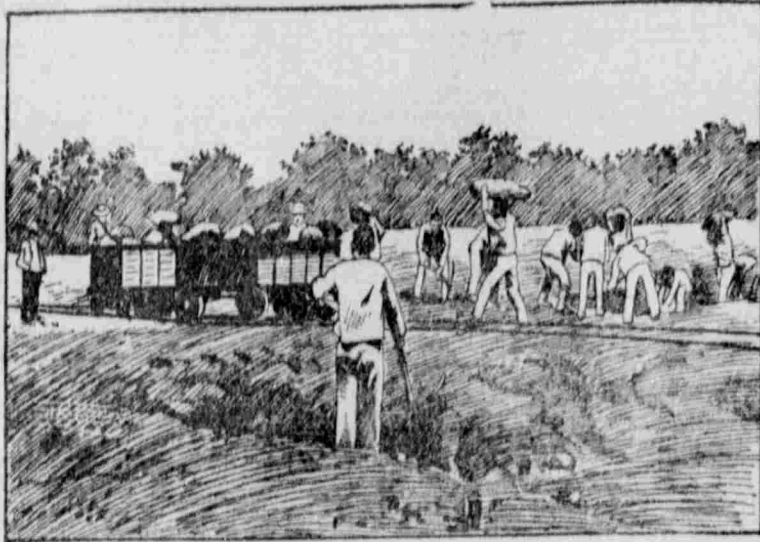


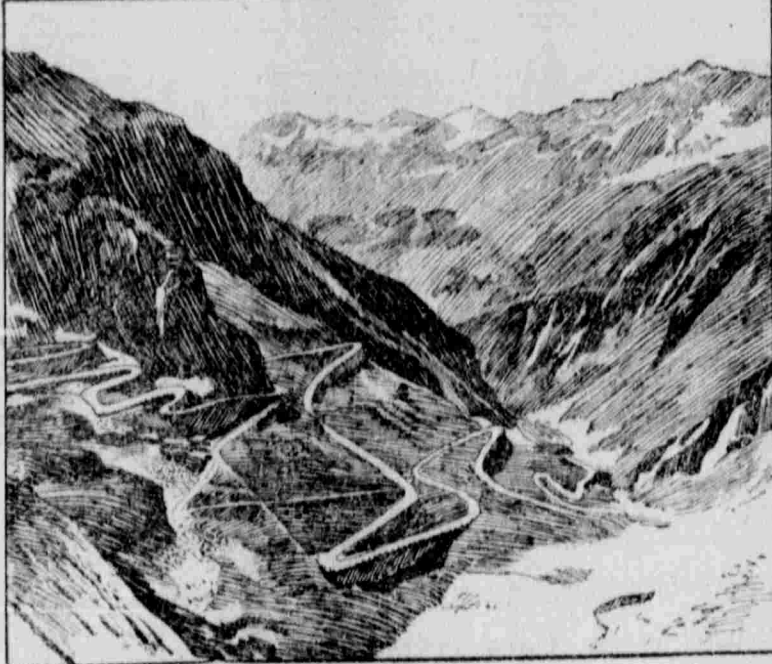
# SNAPSHOTS THE WORLD OVER

THE WONDERFUL PITCH LAKE OF TRINIDAD.



Perhaps the most wonderful thing about the asphalt lake of Trinidad, British West Indies, is the fact that it is so inexhaustible. The American company which owns the franchise for working it has been actively operating there for the past fourteen years and has hardly made an impression on the lake, the excavations from which thousands of tons of asphalt are taken practically filling up again over night. As everybody knows, hundreds of towns and cities have their streets paved with Trinidad asphalt, millions of tons having been taken away from the lake, which is about 120 acres in extent and lies near the town of La Brea, below Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad. The government derives a revenue of about \$50,000 a year from the franchise, which will not expire until 1930.

DISTANT VIEW OF THE ROAD OVER THE ST. GOTHARD.



As the second carriage way across the Alps, this military road, built by order of Bonaparte about a century ago, with its hundreds of bridges and many tunnels has long been famous. The view here shown was taken from the hospice looking toward Airolo, the terminus of the St. Gothard tunnel. The culminating point of the original road is 6,213 feet above the sea.

THE WONDERFUL WALKING STONES OF CARNAC.



Some of the strangest stones in the world are to be found on the shore of the bay of Quiberon, in France, and are shown in the illustration. The natives of the peninsula of Quiberon have a tradition to the effect that at midnight, when the moon is in a certain quarter, these immense rocks wrench themselves from their resting places and travel down to the seaside in order to drink. In the cavities they leave temporarily behind them there are rich deposits of gold, which any one may obtain if quick enough to reach them and get out of the way of the returning rocks. Two persons, the tradition says, must undertake this venture, but one of them will surely be crushed to death, and the fear that is inspired by this may account for the fact that no gold has been recovered.

THE TRUE BEDOUIN OF THE GREAT SUDAN.

In the accompanying illustration is shown a type of the true Bedouin of the Senussi Arabs, who range over a portion of the Sudan and who are at present very much disturbed over the encroachments of the French on the one



hand and the British on the other. The Sudanese Bedouin is rarely if ever seen without his gun, his sword and his horse. He is a magnificent horseman, a fairly good marksman and an expert swordsman.

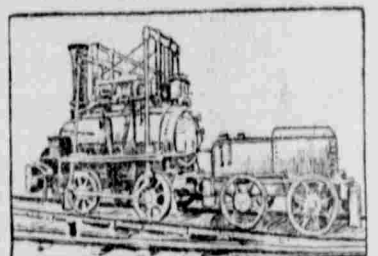
THE TRAVELER'S TREE.

One of the wonders of the vegetable world is the beautiful traveler's tree shown in the accompanying illustration. It is a native of Madagascar, but has been successfully adopted in tropical America, and before the volcanic eruptions this year in Martinique there were magnificent specimens in that island. It derives its name from the quantity of water which is stored at the base of its leaves in cuplike sheaths. The traveler in the region where it is at home, which is usually a thirsty land, obtains drink by piercing the leaves, when a copious supply of pure water gushes out.



OLDEST WORKING LOCOMOTIVE.

The original of this illustration is known as the oldest working locomotive in the world. It was made by famous George Stephenson in 1822 and put to work in the collieries, where it is still



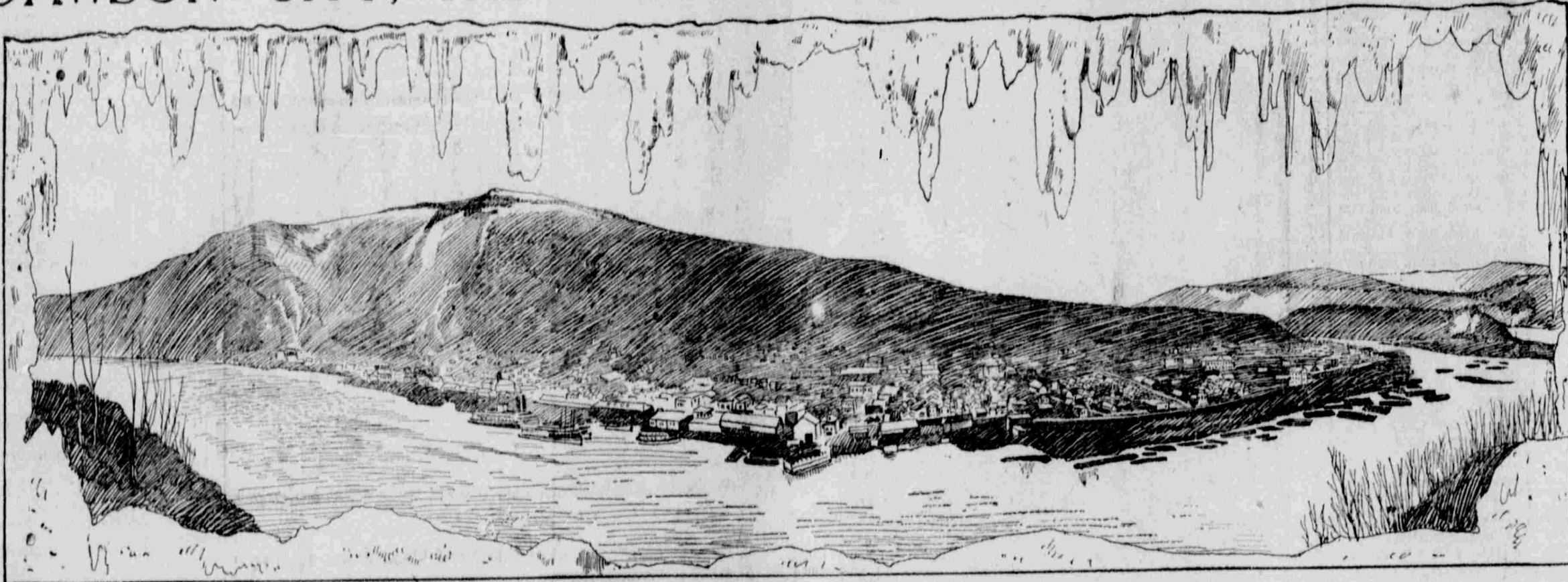
doing its daily stint in a slow, methodical manner. As presented here, it is pretty much as Stephenson built it, some of the parts having been replaced. Now that it has completed eighty years of faithful service, the old stager is to be retired and placed in a museum for exhibition.

MME. ADELINA PATTI'S RESIDENCE NEAR STOCKHOLM.



If any one can claim to be a cosmopolitan, then surely it is Adeline Patti, the great singer, who was born in Spain, her father a Sicilian and her mother a Roman. She passed her early years and made her debut in New York. She has traveled all over the world and has also had the whole world at her feet. MME. Patti owns a castle in Wales, but resides wherever her fancy takes her. In this illustration is shown one of her favorite dwelling places, her residence near Stockholm, which is as charming in its way as her castle at Craig-y-Nos.

## DAWSON CITY, THE CAPITAL OF THE KLONDIKE REGION



DAWSON CITY AS SEEN FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE YUKON.

"THE WONDERFUL CITY" is no misnomer when applied to Dawson, capital of the Yukon territory and commercial center of the Klondike region, so famous for its gold. The accompanying view of the city, showing its stretch along the river, its fine buildings and general aspect of prosperity, was taken, needless to say, in summer time, for the thermometer dips down to minus 60 in the winter, and the snow that falls might then conceal some of the slightly structures that are now so prominent. The photographic reproduction for this illustration was furnished by Dawson City's enterprising and up to date journal, the Dawson News.

One can scarcely believe that development of Dawson City has been accomplished in the short space of six years, yet it was in August, 1896, that George W. Cannack located the first claim on Bonanza creek, followed a month later by the first house by Joseph Ladue at the confluence of the Klondike and the Yukon. Six years ago town lots in Dawson City went begging at \$5 apiece; two years later they sold for \$30,000 each, or \$1,000 per front foot. Today—oh, today they bring whatever their owners care to ask. Dawson City has had a miraculous advance, not only materially, but morally, and is now such a place as one would like to dwell in. It has electric lights, churches,

schools, libraries, broad streets and avenues thronged with well dressed people, a population of 5,000 and a valuation of \$20,000,000. The tents and log huts that were at first located on the site of the fever infested swamp land here have been replaced by fine buildings, some of them, like the postoffice, public school, courthouse and executive mansion, erected at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each.

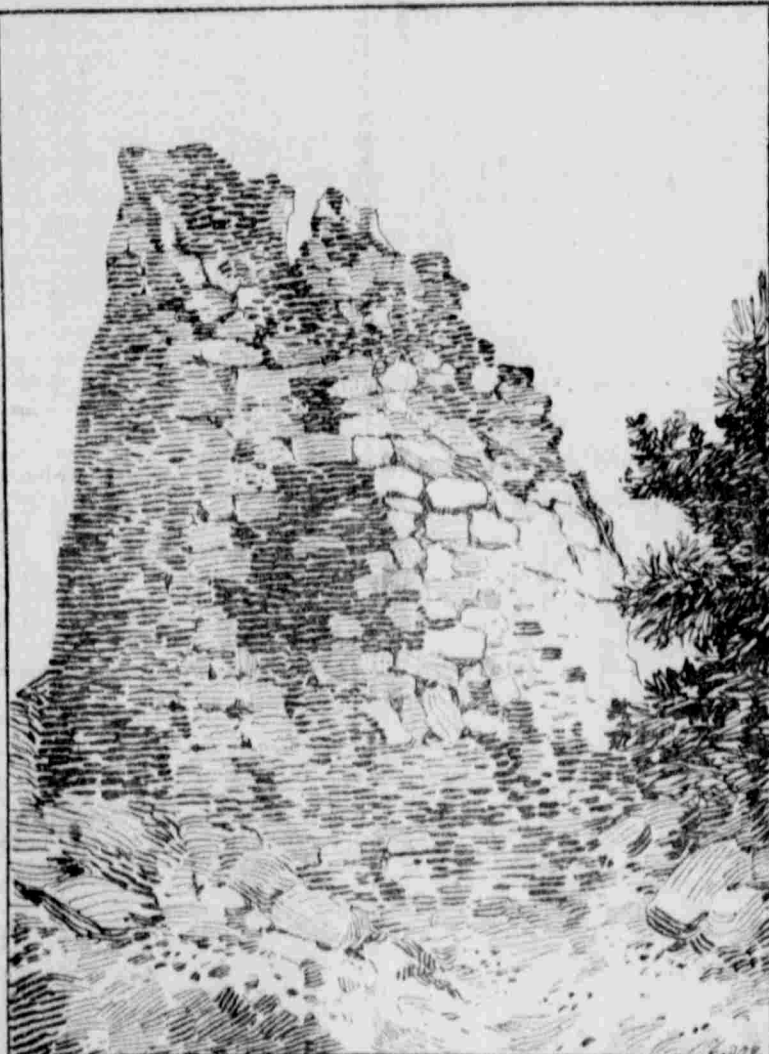
The winter in the Klondike lasts nine months, to be sure, and the thermometer sometimes sinks out of sight, only to reappear in the spring; but the residents of Dawson do not mind little things like those. They are, as a rule, healthy, happy and robust, while the

children in the schools—some 300 in number—will compare favorably with the best of other sections. The city is connected with the outside world by telegraph, and Dawson's evening papers serve the news to their regular subscribers as they sit about the supper table. It is said that Dawson City is no night like heaven "because there is no night there and its streets are paved with gold." Allowances must be made, of course, for exaggeration, due perhaps to the crisp and sparkling air in winter, but it is true that the days in June hardly come to an end. The flowers bloom there in wild luxuriance, and the mosquitoes hum their little songs as in more genial climes.

There is gold enough in the soil, if one can only get it out, and enough has been got out to give the Klondike region its reputation as the bonanza section of the world. Its millions have added to the wealth of the world during the past five or six years, and the shipments of golden treasure from the Klondike have been as anxiously awaited in the United States as were those from California and Australia long ago. Dawson is not quite the northernmost city in the world, Hammerfest, for instance, being 5 degrees nearer the north pole, but it is safe to wager heavily that it is the most enterprising place of its size in a similar situation. Now that the Yukon-White Pass railway is

open from Skagway and big boats cleave the waters of the connecting rivers, it is only a "passer" to Dawson City as compared with the strenuous times of 1897 and 1898. In another month or so navigation on the Yukon will be closed, and Dawson City will enter upon its long period of winter seclusion, but though the ground upon which it is built is frozen, they say, clear through to China and the nights may seem almost interminable, this sturdy outpost of civilization will awake when the spring floods are flowing, cradle out some more millions from its golden slush and send them down to swell the ever increasing stream of gold in circulation.

FIRST WASHINGTON MONUMENT TO BE REPAIRED.



The patriotic people of Boonsboro and Hagerstown, Md., will repair the ruins of the historic Washington monument located about three miles from the former place. This was the first memorial which public affection dedicated to the Father of His Country. Standing on Blue rock of South mountain in the first county named in honor of Washington, it overlooks three counties and is on the great national highway in which he was so much interested.

When dedicated, July 4, 1827, the monument was a circular tower of untrimmed stone about 15 feet in height and 54 in the circumference of the base. In 1882, when the memorial had crumbled to a mound of masonry, the Encampment Order of Odd Fellows collected money to rebuild it. The height was raised fifty feet, an iron cupola was added and white stone was coated over the stonework to protect it from the weather. In the presence of about 5,000 people the monument was rededicated on Aug. 18, 1883. The local weather observatory was stationed in the tower, and the monument seemed to be entering upon a new era of popularity when in 1898 it was demolished by lightning.

AN ARBOREAL RETREAT.

The house shown in the illustration was built in a tree by its ingenious owner, who resides in the beautiful region near the foot of Mount Tamalpais,



California. It reminds one of the tree-house constructed by the boys in "Swiss Family Robinson," only it is more elaborate and up to date. It is situated fifty feet above the ground, and its two rooms are reached by a bridge connecting with a balcony.

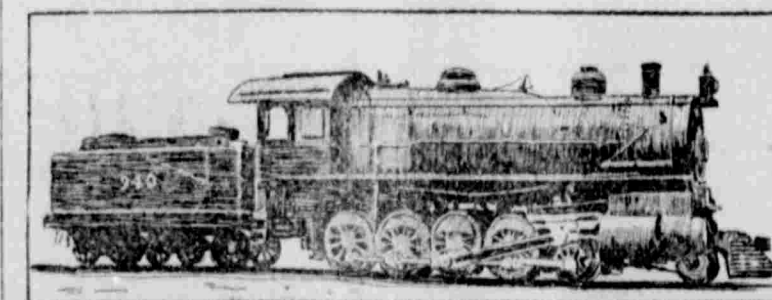
AN OCTOGENARIAN SAVANT.

Although the original of this illustration, Sir George Gabriel Stokes, LL. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., etc., has garnered many honors from the scientific and literary world, he is still actively engaged



hunting for more. He was born in 1819, and, notwithstanding his great age—eighty-three—he recently accepted the presidency of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he is held in the highest esteem as the "grand old man of science and literature."

A MAMMOTH LOCOMOTIVE.



The world's largest locomotive, the engineers say, was finished last June and soon after wrecked while at work on the Santa Fe railway hauling a long train over the Raton mountains. It weighed 267,960 pounds and 400,000 pounds with its tender. It had ten massive driving wheels, each fifty-seven inches in diameter, and in its colossal boiler carried steam at a working pressure of 225 pounds. This boiler was six feet in diameter, with a heating surface of 5,339 square feet. The tender had a capacity of 7,000 gallons of water. The engine's two cylinders were respectively nineteen and thirty-two inches in diameter.

ROSS, THE "MALARIA MAN."

Major Ronald Ross, the English scientist who is coming to this country for the purpose of consulting with our specialists on the exterminating of malaria, is a sort of Admirable Crichton, being expert in many things. He has written a novel, a drama and a mathematical work; he has won honors as a specialist on malarial germs and mosquitoes and is a recognized authority on sanitary science, yet is only forty-five years old. He was one of the first to ascertain the connection between mosquitoes and malaria, a discovery which promises the eventual extinction of both disease and insect. His experiments have been conducted in India and on the west coast of Africa, but he is desirous of investigating Cuba and the West Indies generally.



CHINESE TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

The latest field invaded by John Chinaman is that of the telephone, as suggested by the accompanying illustration, showing an Americanized Celestial seated at the phone, pigtail and all, manipulating the switchboard with a dexterity born of long practice. John has made great strides since the late Bret Harte first made him prominent in his "Plain Language From Truthful James."

Which I wish to remark,  
And my language is plain,  
That for ways that are dark  
And for tricks that are vain  
The Heavens Chinese is peculiar,  
Which the same I would like to explain.

It costs on an average \$200 to put out a fire in London and \$650 to extinguish one in New York.

### WORLDLY WISDOM.

The rotation of a waterspout at the surface of the sea has been estimated at 334 miles an hour, or nearly six miles a minute.

The largest coral reef in the world is the Australian barrier reef, which is 1,100 miles in length.

Eight young Chinese women of the highest circles in Kiangsu have been

sent to Japan for a three years' education. It is the first known case of the kind.

Ireland is steadily losing population. The decrease last year was 21,435, entirely accounted for by emigration.

A healthy man with a good appetite and average drinking capacity consumes during seventy years 96.5 tons of

material, solid and liquid. Putting it another way, he requires over 1,250 times his own weight of nourishment in the course of his life.

A Missouri man who travels for a bicycle firm was obliged to leave his home just a few days before a very interesting event was expected and left a cipher code by which the nurse was to tell him of the happening. If a boy, the telegram must read, "Gentlemen's

safety arrived," and should a little daughter come, "Lady's safety arrived," would explain itself. Three days later the dispatch came and bore one word: "Tandem."

Since the close of the civil war the state of Louisiana has spent more than \$20,000,000 on Mississippi levees.

Photographic records of the Pijian contingent's rendering of "Home, Sweet Home," in their own language and of

the national anthem in England are to be sent to the king.

The assessed value of real estate in the state of New York, according to the board of equalization, is \$5,169,308,070.

After thrashing a corporal who had ill treated them eight German cavalrymen deserted to France and enlisted in the foreign legion.

The youngest monarch who ever ascended the British throne—Henry VI.—

was eight months and twenty-five days old at his accession.

The English cotton manufacturers, who have for so long a time depended on the United States for their raw material, have raised a guarantee fund of \$250,000 for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of cotton within the British empire.

Charles T. Yerkes is said to claim that men are merely in their appren-

ticeship until they are forty and that fifty is the ripe age of the business man.

A woman in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, a sufferer from lupus for thirty years, is said to have been cured by the application of the X rays.

There are four different state awards belonging to the city of London. The black sword is used on 224 days and during mourning for the royal family.