul away on the peak ha

to which Oblanga promptly replies "Do it yourself." "I won't do it; you will do it!" may Makuba, in a threatening tone:

"Are you my father?" mays Obfaniss "No," answers Makuba, with infini scorn. "How could a Kombi man be the father of a creature like you?" "Then stop giving me orders!" says

Oblanga, with rising wrath. "It is not the first time you have tried it, an one of these days you will find out that it won't do." "One of these days you will find on

that I am captain of this boat, a that you will have to obey me," may "Not as long as I can carry a gum. answers Oblanga.

By this time they are standing and looking hard at each other. Makuba would not think of striking man in a mission boat. He therefor becomes diplomatic. Suddenly, in tone altogether different, he says:

"Oblanga, the trouble with you." that you are just a bushman; don't know anything about civilination on every big ocean steamer there is a captain, and every man on board. no matter what tribe he belongs & obeys the captain."

Obtanga becomes instantly curious and asks: "Is he rich?" "Yes," says Makuba, "he gets h

pay, and so do I get big pay." "How much do you get, Makuba?" "How much do you think?"

Oblanga thinks, as well as he knows how, his countenance distorted with the effort, and at length answers i flectively: "Two dollars a month," He

bimself gets a dollar and a half. A broad smile engages Makuba's fee tures as he slowly answers: "Fire

dollars a month," Oblanga gives expression to his sur evident to him that no ordinary pe son could command such wages; a in a tone of utmost compliance he say "What was it you told me to d

kuba? I forget." "I forget, too," says Makuba. yes," he adds, "I told you to hank on the peak halyards."

Chicken in the Ministry. The Rev. A. Z. Conrad. paster Park Street Church, relates this one A country minister in the course of his dining out on the circuit came to house where a rount chicken w served for dinner. He had previous encountered a series of rib corned be finners and the chicken looked sport

"Well," he facetlously There's where that chicken enters