

Brother Noall interpreted in this meeting as well as in Kahana. In the evening I addressed the missionary brethren and sisters at Lanihuli.

The Kahana branch is perhaps a good sample of a genuine native branch of the Church on the Hawaiian Islands. In dress, manners, conversation and general deportment, they exhibit the characteristics of the race to which they belong. Both men and women came to meeting barefooted; but otherwise their persons were properly protected. The women all wear loose dresses of the mother Hubbard style; the men's clothing consists of shirt and trousers.

ANDREW JENSON.

KAHANA, Koolalulua, Oahu, H.I. June 9th, 1895.

### ANTARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

A short time ago the NEWS made editorial reference to the efforts at antarctic explorations that are now being made with the anticipation of reaching the location of the South Pole. Upon this subject "Uncle Robert" Nesten, who always has a deep interest in happenings connected with the people of Lowestoft, England, calls our attention to the following, in the latest issue of the *Lowestoft Journal* to hand:

Till the International Geographical congress opened last week, probably few of its members had heard the name of Mr. C. E. Borohgrevink, but now his remarkable voyage to the great Southern continent—Victoria Land as it was christened 54 years ago by its gallant discoverer Ross, in honor of the young queen who had then but recently ascended the throne—is being discussed on every band by the assembled geographers. Mr. Borohgrevink, who is a young Norwegian, only arrived in London early last week, and at once placed at the disposal of the Congress the record of his voyage in the steam whaler *Antarctic*, during which he and his companions succeeded in effecting a landing on Cape Adair, and thus won for themselves the distinction of being the first to put foot upon that great antarctic continent which geographers estimate may not improbably be twice the size of Europe, but of which we at present know absolutely nothing. From Mr. Borohgrevink's paper we make the following excerpts. At the outset he discounted scientific criticism of the result of his observations by explaining that he had been obliged to join the *Antarctic*, which was a whaler, as a sailor before the mast, and otherwise he could not have gone at all. In the circumstances he was unable to take more than a few instruments. The ship left Melbourne on September 20th, 1894. On December 8th, the presence of the elegant white petrel gave unmistakable evidence that they now had before them those vast ice-fields to which the gallant Briton, Sir James Ross, on January 5th, 1841, successfully entered with his famous ships *Erebus* and *Terror*. On December 24th they had stormy weather, but the evening was beautiful and the sun just touched the horizon on its lowest descent. He believed they were the only people who ever saw the midnight sun on Christmas Eve. On Wednesday the 26th, they crossed the Antarctic circle. On New Year's Eve they were in lat-

itude 68 47, longitude 147 6 at twelve o'clock. While the sun was shining bright they rang the old year out and the new year in, and saluted with their guns in honor of the occasion. Cape Adair, on Victoria Land, was sighted on January 18th. The Cape, which was in 71 23, and 169 58, rose to a height of 3 779 ft. and consisted of a large, equate basaltic rock, with perpendicular sides. From there they saw the coast of Victoria Land to the west and south as far as the eye could reach. It rose from dark, bare rocks into peaks of perpetual ice and snow, 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Sablin, above the rest, standing out shining in the rays of the midnight sun. Conic tops covered the plateau and ran over in mighty glaciers. He counted as many as twenty of them in the close vicinity of the Bay of Adair. On the 18th they sighted Possession Island, with its peculiar contours standing out sharply against the bright sky. They effected a landing on the north island, pulling their coats upon the shore, and they were at once furiously attacked by the penguins which covered the very grounds of the island, and seemed much annoyed by seeing the foreigners intruding on their domain. Their hoarse screams filled the air, and it was with a considerable strain of his voice, that, on landing, he addressed his countrymen in a few words, informing them that they were the second in number to set foot on that island, and that Sir James Ross had preceded them, having 54 years ago landed there and planted the English flag. They gave three cheers for that great English navigator and also for Commander Captain Enderby, who so bravely sent out that present Antarctic expedition. The ground on the island was covered with a deep layer of guano, which, in time, might prove very valuable to Australasia. The island consisted of volcanic, vesicular lava, rising in the southwest into two pointed peaks of 300 feet in height. He scaled the highest of these and called it Peak Archer, after Mr. A. Archer, M.L.A., of Rockhampton, Queensland. To the west the island rose gently upward, forming a bold and conspicuous cape, which, not being named by Sir James Ross, it was left to him (Mr. Borohgrevink) to christen. He gave it the name of St. Fred von Mueller, whose scientific name he already as a boy had learnt to value on the continent. He quite unexpectedly found vegetation on the rocks about 30 feet above the sea level. Vegetation never was discovered in so southerly latitudes before. Possession is and was situated in latitude 71 58 longitude 171.10. It was remarkably free from snow. He judged it to be from 300 to 350 acres in size, and they gave it the name of Sir John Ross island. On February 20th they steamed southwards, and sighted Colman island on the 21st at midnight. Finding the eastern cape of this large island unnamed they called it Cape Oscar, in honor of his majesty the king of Norway, whose birthday it happened to be on that day. He noticed great irregularities in their compass at Colman island. Undoubtedly that island contained secrets of scientific value, which would be well worth the attention of future Antarctic researchers. On the 27th they were in 74 S. No whales appearing it was

decided to head northwards again, although they all regretted that circumstances did not permit them to proceed further south. On the 28th they were again at Cape Adair. They landed that night, being the first human creatures who ever put foot on the mainland. The penguins were, if possible, even more numerous here than on Possession Island, and they were discovered on the very cape as far up as 1,000 feet. In latitude 68, longitude 172.31, they ran into open water again. He strongly recommended that a future scientific expedition should choose Cape Adair as a center for operations. At this conspicuous cape there would, in his opinion, be ample opportunities for making meteorological observations, and scarcely any branch of science demanded research more than meteorology within the Antarctic circle. He himself was willing to be the leader of a land party to be landed either on the pack or on the mainland near Colman island, with Ski-Canadian snow-shoes, sledges, and dogs. From there it was his scheme to work towards the South Magnetic Pole, to reach which he would have approximately to travel about 180 miles to reach the South Magnetic Pole. If it were the means of determining the periodical changes in the Pole of terrestrial magnetism alone, a future expedition would, from a scientific point of view, be an entire success. As to the zoological result of future research, he expressed great discovery. It would indeed be remarkable if, in the unexplored Victoria continent, which probably extended over an area of 8,000,000 square miles, or about twice the size of Europe, there should not be found animal life hitherto unknown in the Southern Hemisphere. It was true that the scientific results of this expedition had been few, but where already so many important facts demanded further research the arguments plainly proved that the time was ripe, and that further delay of a scientific expedition to South Victoria continent could scarcely be justified.

### MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

MORGAN, Utah, Aug. 22, 1895.

The Morgan Stake conference was held Sunday and Monday, Aug. 18 and 19, in the Stake house.

The Elders addressing the people were: John Henry Smith, Heber J. Grant, Mariner W. Merrill, of the quorum of Apostles; C. D. Fjeldsted, of the council of the First Seven presidents; Richard Fry, Samuel Francis, Wm. H. Rich, of the Stake presidency; Herman Campbell, Octave Urenback, returned missionaries; W. B. Parkinson, a former Bishop in this Stake, but now a visitor from Logan, and Charles Turner, Samuel Carter and Wm. Giles, three Bishops giving reports of their respective wards.

Elder Richard Fry spoke of the privilege we enjoy of meeting in conference; of the good prospects for crops, of the good health of the people, of the neglect of some to pay tithes, exhorting at the same time the attendance to this duty; reminding the Saints that such a blessing as having the sick healed depended upon our paying our tithes.

Dr. W. B. Parkinson quoted from the third chapter of Proverbs, 3 and 4