Red Hot by Some of the Brightest
Minds of All Ages.

The excitement consequent upon the anticipated departure of Mr. Gilder for the North Pole- has recently awakened in the bosom of American people a new interest in what I may term the great terra incognita, if I may be pardoned for using a phrase from my own mother

Let us for a monent look back acros the bleak waste of years and see what wonderful progress has been made in the discovery of the pole. We may then ask ourselves, who will be first to tack his location notice on the gnawed and seasoned-cracked surface of the pole itself, and what will he do with it after he has so filed upon it?

Iceland, I presume, was discovered about 860 A. D., or 1,026 years ago, but the stampede to Iceland has always been under control, and you can get corner lots in the most desirable e ties of Iceland and wear a long, ricketty name with links in it like a rose wood sausage to-day, at a low price. Naddodr, a Norweg an viking, discovered Iceland A. D. 860, but he did not ve to meet Lieutenant Greely or any of our most celebrated northern tour-Why Naddodr yearned to go north and discover a colder country than his own, why he should seek to wet his feet and get icicles down his back in order to bring to light more snowbanks and chilblains, I can not at this time understand. Why should a robust and prosperous viking roam about in the cold trying to nose out more frostbitten Esquimaax, when he could remain at home and vike?

But I leave this to the thinking mind. Let the thinking mind grapple with it. It has no charms for me. Moreover, a It has no charms for me. haven't that kind of a mind.

Oether, another Norwegian gentle man, sailed around North cape and erossed the Arctic circle in 190 A. D. but he crossed it in the night; and d dn't notice it at the time. Two or three years later, Erik, the

Red, took a large snow-shovel and discovered the east coast of Greenland. Erik, the Red, was a Northman, and he flourished along about the ninth cen-tury, and before the war. He sailed around that country for several years, drinking bay rum and bear's oil and having a good time. He wore fur underelothes all the time, winter and sum-mer, and evaded the poll tax for a long time. Erik also established a settlement on the southeast coast of Greenland ir about latitude 60 degrees north. These people remained here for some time, subsisting on shrimp salad, sca-mo-s farina and neat's-foot o'. But finally they became so bored with the quiet country life and the backward springs that they removed from there to a land that is fairer than day, to use the words of another. They removed during the holidays, leaving their axle grease and all they held dear, including their re-

From that on down to 1380 we hear or read varying and disconnected accounts of people who have been up that way, acquired a large red chilblain, made an observation, and died. Representatives from almost every quarte of the globe have been to the far North eaten their little hunch of jerked Polar bear, and then the Polar bear has eater his little hunch of jerked explorer, and so the good work went on. The Polar bear, with his wonderful retentive The Polar faculties, has succeeded in retain ng his great secret regarding the pole, together with the man who came out there to find out about it. So up to 1380 a large number of nameless explorers went to this celebrated watering place, shot a few pemmican, ate a jerked whale shuddered a few times, and died. It has been the history of Arctic exploration from the earliest ages. Men have taken their lives and a few doughnuts taken their lives and a few doughnuts upon it sounds will be given by different upon it sounds will be given by different the energy of uncertain light of the frozen North. made a few observations-to each other regarding the backward spring-

and then cached their skeletons forever In 1380 two Italians named Lem took a oad of sun-kissed bananas and made voyage to the extreme north, but the historian says that the accounts are so conflicting, and as the stories told by the brothers did not agree and neither ever told it the same on two separate occasions, the history of their voyage is not used very much.

Years rolled on. Boys continued to at eing pictures of men in expensive for elething, running sharp iron spears and long, dangerous tab-knives into ferocious waite bears and snorting around on large cakes of cold ice and having a good time. These inspired the growing youth to rise up and do likewise. So every nation 'neath the sun has contributed its assortments of choice, white skeletons and second-hand lothes to the remorseless may of the hangry and ravenous north.

And still the great pole continued to squeak on through days that were six months long and nights that made break fast seem almost useless.

In 1477 Columbus went up that way, but did not succeed in starving to death. He got a bird's-eye view of a large deposit of dark-blue ice, got hungry and

ame home. During the fifteenth and sixteenth conturies the northern nations of Europe. and especially the Dutch, kept the dis covery business red-hot, but they did not get any fragments of the true pole. The maratime nations of Europe, to-gether with other foreign powers, dynasties and human lengs, for some time had spells of visiting polar seas and neglecting to come back. It was the custom then, as it is now, to go twenty rods farther than any other man had ever been, eat a deviled boot leg, carl up and perish. Thousands of the best and brightest minds of all ages have yielded to this wild desire to live on sperm oil, pain-kuler and jerked walrus, keep a little blue diary for thirteen weeks, and then feed it to a tall,

white bear with red gums.

That is not all. Millions of gallons of whisky are sent to these frozen coun tries and used by the explorer in treat ing the untutored Esquimaux, who are not, and never will be, voters. It seems to me utterly ill-advised and shamefully idiotic .- Bill Nye, in Chicago News.

-Human things must be known to be loved; divine things must be loved to be known. - Albany Journal,

FLOUR AS AN EXPLOSIVE.

What Might Happen if Millers Were to

Become Anarchists. A Minneapolis man talked long with a manufacturer of mill machinery whom he met at the Gilsey house the other evening The latest improvements in bran dusters, smut machines, cockle separators and corn meal bolts were fully discussed. came the strikes, and both admitted that in most cases the strikers were right-the exceptions, of course, being those of striking millers.

'If the millers were Anarchists," said the Minnesota man, "they could blow up every flour mill in Minneapolis without using dynamite. God only knows power millers have in their hands if they were devils enough to use it. A flour mill in operation is almost as dangerous as a powder magazine, and has to be watched as closely. Every coal miner is afraid of fire damp, and every miller knows his mill is likely to be blown up with a terrible explosion at any moment To most people this would sound like an exaggeration, but I tell you it is a solemn fact. What blew up your mills in Bar-clay street a few years ago? What leveled a whole block of stone mills in Minne-apolis not long since, so that it looked as though a cyclone had struck the city? Nothing in the world but flour—one of the deadliest and most powerful explosives known.

"If you stand in a flour mill, near the stones, and look across the room toward the sunlight, you will see that the air is loaded with fine grain dust. If you had microscopic eyes, you would see yourself surrounded with small atoms of grain of all kinds. Those atoms form an explosive substance more powerful than any known to Nihilists, and their presence though inevitable, is what makes a flour mill as dangerous as a powder pit. Sup-pose you take a dry ear of corn and set it It will burn slowly. Shell the ear and fire the kernels and it burns much more rapidly. Grind the corn and it will burn like paper. Reduce it to powder to dust-and, if ignited, it goes off like a That is the state in which flour is dangerous, when it is finer than flour. If a mill becomes overcharged with this dust, and it is ignited, away goes the mill.

"Several years ago the large Washington mills in Minneapolis caught fire They were going at the time. Those who knew the danger gave the alarm and got

out as lively as they could."
"Did the mills blow up?"
"I should say they did. The walls were made of stone, six feet thick, and when the explosion came they tumbled out like straw board. The sheet-iron roof was blown so high from one of the Washington mills that the wind carried it two miles. Men watching the fire at a distance were blown through windows knocked down, hurled through the air and several were killed. Sometimes lighting of a pipe in a grain house will de-molish the building. In a Scotland mill a man once lit a cigar. In a second the room seemed filled with fire, and there was a terrible roar. When the smoke cleared away the four walls of the mill lay flat on the ground and the roof of the mill lay several hundred feet away. With the exception of a bad scare and a singeing not a person was hurt. The dust burned creating a great heat.-New York Star.

An Interesting Discovery in Science One of the most interesting recent discoveries in science is the fact that a ray of light produces sound. A sunbeam is thrown through a lens on a glass vessel that contains lampblack, colored silk or worsted, or other substances. A disk having slits or openings cut in it, is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light, so to cut it up, thus making alternate flashes of light and shadow. On putting the ear to the glass vessel strange sounds are heard so long as the flashing beam is falling on the vessel. Recently a more wonderful discovery has been made. The beam of sunlight is made to pass through a prism so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum or rainbow.

bow is made to break through it. ilence in other parts. For instance, if the vessel contains red worsted and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be given. Only feeble sounds will be heard when the red and blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel, and other colors make no sounds at all. Green silk gives sound best in red light. Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colors and utters no sound in others.—Chicago News.

is turned and the colored light of the rain-

The Son of a Southern Poet.

Sidney Lanier's admirers will find pleasure in this paragraph from one of "My Maryland" Randall's letters sent southward to Augusta: "Last year a son of the gifted and lamented Sidney Lanier bore off the prize (at a Baltimore He took it to his devoted and delighted mother, who sat in the audience, there he remained, mother and child, hand in hand, looking lovingly at one another and oblivious of the scenes that 'swam around them.' There were other mothers in that hall whose eyes were moist with proud affection, but I am sure they did not feel quite so deeply as that Georgia widow and her splendid boy.—Philadelphia Press.

Trick of a French Smuggler. It is a dog story, and this particular dog was assistant smuggler to a Frenchman who arrived from Liverpool a short time ago on the American line steamer British Princess. The customs officers, when they boarded the vessel, noticed the dog, a big Newfoundland, acting rather queer-ly, and they took it aboard the governent's cutter and examined it. Just be low the dog's neck in a pocket in the dog's breast they found a silk bag, which contained 200 diamonds, all the stones being of great value. The Frenchman tried to prevent the search, but without The stones were sent to the treasury at Washington to await confiscation by the court.-Cor. Globe-Democrat.

New Treatment of the Whooping Cough. Dr. W. T. Greene suggests an easily available improvement on the old plan of nding children on visits to gas works. His plan is to attach a piece of rubber tubing to a burner, the tubing being long enough to reach the floor. The gas is turned on just enough to make a percepti-ble odor, and the child is to inhale it for a utes at a time, as often as convenient.—Medical Press.

The Only Person Now Living. Thomas Brown, aged 96, living away up in the Adirondacks, New York, raises his feeble voice to claim that he is the only person now living who has talked with George Washington. Thomas was youngster of five summers at the time. Thomas was a Fellows Who Couple the Cars.

I was watching a brakeman coupling cars in the Grand Central yard the other afternoon, when my neighbor, one of the principal freight officials of the road, said :

You wouldn't believe it to watch that expert and nervy fellow risking his life, that there is a new car-coupler invented every working day of the year, and yet no patent has so far been hit on that will re-place the work of the hand in making a The couplings themselves much better and safer thar they used to when they consisted simply of a ring and a nin, but the work of making a coupling is still one of peril. Many the automatic couplings do very well for light cars, but they cannot stand the jolting and jerking and the heavy strain of loaded and ponderous cars, running slow, now fast, shaking every bit of loose fron about them till it rings like a bell. It takes courage and intelligence to make a man an expert coupler. A first-class man in that line doesn't stay there very He either gets killed or prom "The mortality among the second-class en must be something fearful," I sug-

"On the contrary, they last much longer. You see, they are more careful. It is the smart men who get reckless, don't observe precautions and so get themselves hurt."

'What becomes of a brakeman when he gets crippled ?" I asked.

"If he can hold a flag, we make a flag-man of him. You will find one-armed and one-legged flagmen all along the railroads. There are several men without arms flag-ging it. If a man loses both legs or can't get around lively, we put him in the store sheds and supply departments. We never let a man go who is crippled in our service, if he can possibly be helped in earning a living."—N. Y. News Babble.

The "Lick It is Done By,"

The ceremony of conferring the order of knighthood at the hands of the queen is not imposing. It is not, in fact, a public ceremonial, and only those are permitted to witness it who, by their official connec tion with the queen's household, may attend her. The loyal subject upon whom such distinguished honor may be conferred may not even invite his "best man," nor the members of his personal circle of rels or friends to be present. in whatever uniform he may be entitled to wear, or whatever dress court etiquette and the time of day make proper, if he be of their sovereign mistress, and passing civilian, the subject presents himself before his sovereign and kneels at her royal Seated on the throne chair, the queen lays the shining blade of a sword across the shoulder of the kneeling but exalted beneficiary, and says, using the title which she is about to confer, "Arise, Sir So and So." Plain Mr. Cheltenham-Brown is thus by a single stroke of her majesty's sword transformed into Sir Knight So and So, and he is permitted perchance to kiss his sovereign's finger distinguished honor.

other cases than this of a plain knighthood, and when the title carries with it a decoration, the queen, with her own royal hands, pins the glittering and coveted bauble upon the coat of her elevated subject. This is all, but to the recipient it is a great deal.

Counting the Fish in the Pacific.

The excitement about the Canadian fisheries give a hint as to the prospective value of one of the undeveloped resources of the northwest. The shore fishing of the provinces, on the Atlantic side, is sufficient importance to bring the United States and its neighbors to the verge of a quarrel, but it is a small matter compared with the opportunities open in the north-western waters on this side of the continent. The mackerel fishing, which is the present matter of dispute, is of no less importance than the banks codfishing ; the whole extent of the Newfoundland banks is only about 70,000 square miles, while in the Pacific and Okhots? we have 300,000 square miles, in Behring sea almost as much more, and around the Choumagin islands 80,000; altogether nearly ten times the area of the Atlantic banks. The total money value per annum of the fisheries on the banks and off the east coast of the British North American provinces is in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000, which embraces the catch of the vessels of all nations resorting there. When the fisheries of the north Pacific are developed to anything like the extent of those of the north Atlantic they form one of the great industries of this coast.—San Francisco Call.

The Gray Squirrel Will Probably Survive. But if Professor Gunning should be right that with a few exceptions the flora of this planet will ultimately be reduced to garden plants and the fauna to barnyard pets the few exceptions will probably include the American gray squirrel. In some way or other natural selection has insured its survival by probably decisive not be killed by a fall. In its tree burrows it can survive the hardest winter. If nuts should fail it can subsist on buds, seeds and birds' eggs. In spite of incessant hunting it has thus survived in every county of every forest state in the union and would possibly survive the entire extirpation of forest trees, for it is probable that the prairie dog is nothing b fied gray squirrel.-Dr. Felix L. Oswald.

Wiring Electricity for Power Purposes. At a recent gathering of electricians there was talk of establishing stations in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and of transmitting electricity by wire for power purposes instead of transporting the coal. It is not improbable that great strides will soon be made in this direction. The sug-gestion is another form of an idea that was entertained by Siemens, who predicted that the time would come when coal would be converted into gas at the mine at the rate of 40,000 cubic feet per ton, and would be pumped to manufacturing centers, thus doing away with the expensive system of railroad transportation now in vogue.—Philadelphia Record.

Gen. Shenck and British Dignity. The presence of royalty always gives additional stiffness to English entertain-ments, which at the best are not remarkable for ease. Soon after Gen. Schenek arrived as minister to England he attended a ball at Strawberry Hill, given to the Prince and Princess of Wales. At the proper time the court marched out in form to the separate supper room, every one else bowing and and making a way. The general was still unfamiliar with the etiquette, and seeing the solemn procession passing along he inquired with mock anxiety: "Are they going to look at the corpse?"-Adam Badeau's Letter

Demoralization of China's Police Force. The Chinese government has been notified by the superintendent of police that secret societies are demoralizing the native police force and rendering it next to impossible to obtain evidence in criminal cases. - Exchange.

EMPRESS OF LOTA.

A Rich Woman Who Is a Potentate in the Heart of a Free Republic.

I notice an interesting paragraph in an English journal which informs us an English journal which informs up that a Leith firm has just completed a handsome screw steam launch, which has been built to the order of Mrs. Couteno, a South American lady, who is reported to be the richest woman in the world. The launch, which is built of steel is twenty-five feet in length. of steel, is twenty-five feet in length and is to be employed as a tender to her large yacht. (The large yacht is engaged at present in the unpretend ing but profitable trade of carrying coal from Lota to Valparaiso.) elaborately fitted up in polished ma-hogany and is to be dispatched forthwith by one of the mail steamers from Livrpool for conveyance to Chili.

Besides being the richest lady in the world, she also enjoys the singular privilege of being Empress over a tract of territory called Lota, which lies some two or three hundred miles south of the port. It may appear strange to speak of an Empress in the heart of a but nevertheless the free republic, fact exists, and so absolute are her Majesty's powers that there are few her subjects who would resolute and courageous enough to claim the possession of their own immortal souls, or who would not be prepared to deny that on the making of the place a special arrangement was made with reference to coal deposits between the Divinity and the reigning

During her absence the Government carried on, much as it is in Ireland, by means of a Viceroy, with this excep-tion, that while the Irish are not infrequently rebellious and troublesom and actually lay claim to the the right of having a slight say in their destinies either in this world or in that which is to come, such a supernatural effort never enters the simple and uncomplaining minds of the population of this remarkable portion of God's footstool. And why should it be other-wise? The Viceroy, or boss Pasha, and his court have been so long accustomed to licking and cleaning the boots along their own in return to subordinates, who perform a similar but humbler task, and keep the ball rolling always downward, that it would be at once a dangerous and unkindly action to persuade them that they are featherless bipeds and not dirt-cating automatons .- Panama Star.

-"I must say that I very much a slike this estentations furnishing," retips in grateful acknowledgment of the marked the elderly Miss Pringle as she looked about her in the new home of he Spankingtons. "Now, look at that elaboratel framed mirror; I declare I can see noth ng beautiful in it." "You houldn't expect impossibilities, M ss Pringle," remarked Fogg. — Boston Pringle," remarked Fogg. — Boston Transcript.

> -W. P. Carroll, an ex-Confederate officer, at East Carroll, Miss., has been a continual sufferer ever since the war rom a wound he received at Chickamauga. Recently a surgeon abstracted several pieces of bone from the wounded part, and now he claims to feel as well as the most able-bodied man

-Rev. John Houghton and wife, missionaries of the United Methodist e Church of England to the Gallas in East Africa, have been cruelly murdered.

AN INVI IBLE ÆGIS (ARMOR).

One of the most curious features about the Compound Oxygen is its efficacy as a protection from disease during exposure consequent upon nursing fever patients. The secret is found in the fact that it maintains the vitality under circumstances of great fatigue, and by destroying the germs of disease taken into the system through the month and nostrils prevents inoculation. But in the curing of discusses it is that Drs. STARKEY & PALEN'S Compound Oxygen, made by them at 15 9 Arch street Philadelphia, Pa., stands beyond any competitors. Consumption, Bron-chitis, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are effectively cured by it. Send for a free manual of treatment and testimonials. Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Poweil Street, San Francisco.

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Thirty Indiana drave into Mander, D.

Thirty Indians drove into Mandan, D. T. Crecently, with ox-teams loaded with wheat of their own raising.

A WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE

sometimes exhibited in our public ex hibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature o casion-ally induiges in, our minds revert back to ally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and t rough his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Dis-covery," which is a specific of all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred a fections. By druggists. fections. By druggists.

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AN EDITOR'S TESTIMONIAL.

A. M. Vaughan, Fditor of the "Green-wich Review," Greenwich, O., writes: "Last January I met with a very severe accident, caused by a runaway horse, I used almost every kind of salve to real the woulds, which turned to running

For Catarrhal and Throat Disorders, "Brown's Browchial Troches" are renowned and marvellously effective, giving immediate relief.

Hired girls in Canada earn only three

\$500 NOT CALLED FOR.

It seems strangs that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their liseases by offering a premium to the man diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Ca-tarrh Remedy," who would never have ap-plied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or

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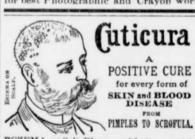
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sands testify. A "fair-sized" ranch in Texas consists of 15,000 acres.

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This great work, begun with the su of President Line and continued under authority of his son, Hon. Robt. T. Linon thoritative record of a life of Abraham Lines Its authors were frien of Lincoln before presidency; they most intimately ciated with him as p vate secretaries the

My A out his term of offe and to them were tr ferred upon Lincoln's death all his prin papers. Here will be told the inside histo papers. Here will be told the inside histor of the civil war and of President Lincol administration,—important details of what have hitherto remained unrevealed, that the authentic histor is this authentic histor. might first appear in this authentichi

By reason of the publication of this work THE WAR SERIES, which has been followed with unflag interest by a great audience, will occup

space during the coming year, but will be means be entirely omitted. Stories of a engagements, prison life, etc., will appear NOVELS AND STORIES include a novel by Frank R. Stockton, novelettes by George W. Cable, stories

Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Ed Eggleston, and other American authors. SPECIAL FEATURES

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