ANTARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

A Continent Twice the Size of Europe.

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" Newell, 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:

The International Geographical congress opened last week, probably few of its members had heard the name of Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, but now his remarkable voyage to the great southern continent—Victoria Land as it was christened 64 years ago by its gallant discoverer Ross, in honor of the young queen who had just recently ascended the throne—is being discussed on every hand by the scientific geographers. Mr. Borchgrevink, 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, sailing which he and his companions succeeded in effecting a landing on Cape Adair, and this was for the first time in the distinction of being the first to put foot upon that great antarctic continent which geographers claim may not improbably be twice the size of Europe, but of which we at present know nothing whatever. From Mr. Borchgrevink's paper we make the following extracts. At the outset he discussed scientific criticism of the accounts of his observations by explaining that he had been obliged to leave the Antarctic, which was a whaler, at a solid point to the coast, as otherwise he would not have gone at all. In the circumstances he was unable to take more than a few photographs. The voyage left Melbourne on September 26th, 1894. On December 6th the presence of the ice-pack was first noticed, and we saw there those vast ice-fields like which the gallant Briton, Sir James Ross, on January 5th, 1841, first encountered with his intrepid companions and Terror. On December 15th they had stormy weather, but the evening was beautiful and the sun just touched the horizon for lowest moment. He believed they were the only people who had seen the midnight sun on Christmas Eve. On Wednesday the 26th, they crossed the Antarctic circle. On New Year's Eve they were in latitude 68 S., longitude 147 E. at twelve o'clock. While the sun was shining brightly ring the old year out and the new year in, and salutes with their guns in honor of the occasion. Cape Adair, on Victoria Land, was sighted on January 16th. The Cape, which was in 71 25 and 169 26, rose to a height of 3,700 and consisted of a flat, square nestle rock, with perpendicular sides. From there they saw the coast of Victoria Land to the west and south-west as the eye could reach. It rose from dark, bare cones into peaks of perpetual ice and snow, 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Sabine, and the rest, standing out sharply in the rays of the midnight sun. Some ships covered the Atlantic and Pacific over in bygone days. 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 mountains standing out sharply against the bright sky. They effected a landing on the north island, pulling their boats 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 domains. Their fierce advance filled the air, and it was with a considerable effort of his voice, that, in landing, he addressed his country-men 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 by 64 years ago landed there and planted the English flag. They gave three cheers for that great Arctic navigator and also for Commander Captain Sven F. Jo, who so bravely sent out that French Antarctic expedition. The grass on the island was covered with deep layer of guano, which, in time, might prove very valuable to Australia. The island consisted of volcanic, recently active, rising in the southwest into two conical 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 noble and simple cape, which, not being named by Sir James Ross, it was left to him (Mr. Borchgrevink) to christen. He gave it the name of Sir Fred. Jas. Mueller, whose scientific fame he already as a boy had learnt to value in the continent. He quite unexpectedly found vegetation on the Possession Island, at a little the sea level. Vegetation never was discovered in so extremely latitudes before. Possession Island was situated in latitude 71.56, longitude 170.13, in the southerly region. He judged it to be from 300 to 350 acres in size, and they gave it the name of Sir John Murray's. On February 25th they steamed southwards, and sighted Cape Adair on the 21st at midnight. Finding the eastern cape of the large island named they called it Cape Dove, in honor of the memory of King of Norway, whose sympathy it displayed to us on this day. He believes great importance in Cape Adair and Possession Island, Cape Adair, Possession Island, Cape Adair, Possession Island, and they were discovered on the very cape on far up as Lat. 71. In latitude 65, longitude 170.30, they ran into open water, and he strongly recommended that a further scientific exercision should choose Cape Adair as a center for operations. At the commencement cape there would, in his opinion, be unique opportunities for making most original observations, and scarcely any branch of science remained research more than one century within the Antarctic circle. He (Mr. Borchgrevink) was willing to be the leader of a land party to be landed either on the pack or on the mainland near Victoria Island, with Sir Clements Markham's sledges, and dogs. From there it was his scheme to work towards the South Magnetic Pole, to reach which he would have superadmirably to travel along its route to reach the South Magnetic Pole. It is were the means of determining the position of change in the Pole of terrestrial magnetism alone, a future expedition would, from a scientific point of view, be an entire success. As to the geological secret of Terra Australis, he expected great discoveries. It would indeed be remarkable if, in the unexplored Victoria continent, which probably extended over an area of 5,000,000 square miles, or about twice the area of Europe, there should not be found original life different unknown to the Northern Hemisphere. It was time that the scientific results of this expedition, but here few, but where already so many improved their hitherto better search we sincerely trust that the time was ripe, and that the day is at hand when the expeditions to South Victoria continent could exercise so be rivalled.

Mammoth Special Edition.

On September 15th we will issue a mammoth special edition of the Evening News, the material for which is now in course of preparation. It will contain an exhaustive review of the commercial interests and institutions of the city, and of the different professions, with personal articles on the members of the bar, and on our leading local financial and business men. It will also contain many interesting matter of a historical and descriptive character, and will comprise a great quantity of valuable information. Look out for it.

A VETERAN GONE.

Death of Wm. H. Maxwell, of the Famous Mormon Battalion.

MESA CITY, ARIZONA, August 25, 1895.—Elder Wm. H. Maxwell who was born in 1822, died at the home of his daughter in Alma Ward of this Stake, Sunday, the 18th. Brother Maxwell was a man of good integrity, of generous and noble impulse, a true friend to God and His kingdom. He was among the most valiant through the fatigues, sacrifices and hardships of the Battalion experience, and in the Utah troubles of 1857-8 he was in the front rank for defence of our rights. He was from 1879 to 1886 associated in the colonization and presidency of Salaquin in Utah county, since which time he spent his life in the south in pioneering and colonization. In 1887 I found him in La Ascension, Chihuahua, Mexico, where with Brother Johnson and others he was seeking a settlement for our people as Diaz made that place. Bro. M. was an efficient Indian interpreter and always secured a good influence with the natives (sic).

He came here for his health from Graham Co., where his family still reside. With Bros. Nance and others I was with him but a few hours before he died. He was out of sight hope and joy in the Gospel, and bore a vigorous testimony of its truths and of a good Bishop's labor in rolling glad.

With the surrounding we extend our blessing all former blessings unclosing him unto the Lord, if not to live, to go in peace, which he did at 6:45 the same evening. E. F. JOHNSON.

RAISING QUAIL.

The Result of Twenty Years' Careful Experiments.

Harry Rudolph, says the Philadelphia Record, has been hard, hatched and raised to maturity in captivity over 100 quail in his house, on Vine Pole street, the city. To those who have ever captured a young quail and tried to make it live this will be good news, for some day there will probably be a quail farm where the most valuable game bird will be bred and raised in quantities. Recent severe winters have greatly lessened the natural supply of quail, not only in this section, but further south as well, and game protective societies have experienced much difficulty in obtaining as many birds as they wanted for breeding purposes.

Mr. Rudolph's discovery of the food young quail require was not an accident, but the result of long study. He has kept live quail for the last 20 years, but only until recently has he succeeded in getting the young birds to live. All ordinary food, such as is given young chickens, turkeys, etc., he found to be useless with quail, the young invariably dying. He tried bread after bread and finally turned his attention to wild food, such as the birds would be likely to get in their natural state. He was successful and now eggs he can obtain all yet crop of young birds hatched. Just what this wild food is Mr. Rudolph says is his secret. He moves poison about it to a good size. After the birds are in there and they will eat anything and live.

Make the Hen Work.

The natural period for hens to lay is in the spring if they ever will lay. Those that do not lay are not in proper condition; they may be overfed and fat, as is the usual case, and this is more detrimental to egg production than any other cause. In the spring and summer the eggs should not be, as it takes less food for the hens in the warm season. Make the hens hunt and scratch for their food by turning them out to forage and give them no food except at night, when a quart of grain to 40 hens is sufficient. Hens that are active and industrious should be able to find all they require during the warm season. They need not be an all binary, for the different classes of matter will and adults and green food provide hens, which provide a portion of the food of the hens. When the hens are given liberty and made to work for themselves, they drive best and lay the largest number of eggs.—Farm News.

For Young Ducks.

Young ducks thrive best on soft food. One part cornmeal, one part bran and a small proportion of animal food, served with cooked potatoes or turnips, make an excellent food for them. The drinking vessel must always contain plenty of water, so that the bill may be cleaned by the duck bugs, as they are liable to do if their nostrils are clogged. They also require water to assist in swallowing their food.

WHAT ARE NECESSITIES?

"The Learned is Happy Nature to Explore,
The Fool is Happy That He Knows no More." POPE.

NO. 1.

MONKEY.

"I've got everything I want. I just had my breakfast."

NO. 2.

MISSING LINK.

"Oh, after an 'NECESSITY' is to have plenty to eat, and a change of clothes.
"Well, I want to know! I heard music, wine and cigarettes, and that's all I want."
"Oh, poor is this expression is no good only for cigarettes and liquor.
"Poor fool, we don't want an education, we're all right, we're happy, I guess they're only a few of us left, the miserable laborer, people and all those they will be more contented and happier if they have a little every day.
"They say that ignorant people won't stand any show at all in society in a few years from now.
"I wonder if that Will be the case?"

NO. 3.

MAN.

If one of the labor speeches ever delivered by the "Grand Old Man" he claimed continuously that education is not a luxury, but a prime necessity to the rolling man of today.

He said: "You want amusement, but that does not exclude improvement. Do you suppose when you see men engaged in work that they dislike at No. 1 There is labor, no doubt, but it is associated with interest all along, for it is forgotten in the delight which it carries in its performance, and no people know that better than the working classes."

If you let your children follow out their own impulses they will ask questions, and if you provide the means of answering you will encourage them and enjoy delight and pleasure in research. Some day we have a school holiday lesson, a little extra day, and turning will time to review in them. So that all they require is an Encyclopedia in the home to secure the most practical education.

Gladstone says further that it is now possible to go straight into the very heart, the very sanctuary of the people of learning and become acquainted with the best works that man have produced.

"It is not to be supposed that workingmen, on coming home from labor, are to study Euclid and works of that character—and it is not to be the set except in case of very special gifts—but what is to be claimed is that some effort should be made to make all classes, and perhaps, to some more than by the laboring class, to be acquainted above the level of what is purely drudgery, and to endeavor to and our assistance in making ourselves acquainted with things of real interest and beauty."

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So that every shade of taste can find its liking, whether it be such subjects as Euclid or the commonest topics of everyday life—whether to learn how to measure the distance to Mars or how to be a capable housekeeper.

What a blessing that this is not one priceless, the laboring man can command the wisdom of the world!

In his speech on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes at the Nottingham School of Art, Mr. Gladstone, the advantages of today with the advantages of his youth: "All they have achieved is before you. Their great experiences are at your service and command.

"You have this enormous advantage under the peculiar condition of this age."

Again he says: "Believe me when I tell you that the thrift of time will repay you in after life with an usury at call beyond your most sanguine dream, and that the wisdom of it will make you distinctly able in intellectual and moral nature, beneath your darkest encounters. Get knowledge, all you can."

Personal Bulletin.

Extravagant luxury for one may be an absolute necessity for another. It depends on what you aim at.

What would an ape care about opportunities to improve his mind?

The word MAN means to THINK, which is the opposite from BEAST. Thus, we cannot classify No. 2, as he does not look like a BEAST, and does not think like a MAN.

We must call him the "missing link." If you are a man you think. If you think you are constantly coming in contact with questions. If you supply yourself with the correct answers to these questions you become a success in life, and you honor yourself and your family. This is true no matter what your calling.

If you answer your questions you must do it right when the question comes up, so it will be a pleasure, and you can not forget it. This is true education. If you answer your questions when they come up, and answer them correctly, you must have the best Encyclopedia in print right in your home.

The whole world is agreed that the Encyclopedia Britannica is the best in print.

THE NEWS edition of this great "NECESSITY" is brought down to date and supplied on terms which could not be expected from people in the book business; but our pride is to supply the best newspaper in the territory, and we sustain the enormous expense and perform the vast amount of labor necessary to give these terms to our friends simply to broaden and deepen the interest in education, and to extend our acquaintance among the children of today, who are to be the men and women of the future.

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