

UP IN A BALLOON.

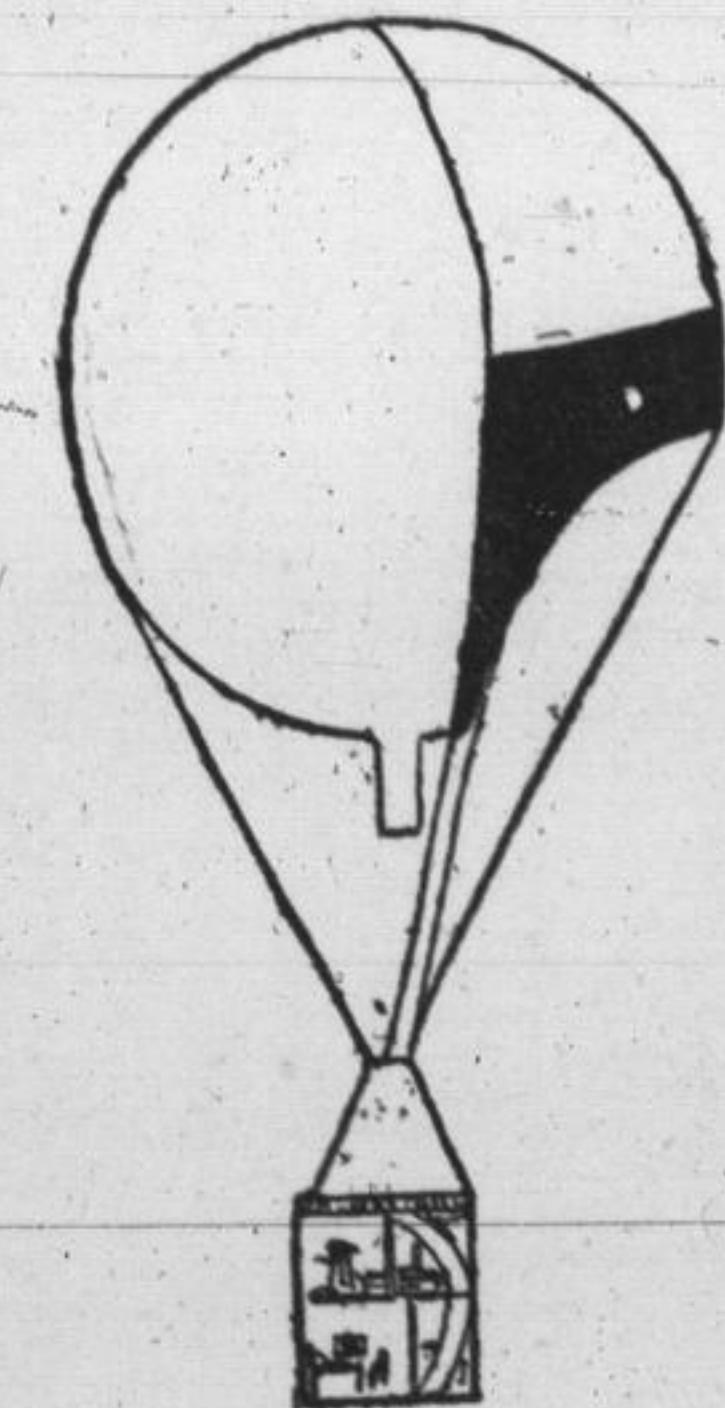
M. ANDREE WILL VISIT THE POLE IN AN AIR-SHIP.

To Land in America—His Balloon Kitchen—Pictures of Everything En Route—To Start From Norway and Reach the Pole in Forty Hours.

There is news for everybody in the fact that M. Andree, a Swede of French descent, is soon to start for the North Pole by balloon. The balloon is now being made and the trip will begin as soon as it is completed. This sounds like one of the fairy tales of possible explorations to find the pole, but this time the "horse sense" of the enterprise is vouched for by the gentlemen who are back of it, and by the fact that for many years Mr. Andree has ascended in balloons at pleasure grounds and taken aerial flights for play and profit, and always with safety.

Andree is a practical boatman and a civil engineer. He is a handsome young Swede, with a very clear way of expressing himself, and a fund of new ideas that make him very enchanting to those who hear him. He has talked to many great men abroad about his project, and all like his ideas. In fact, many have been all ready to help him along, believing his scheme to be much superior to even the Peary method of arctic explorations, and have dipped into their pockets to help him. King Oscar of Sweden with 30,000 kroner heads the list of patrons, and then come a hundred others with large sums. Several of these gentlemen are wealthy Americans interested in arctic science, and if the enterprise succeeds they will be anxious to have their names known as its projectors.

This balloon enterprise, unlike all others to be tried in the air, is fashioned upon earth in the most matter-of-fact manner. The actual work of construction is being done by Gabriel Yon, of Paris, the celebrated balloon maker, while the navigation of the balloon is in the hands of a boatmaker, and the culinary department is in the hands of a chef. The balloon, which is of enormous size, is made



BALLOON SHOWING SAIL AND LIVING ROOMS.

of the finest balloon material in the world, as guaranteed by Gabriel Yon. There will be almost no waste of air at all, and the hydrogen with which it is inflated will all be made in the arctic regions, so that it will be in its own element during the trip.

M. Andree is working night and day upon the plans. He has a very fine library in which he draws designs for each small part of the machine, seeming always to see a possible improvement and he has also a workshop proper containing a model of the balloon upon which he can experiment. He telegraphs to Yon many times a day, and is busier than Edison was when he first found the clue to the phonograph.

"The feature of this airship," said M. Andree, enthusiastically, when asked to explain its workings, "is that it has a rudder, or sail, to guide it through space. Heretofore, the balloon steers have been so nearly useless as to bring disaster to the occupants sooner or later. But listen to my idea of aerial steering. This sail, you see, is like a boat sail. It inflates readily and will surely guide the craft. There is also a guide-rope which may touch the earth or sea. When I hook the guide-rope of the balloon upon the northern strop and raise the sail we immediately turn towards the North or to the right of the Pole. And when I unfurl the sail and hook the guide-rope to the middle strop we go straight ahead without deviation, or if the guide-rope is hooked to the southern strop we go south. The rope guides the sail and the sail guides us. That is simple enough, is it not?"

"Now, we don't care to reach the Pole too soon. In fact, we must not do so. We are only 700 miles away from it when we are in Norway, and if we travel there in forty or forty-eight hours it will be quick enough. No balloon should go faster than seventeen miles an hour, though this is not very fast. We want to go slow, because we are going to take pictures all the way. These pictures are for the new school geographers and must be as complete as possible. Now you are going to ask how we can regulate our speed. We will do it by means of baskets of fiber, probably coconut, which we will lower to the water when we go too fast. These are tremendously hard to tug along, and will hold us back to our right speed. If we can keep down our progress to seventeen miles an hour, we shall pass over the Pole within two days and nights, and turn our heads for America.

"What is the most interesting feature of our journey? That is hard to say, but I think it is the photographic outfit. This is very intricate. There are twenty photographic instruments, which will be operated all the time, or in constant succession, because we must take a picture a minute. This will give us about three photographs to the mile, none too many, when such a marvellous new country is being explored.

"How many will sail in the balloon? There will be only three adventurers. We must have one to patrol the deck all the time, and direct the course, while the two others take the pictures. We shall relieve each other as best we can.

"How shall we live? Ah, that is a difficult question to meet—the sustenance

in arctic regions. You must know that, if we were going elsewhere in the world and were to be en route only a week or so, we could stuff our pockets and one hamper and live fairly well for that time. But it is different in pole latitudes. Here the body rebels constantly and calls out for nourishment.

"We have looked out for this by providing our balloon with a kitchen. The car is to be a two-storied one, with balconies around each story. Downstairs we will have a kitchen and sleeping room, and upstairs a store room and dark room for photographs. This affords comfort for as long as we remain above.

"What shall we take to eat? We shall stack the store room with layer upon layer of meat pies, made of the most nourishing part of the meat, and they will be all ready for heating. Several alcohol stoves, well guarded from draught, will warm them by a patent process without burning, yet requiring no watching, for we cannot stop to cook our meals during the precious two days. We shall take stimulants, and, in fact, all things for wintering on a glacier, though we have no such apprehension. The supply of provisions will be more for arctic travelers whom we may discover than for ourselves.

"What shall we do if we see Peary? We shall be almost certain to see him if he is in the polar regions. And we shall take photographs of him and his party. If all is well, we shall not descend, as we do not care to delay our voyage, but if they seem to be in distress, we will go down to them with some provisions, and will bring them home with us if they want to come.

"We have one mighty advantage in our voyage of discovery. We shall be in perpetual daylight, for it is the land of the Midnight Sun, and there will not be a second's darkness at the season we shall select. We shall also be where the air is even, no colder one time than another, and where there is no rain. Any airship worthy the name could navigate in such latitude if properly directed.

"From whence shall we set sail? From the coast of Sweden, for our royal patron wishes to wave us adieu, and the coast is better there. We shall ascend rapidly, throw our fiber baskets to check speed and to the Pole away. The compass will tell us when we have reached it."

"Up there, you must now, we shall be nearer America than Sweden, and we shall direct our course westward to land upon America's shores. I do not know at just what point, but we will determine that all before we start, and will ask the people to be on the lookout for us. For if all goes well we shall not vary in arrival six hours. Direct from the Pole to America will be our route. About getting back to Sweden, I have not yet made up my mind. I shall possibly not care to test the Atlantic with its variable winds.

"About Mars? That I do not care to discuss, but I can assure you that if we see the planet near, as arctic enthusiasts claim, we shall not delay focusing our machines upon it for pictures of its surface.

"Do I apprehend any trouble? None at all. Trouble in this case would mean certain death, as we would never reach home again and none could find us; but there is little possibility of it."

"Is the invention my own? Yes, entirely, though I am indebted to the sail-makers and balloonists for their earlier discoveries. When shall I sail? As soon as the balloon is done and the season right at the Pole."

DON'TS FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

- Don't giggle.
- Don't say "Hello, girls."
- Don't use the summer slang.
- Don't flirt with married men.
- Don't be playful in a rowboat.
- Don't stare at every new-comer.
- Don't wear scarf-pins in bow ties.
- Don't wear jewelry in a shirt waist.
- Don't play tennis in a garden hat.
- Don't wear loudly-colored stockings.
- Don't run after the man in the moon.
- Don't talk continually while dancing.
- Don't wear a sailor hat with a silk dress.
- Don't use up all your brother's neckties.
- Don't wear a veil. It looks unwholesome.
- Don't smoke cigarettes on the hotel piazza.
- Don't go through every dance at the hops.
- Don't go to the post-office ten times a day.
- Don't wear chiffon-trimmed hats out sailing.
- Don't pretend to be anything that you are not.
- Don't be one of more than two in a hammock.
- Don't forget the dangers of alcoholic stimulation.
- Don't keep writing to the city for samples of cloth.
- Don't wear a tea-gown into the hotel dining-room.
- Don't make one man pull a boatload of twelve girls.
- Don't monopolize the only man at a summer resort.
- Don't talk about dresses more than ten hours per day.
- Don't lounge on a crowded beach in bathing costume.
- Don't wear your bicycle costume to the dinner table.
- Don't dress yourself in all the colors of the rainbow.
- Don't get engaged more than once at the same resort.
- Don't make acquaintances you will be ashamed of in town.
- Don't forget that even a summer girl may be dignified.
- Don't get engaged to a man you intend to cut in town.
- Don't let one-day acquaintances call you by their first name.

Sleeves keep on spreading and widening as do the fashionable skirts to an enormous degree, and still never losing the modish general effect. The fancy changes as often as a woman's mind in the matter of sleeves. The fully puffed gigot with loose flaring puff to the elbow, and much wrinkled all down the lower arm, is quite the most favored of the swaggering styles. For gowns of muslins and all thin stuffs, the huge puff to the elbow is the mode, sometimes finished by a deep ruffle and sometimes by a twist of velvet, which latter has a faculty of making the flesh of the arm appear much whiter than it really is.

An amateur shorthand reporter (on the way to the hall where the meeting is to be held)—"Now, be sure to remember to give a round of applause whenever you arrest an opportunity."

Friend—"All right; but when dynamite is used, I shall prefer to give me a shove."

EXILED EX-QUEENS.

POOR EUGENIE IS RACKED WITH RHEUMATISM.

And Leads a Sad Life—Isabella is Happy, Go-Lucky—Spain's Former Queen Enjoys Her Jolly Life in Paris—The Countess of Paris.

The exiled queens of Europe form a pathetic picture of the nations where the march of progress is hurrying toward the realm of republicanism, says the Philadelphia Press. A hundred years from now the exiled kings and queens and throne claimants generally will form an extensive colony somewhere—perhaps in this broad-minded country of ours, where the king and the peasant can rub shoulders if they will, with no one to worry much about it.

If the queen exiles are connected with



EUGENIE AS EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

France in some way or other, Eugenie, the wife of the late reigning Napoleon, lives in England. So does the Countess of Paris, who regards herself by divine right the Queen of France. Old Isabella, the ex-queen of Spain, lives in Paris. Ex-Queen Nathalie of Serbia for a long time lived in Paris during her exile, but she is now tolerated by her son, the present king, to live in the country which she once helped to rule.

Eugenie is by far the most interesting of these exiles. She can go to Paris if she wills, for the French have forgotten to fear her. But these visits are not pleasant. Years ago the French people used to shoot at her and call her "The Fatal Woman." But when she was the empress, the wife of Napoleon III, the most extravagant woman and frivolous in Europe, spending \$10,000 a day for household expenses, and 5,000,000 francs a year on jewels and wardrobe, she was the best-loved woman in France. The people ran after her carriage and cheered her to the echo.

Eugenie was a great beauty then, and fascinating. Now she is old, almost doubled with rheumatism, her face is wrinkled, her step infirm, her famed golden hair is white, and the once best-dressed woman of France is robed entirely in black. She requires the aid of two stout canes when she walks. The French people have little to fear from her now, yet she is watched ceaselessly by the police from the time that she first puts one foot upon French soil until the steamer that is taking her back to England is well on its way.

Eugenie's English home is where she spends most of her time, for there are her treasures, the emblems which connect the sorrowing present with the radiant glories of the past. She has a beautiful villa on the French part of the Riviera at Cape St. Martin, where she spends the summer months. Her English home at Farnborough is about an hour's ride from London, and is close to Aldershot and Sandhurst. It is in one of the prettiest districts of England. From the small railway station can be seen the spires of St. Michael's chapel, which is really a great mausoleum, for there lie the bones of the last Emperor Napoleon and of the Prince Imperial, the only son of Eugenie, killed by the Zulus in the African campaign.

This was the sorrow which robbed the world of its loveliness for the ex-Empress. She could stand the disgrace and humiliation of being driven from the throne of France, and the death in exile of her stupid but adoring husband, but when her great pride was slain thousands of miles away by the savages of Africa, that was the end of all earthly things for her.

Her home at Farnborough is a magnificent one, for Eugenie is rich. She has



COUNTESS OF PARIS.

a large income, and still has a collection of jewels second to none in Europe. She has few visitors. When her health was more vigorous, Queen Victoria often called upon the ex-Empress. The two great friends. It was the Queen who offered to come to the rescue of Eugenie when she was driven out of France.

Two women friends and acquaintances comprise the household at Farnborough. The two women are Kate Britain, an Irish. A part of each summer circulates dictating the story papers that the memoirs will be of the Duke of York after her death says: "He is a fine child, about the age of my son, and already Farnborough member of words."

About the age of my son, and already Farnborough member of words. "Do our go-jest befricarian cousins," it asks, "expect place now-a-days to speak as soon as it is able."

Shingles Destroyed.

GRAVENHURST, Sept. 5.—FIRE was discovered about 11:30 last night in Mickle, Dymott & Sons' shingle mill yard. The fire brigade responded promptly to the call and did excellent work, saving the mill and other property. About 8,000,000 shingles were destroyed.

body of the church there are seats for two hundred persons. The services there are always in French. The monks, when saying mass, are arrayed in gorgeous robes covered with rare laces, given by Eugenie.

The empress is socially known as Comtesse de Pierrreford. When she travels her papers are always made out in this name. The papers also include the facts that she was born in Grenada, Spain, and that she was naturalized in France, and travels with two friends and four servants.

A far different exile is the ex-Queen Isabella, grandmother of the present king of Spain. The cares of state never sat heavily upon her happy-go-lucky head. She gets just as much pleasure out of life as an ex-queen as queen, but for that matter she never allowed her high position to interfere with her comforts.

In fact, had this old lady been more careful of her reputation she might now be an honored personage at the court of Spain. Strange stories are told about her conduct with various gentlemen connected with the court, particularly a light-haired, blue-eyed representative of the empire of Germany. The old lady still leads a gay life in Paris.

The reigning Spanish family is Bourbon, and as the widow of a Bourbon ruler, the French aristocrats forget the many lapses of the ex-queen, and make life very pleasant for her. She is the mother of the Infanta Eulalia, who visited this country in the summer of 1893, as the Spanish representative at the World's Fair and Columbian celebration in New York. The old ex-queen occasionally visits England, and is on good terms with the Orleansists, exiled there. She is related to the Countess of Paris, whose daughter, the Princess Helene of Orleans, was recently married to the Duke of Aosta.

The Countess is an interesting exile. She has never reigned upon the throne of France, and rather strangely looks down upon the ex-Empress Eugenie as part and parcel of the Napoleonism which so often proved dangerous to the house of Bourbon.

The Countess never expects to see the family restored to its old-time glory on French soil, although her son, famous as the Duc d'Orleans, does. He is capable of any folly to get back to France, and has already been in prison for breaking his exile. The young man has surrounded himself with a large number of impover-



EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

ished and broken down sprigs of French nobility, and supports a kind of farce comedy court in London.

His mother is a fine, sensible woman, somewhat inclined to be masculine. She is one of the best cross-country riders in England, and though long past the age when women usually indulge in outdoor sports, is as keen a huntswoman as any in the British Isles. Stowe House, her home, is one of the most magnificent country places in England. She is the possessor of a great fortune and is a favorite with the English nobility and royalty, as well as with the monarchs of the other European nations.

A Christian's Highest Duty.

The opportunity for activity in the kingdom of God is not more restricted than that of service to the state, and the man or woman who despairs of doing anything to advance the cause of Christianity must either be extremely lacking in powers of observation or in willingness to do whatever comes to hand. Not a day passes in which the alert Christian cannot say something or do something to lighten the load of sin and misery which fellow-Christians are bearing, to encourage despairing believers or to strengthen the hands of pastor or missionary or bishop or of those who have the care of the churches upon them. The highest Christian duty of a mother may be to train her own child so carefully and wisely that its whole life will be sanctified to the religion of Christ. A Christian father's highest duty may be to shape the life of his young son that he shall grow up to a noble manhood. Christians are not isolated individuals; very few of them are living the life of hermits. They are brought almost hourly into contact with other lives, and it only needs a little observation and the application of wisdom which is within the grasp of all to do some very effective work. Master.

Slighted Gifts of P. Murphy.

It must be rather disreputable for the small vaburned without which it is in the among its friends. The gifts are from Lord Dufferin. Pte. Hayhurst has without an autograph letter from Lord Thus, conveying to the winner of the prize the warm congratulations of Lord Dufferin and himself on his success. Lord Dufferin has also sent Hayhurst a beautiful silver medal, on which is the Dufferin coat-of-arms and this inscription: "Presented by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, July 20th, 1895, to T. H. Hayhurst."

Britain For the Britons.

CARDIFF, Sept. 6.—The trade union congress has adopted a resolution calling upon the government to insert a clause in all government contracts, providing that the whole of the paper and other goods supplied (if obtainable in the united kingdom) shall be of British or Irish manufacture, and instructs the parliamentary committee to take immediate steps for the furtherance of this object.

Condemn The Emperor.

CARDIFF, Sept. 6.—The trades union congress, at its sitting to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the workmen of Germany in their struggle for liberty and condemning the German emperor for his interference with the rights of the press.

DENOMINATIONAL NAMES.

The Trappists were so-called from La Trappe, the French district in which the first monastic establishment was founded.

The word atheist comes from two Greek words signifying "no-god." An atheist is a disbeliever in the existence of any deity.

The Sabbatarians were so-called from their observing the seventh day as the Sabbath. Their founder was named Bra-boune.

The Redemptorist Fathers, also known as Liguorians, had their name from St. Francis Liguori, who founded the order in 1732.

The Irvingites had their name from Edward Irving, a religious teacher and expounder of the prophecies; born 1792, died 1834.

The Unitarians were thus named because they denied the doctrine of the Trinity. In theory they are opposed to the Trinitarians.

The Arians had their name from Arius, who died A. D. 336. Their main doctrine was a disbelief in the divine nature of Jesus Christ.

The Polytheist took his name from two Greek words signifying many gods. The Polytheist believed in the plurality of deities.

Idolatry was thus termed from two Greek words signifying "the worship of images." Idolatry is not to be confounded with Paganism.

The Benedictine Monks had their name from their founder, St. Benedict, who brought the monastic system into Europe about 529.

The Faith-healers were thus called from the fact that they claimed by the exercise of faith and by prayer to heal all manner of diseases.

The Passionist Fathers took their name from St. Paul Francis, better known as St. Paul of the Cross, who founded this order in 1737.

The Trinitarians, or Friars of the Holy Cross, were also called "The Crutched Friars," because of the cross embroidered on their robes.

The Arminians took their name from their leader, Arminius, born in 1560, died in 1609. Their doctrines are still held by several Methodist bodies.

The Bernardines were so named from St. Bernard, who founded the famous hospice in the Alpine pass which bears his name, about 962.

The Gnostics were thus named from the Greek word meaning "to know." They claim a larger share of revelation than fell to the lot of others.

Protestants were at first so-called because their representatives protested at the Diet of Spiers, in 1529, against the action of the Emperor.

The Camisards, a French religious sect, were so-called from the smock frock worn by the peasants, who constituted the larger part of their members.

The Episcopalians are so-called from their belief in an episcopal form of church government—that is, a system providing for bishops and archbishops.

The Mohammedans were so-called because they were the followers of Mohammed, and believers in his doctrine as revealed in the Koran. Mohammed was born 571, A. D., and died 632 A. D.

The Secularist was so named because he thought his principal duty was to his fellow-men, that the end and aim of life was to be realized in this world.

The Augustine Friars took their title from the name of the founder of their order, St. Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 905.

The Pantheist takes his name from two Greek words, practically signifying "God everywhere." The Pantheist sees in every thing a manifestation of Deity.

The Sacramentarians were so-called because one of their chief doctrines was the denial of the real body of Christ in the consecrated bread.

Puseyites are the followers of Dr. Pusey, a reformer in the Church of England. Pusey's friends and followers are also sometimes called "Tractarians."

The word nun is derived from the Italian word nonna, meaning "grandmother." When nunneries were first instituted the inmates were all very aged women.

The word Catholic means "universal, and the name Catholic Church simply means "universal church," as for many centuries the Catholic Church was the only church.

The Nonconformists were thus designated from their refusal to conform to the usages and doctrines of the old Church of England. They are also called Dissenters.

The Congregationalists distinguished themselves from their doctrine of the reviewing stand. tion was a unit, was standing in the of all others, and was picked of \$250.

In its own way, ill, on the 11th, the cause of the new machinery hall in cause of air grounds collapsed, carrying with it the roof and balcony and lay several men. The dead are: Harry Hobson, James Parks. Among the injured, Charles Brown, water boy, will die.

It is learned the Blair government in New Brunswick is in great trouble just now. The liberal members of that coalition desire an appeal to the people at once, giving it to be inferred that if the ministry is sustained they will turn to and help Laurier when the dominion elections are brought on.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the world's women christian temperance union, has received word that Misses Jessie Ackerman, Shaffner and Pratt have made a journey to Iceland by way of Norway. Miss Ackerman is stronger and hopes to introduce the white ribbon movement on the continent.

President Moraes, of Brazil, announces that he will resign in the event of the chamber of deputies not passing the amnesty bill approved by the senate. This bill includes, without distinction, all past offenders, and a group of deputies state that they will refuse to include the leaders in the Rio Grande rebellion.

The inquiry into the recent outrages at Ku-Cheng is proceeding to the satisfaction of the British and American consuls, which are receiving the facilities they demanded in their connection with the examination. Several additional convictions of importance have been secured, including some of the ring-leaders in the attacks upon the missions.

Mrs. Whiteman, an aged and well-known lady, living at Mt. Vernon, Ont., was drowned in a water cistern at her residence on Thursday. It is supposed that she went to get water and the pump not working, she attempted to raise the water with the bucket and losing her balance, fell in. When she was found about fifteen minutes afterwards life was extinct.