

Latest Plans For Reaching the North Pole

ATTENTION is called anew to arctic exploration by two recent occurrences—one the return from the polar regions of the Duke of Abruzzi, the other the arrival of Lieutenant Peary's steamer Windward at Godhavn, Greenland, on her way to Cape York.

It is not yet known, and may not be until another season opens, whether Peary has succeeded in his dash for the pole, as the letter announcing the northward progress of the Windward was already two months old when it reached this country; and even if the relief party accomplishes the object of the expedition, the steamer may be detained all winter by the ice. But it is

spring, and if conditions are not favorable the second year, come back for the winter and start again and again."

There are now two American parties in the Arctic, the other company, under Robert Stein, being in Ellsmere Land; besides which there is a Russian, a Norwegian, a German, a Danish and a Swedish, without reckoning the Andree balloon expedition, which, despite the conflicting accounts as to its continued existence, is probably lost. It is thought that Lieutenant Peary stands as good a chance of success as any other explorer, for, as is well known, he is no novice in arctic experiences, having made several voyages and journeys, beginning in 1885, and

the chiefs of the expeditions which in recent years have approached nearest to the pole, the great goal of human effort for centuries, are still living. The most recent success, so far as we know, is that of the Duke of Abruzzi, who sailed from Christiania and Archangel in June, 1899, on his ship, the Stella Polare, for Franz-Josef Land, beyond which four sledge expeditions were made, one of which, it is claimed, made the farthest distance north until that time recorded, of 86 degrees and 53 minutes. After great labor and privation the sledge returned to the ship, which was finally freed from the ice and succeeded in reaching the port of Tromsø, Norway, Sept. 2, 1900.

This expedition, if credence may be given to the reports of the intrepid explorers, pushed the limit of human knowledge nearer by about 20 miles to

TORTURED BY THE CHINESE.

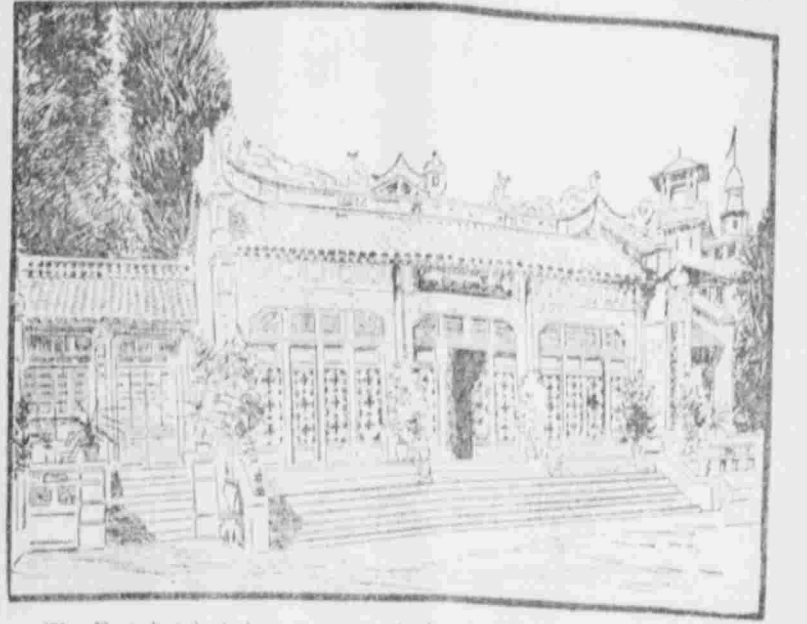
One of the coincidences of the Chinese campaign was the death in June last of Lord Loch, who 40 years ago was a victim of Chinese atrocity, in connection with the march of the French and English allies to Peking.

The proceedings at that time were very similar to those of the past summer, when our own army co-operated with the other allies to force the walls of the Chinese capital. Lord Loch, then a young man of thirty odd, was sent with a party of commissioners to open preliminary negotiations looking to a peaceful solution of the problem, while the army waited the turn of events. Taking advantage of the isolation of this peace party, the Chinese soldiers fell upon the members, bound and sent them to Peking, and several died from the tortures then and subsequently inflicted.

Lord Loch, one of the survivors, lived to hold many responsible positions under the British government, and for his part in negotiating a treaty with Japan he was knighted in 1895.

MODEL OF A PALACE IN ANCIENT ANAM

SHOWN AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



The French selected as a representative structure at the Paris exposition one of the ancient palaces of Anam, in that vast colonial dependency of theirs variously known as Cochinchina, Indo-China, Tonquin, etc. The facade of this palace, herewith reproduced, gives a faint hint of what a wonderful work the architects and sculptors of past times were capable of executing. On exhibition inside this palace of Colons are all sorts of objects of native art, such as inlaid ebony and marble tables, thousands of specimens of fine lacquer work, native costumes, fans, parasols, statues of wood and stone, ornaments in silver and gold and carved ivory, and numerous furniture that will compare favorably with the best styles of the Louis XV and XVI period. The exhibit is, in fact, a little world of art and workmanship that has proved a revelation of the capabilities of the Tonquinese.



probable that the brave explorer, who has been so long absent and the ice-fields, has already welcomed his wife and daughter, who were on board, and received the supplies of provisions destined for the continuation of the great work, should he have failed in reaching the pole.

The relief steamer sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, July 26, and as the letter received was dated Aug. 10, it is not likely that Peary has any information of the breaking of the arctic record by the Duke of Abruzzi, who reached Norway on his return voyage on the 6th of September. But if this is the case it is not probable that it would cause any change in his plans, which were, in his own words: "To secure every mile of advance just as far as there is land, and then attempt to accomplish the remaining distance in one effort. In case the conditions are impracticable the first season, I shall return to my Eskimo village—Etah—winter there, and start again the next

the pole than any other, the farthest previous effort, that of Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian, having reached 86 degrees and 14 minutes. Nansen, as everybody knows, started from Lapland in July, 1893, in his vessel, the Fram, intending to drift as far as the arctic currents could carry her, then to make a sledge journey beyond to the limit of his powers. This he did, and in company with a gallant seaman, Johansen, reached the northernmost limit up to that time attained by human beings, fortunately effecting his escape from the icefields and reaching Norway in August, 1895.

Nansen's was a most wonderful adventure and resulted in valuable additions to our knowledge of the arctic currents, etc., but the expedition whose achievements he outdid far surpassed it in scientific results and in the privations of its members. This was that of General, then Lieutenant, Greely, which succeeded in reaching the farthest north then known to mortal man, when the sledge journey of Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Bernald resulted in the latitude of 83 degrees and 24 minutes being scored. Previous to that record had been held by England for more than three centuries, but the remarkable expedition under Greely, surpassing every other attempted by men of any nationality, won the record for America. It was on the 13th of May, 1882, after a terrible march with

essary to make it a success. This expedition will start in the early summer of 1901, and, as Mr. Baldwin has already won his spurs as an arctic explorer, having been with Peary as meteorologist in 1893, with Wellman in 1898-9 and is recognized as an authority on the subject of polar exploration, the best results are anticipated.

Mr. Baldwin made an unsuccessful attempt to join Andree in 1897, but there was fortunately no room for him in the balloon, and he was spared to project this voyage for 1901 and to enter the race for the pole with a truly American equipment. The shores of Greenland are dotted with the names of prominent Americans, bestowed by their adventurous countrymen upon capes and bays, mountains and fjords, and there is no reason for assuming otherwise than that, when the final achievement shall crown with success the gallant endeavors of centuries, America's banner will wave over that spot where there is "no north, no east, no west." Our countrymen have outdistanced England in the race, but, unless Peary has glorious news which he must treasure through the coming arctic night, they have been passed by Norway and Italy. The forthcoming struggle for supremacy will not only be international, but racial, and it is not on record that the descendants of the vikings and the Saxons have ever yet succumbed to the Latins.

MILITARY QUARTERS IN ASHANTI.



The life of the British soldier in Ashanti is attended by unusual hardships outside of the dangers that accompany all wars, and especially those against peoples who do not recognize the rules of modern warfare. The quartering of the soldiers when in camp is one of the most troublesome questions, as the facilities for establishing the simplest barracks are not at hand. The illustration shows the headquarters of the commander of a regiment. It is a hut made of poles and dried reeds and grasses and is sadly lacking in those things that contribute to convenience and comfort, to say nothing of security. The photograph was made at a time when a British officer was examining a native suspected of being a spy. The native was wounded in the foot while resisting capture. The natives are said to be entirely untrustworthy, and those enlisted in her majesty's service have to be watched closely all the time, for desertions and acts of treachery are common occurrences.

A FOREIGN CEMETERY IN CHINA.

If there were no other proof that the foreigner has been in China for many years, it could be shown by the cemeteries, which are in some instances almost as numerous as the natives assigned to living foreign residents.

The reverence of the Chinese for the graves of their relatives and ancestors is well known, and it is a reasonable assumption that they would respect the sentiment in the foreigners that



moving them to dedicate enclosed and beautiful sections to the last resting places of those who have gone over to the "great majority." There were at least three different places in China in which an American might be reminded of the home country—the legations and consulates, the mission quarters and cemeteries, the last named being carefully tended and preserved so far as possible from violation.

A GATE IN A WHALE'S JAW.

What has been called one of the most extraordinary gateways in existence is that given in this illustration and which consists of an arch formed of a whale's jawbones. The massive jawbones were taken to their place of destination and set up at the entrance of a gentleman's country seat near Sleight's Station in Yorkshire, England, where they have attracted much attention. Such objects, however, with their suggestions of marine life rather than of the country, are incongruous features in a landscape and not to be commended for the uses to which they were put. The secret of beauty, says the philosopher, is utility as well as harmony, and certainly nothing could be more inharmonious in a country scene than the skeletonized remains of the leviathan of the seas, which would be vastly more in keeping with their surroundings in some museum.

A CLIFF VILLAGE IN SHANSI.



Shansi province is closely associated with the history of the China of long ago. Centuries ago the capital of the country was located in this province. Shansi adjoins, on the west, the province of Chihli, in which the present capital city of Peking is located. There is a wild picturesqueness about the scenery in Shansi that fascinates the beholder. A range of mountains skirts the northwestern corner of the province, and at intervals along its base are ledges or cliffs that were once considered the most desirable places for the building of towns. Many quaint villages are found nestling among these cliffs. One of them is shown in the illustration. It was to the province of Shansi that the dowager empress of China fled when things became too warm for her at Peking during the recent troublous times.

A KAFFIR KRAAL, SOUTH AFRICA.



A Kaffir kraal resembles at a distance a vast circle of mushrooms or toadstools with the hemispherical roofs of its huts thatched with straw and pine-needles in its center, but there is no chimney as an outlet for the smoke, and dwelling is a vast difference between the outside and the inside of the Kaffir kraal.

Out in Caffraria, or Kaffir Land, there is no necessity for providing against the rigors of winter, for it is unknown, the climate of the colony is that of perpetual summer, so the huts are slightly built, and the costumes of the people are more notable for scantiness than for variety.

LEFT BEHIND BY THE SEA.

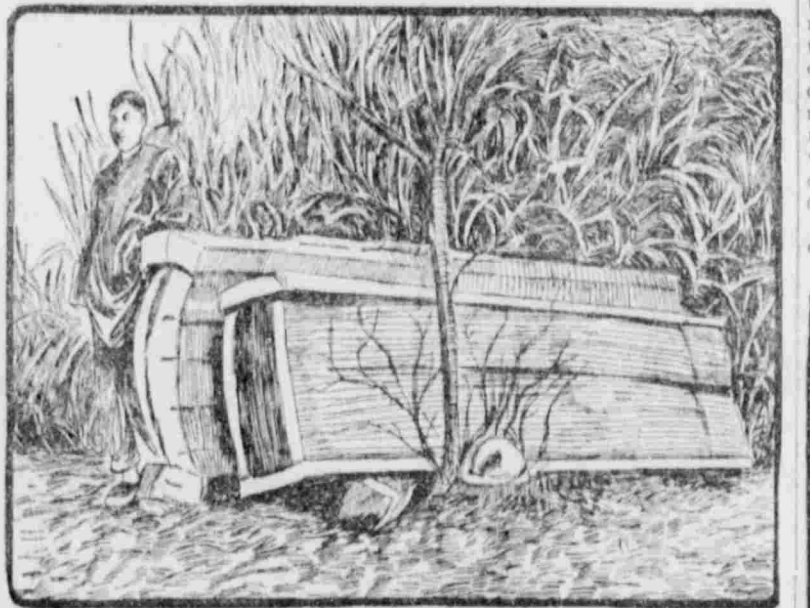
There is in a coast town of England an old mill a mile from the sea, the waves of which at one time lapped its walls. Silt-laden was once a prosperous fishing village, but at present on the very spot where fish were caught,



farm produce is raised. The sea has steadily receded, until now it is over a mile from the mill shown in the illustration, which was built within the sanctuary of people living in its neighborhood and is yet in a good state of preservation.

The particular feature of this illustration of abandonment is that the old mill used to depend upon the coming in and going out of the tide for running its machinery. The arched flood gates are to be seen high and dry in the left hand corner of the illustration.

CHINESE COFFINS IN A FIELD.



A common sight in China is the exposed coffin or casket containing, of course, the corpse of some departed Celestial, without any covering of earth or inclosing tomb.

The first and highest ambition of every Chinaman is to have a splendid coffin, and he will half starve himself and family for years in order to acquire the coveted casket. It is for this reason that it does not at all upon the scale of his wealth, but of his finances, and in this connection many will recall the statement that Li Hung Chang, when he made his tour of the United States, took his coffin with him.

When the coffin is purchased, it is given the place of honor in the house and is looked upon as the most valuable piece of furniture in it. As no Chinese family of any pretensions would seem lacking in respect for his dead, dead or alive, the Chinese son will deprive himself of comforts for half his life that he may be able to present his father with a fine coffin on his sixty-first birthday, and when his revered parent dies he will give him a gorgeous "send off" at the funeral, even if he has to wait many moons to do so.

WATERING A STREET IN PEKING.

Every visitor to Peking has agreed that its streets, or those apologies for roads that serve as such, are the worst that ever disgraced any capital of the civilized world. They are dusty in the dry season and muddy in the wet, with ruts into which the cart wheels sink to the hubs, and would go farther if it were not for the axes, while files of camels and droves of donkeys wander about at their own sweet will.



There is no water supply by aqueduct and no sewerage system within the walls of the great composite city. The water is derived from inadequate cisterns and brackish wells and is brought around daily in barrels and buckets, while the only provision for the sewage is found in the night carts, which go out of the gates laden with offal and return with fresh provisions from the farms in the morning. Sometimes the filth is carried on a hand to sprinkle a small area by privy, as shown in the illustration; but this affords only temporary relief.

FAIR LUNA'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

This, the latest photograph of the moon, comes to us direct from Paris, where it was taken through the great telescope at the exposition. Being the largest telescope in the world, this instrument has brought the moon, as well as all other celestial objects in space, almost within "speaking distance" of the earth. At all events, a large and suc-



cessful photograph was the result of the Parisian scientists' efforts. It was taken on a plate 23 inches square, and is pronounced by experts one of the finest ever made.

This photograph was taken at 3 a. m., when the sky was quite bright, by M. C. L. Morvan, one of the greatest authorities in France on lunar photography.

CONDENSED WISDOM.

An Iowa (Mich.) woman has reversed the usual order of things by inserting an advertisement in the local papers warning people against trusting her husband, as she will not be responsible for the payment of any debts of his contracting.

A police judge in a Missouri town recently lectured the police for their lax-

ity in the suppression of gambling, whereupon the guardians of the public morals promptly confiscated 30 slot machines owned by the magistrate's brother.

The city of Chicago had until recently a fake avenue. The aldermen have changed its name to Harrison avenue, and people who dislike the mayor are

asking if the aldermen might not have made, if they had tried, a more decided change.

Professor E. W. Scripture, head of the psychological laboratory of Yale university, has been awarded a gold medal by the Paris exposition for a device for testing color blindness.

Maurice Jokai, the Hungarian poet, is just publishing a humorous account of his first year's connubial felicity as a

reply to the attacks made upon him a year ago, when, through almost an octogenarian, he took a bride 17 years of age.

General and Mrs. Lew Wallace have presented to the Wabash College library the original manuscript copy of "The Prince of India." The pages are in General Wallace's fine handwriting and show corrections and suggestions in the handwriting of Mrs. Wallace.

"The Prince of India" was begun in 1886 on the Kankakee river and was finished in 1892.

An editor at Dawn, Mo., has named his paper The Twilight.

Judging from the following notice, which was recently posted on the wall of a small railroad station within 20 miles of Boston, the educational power of "the modern Athens" does not radiate as far as might be supposed: "The

train leaves Boston at 1:30 p. m. will leave at 1:45 p. m., and at all stations along the road 15 minutes later."

Sir Arthur Sullivan is one of the wealthiest musicians in Europe. From the Savoy opera he still draws a princely income, and many of his songs continue to provide him with ever welcome checks every quarter.

Baron Rethschild of Paris has bought from Castle Johannisberg, on the

Rhine, 120 bottles of the best sparkling wine produced there at \$25 a bottle. The castle was originally a convent of the Benedictines, who planted the celebrated vineyards around it. After passing through the hands of Napoleon I, Marshal Kellermann and one of the emperors of Austria, it was presented by the latter in 1811 to Prince Metternich, whose descendants still draw a large income from it.