

# "CIRCLING" THE EARTH.

## IT HAS NEVER BEEN DONE.

No one has yet really made a journey around the world. The course followed by Jules Verne's men and the scores of imitators who have lowered his imaginary record is approximately about 20,000 miles in length. The shortest time for this distance is that made by George Griffith, an Englishman, who accomplished the distance in sixty-four and a half days as an ordinary passenger via Suez and Hong-kong.

The only way to make a real trip around the world would be at the equator, where the circumference is 24,855 miles, nearly 5,000 miles longer than the usual route. If any shorter distance is taken the journey might as well be made at the north pole, where Ananias F. Dubbe could stand still and make the circuit of the earth in a second.

How long would it take to girdle the globe at the equator? Some years ago an Italian named Giuletti offered to accomplish the task in three years, provided the necessary funds were found; but nothing came of it. Indeed it is extremely doubtful whether such a feat is within the realms of possibility. The man rash enough to undertake it would spend months in the pestilential basin of the Amazon; would have in

considerable figure with them. But it taught us a Celestial lesson, as I might say.—Boston Transcript.

### Captains Who Are Naval Officers.

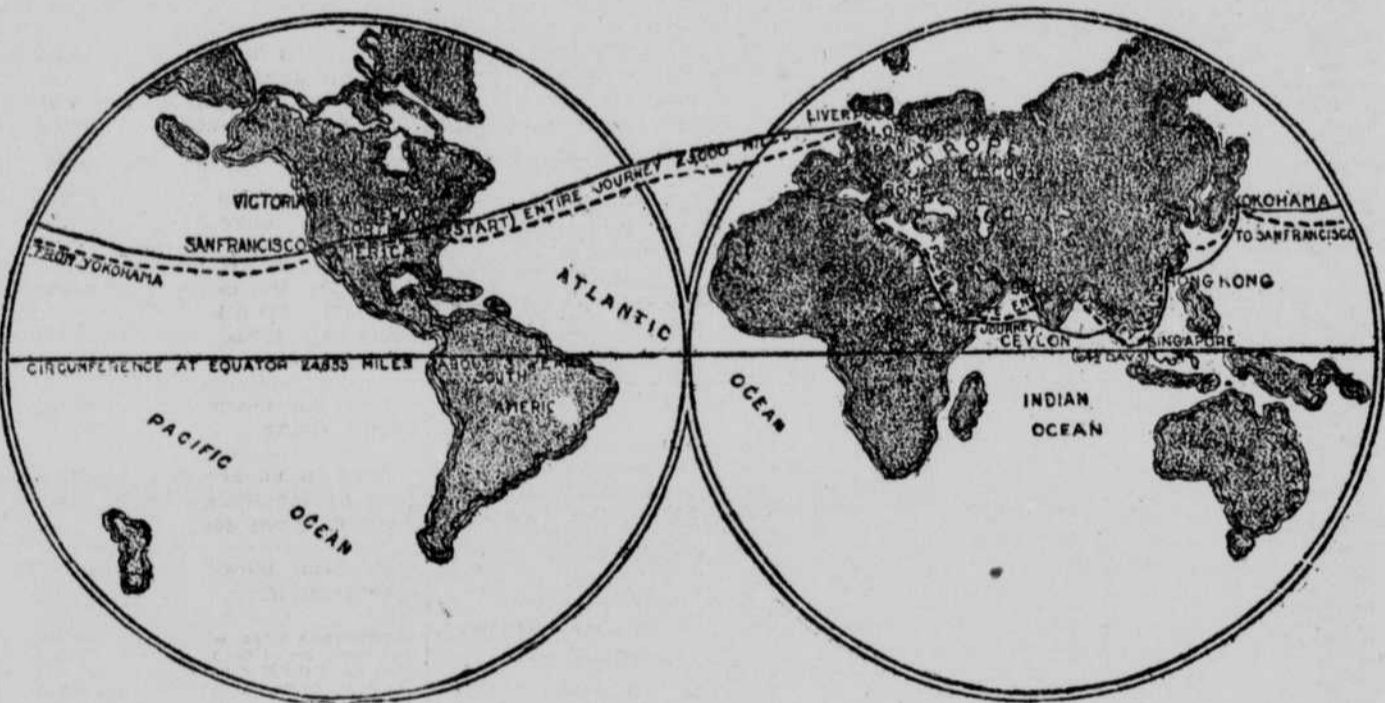
On some of the foreign steamship lines the captains are naval officers, and, in case of war, would retain their commands. On the German steamers the officers must first serve a year or so in the naval reserve. On the French line each member of the crew must serve for a time on a vessel of war. On the majority of ships, however, the officers are men of the sea who have fought their way up, step by step, entirely by merit, and not at all by favor. On the American line, even after a man has reached the rank of captain, he must pass a rigid examination every five years.

### Voltage for a Feline Chorus.

An east Brooklyn man with an electrical turn of mind has lined his backyard fence with wires connected with an induction coil. He presses the button and the current does the rest. The voltage is not sufficient to kill the cats, but they never come back. The cat fanciers in the neighborhood, however, are protesting against his "cruelty."

### How Chinese Use Bibles.

"A few years ago," said a Chicago clergyman, the other day, "there went up a great cry for 'missionary Bibles' in the Flowery Kingdom. The Bible Society was extremely gratified. The demand was unprecedented, and thousands of dollars were spent in sending them nice red morocco testaments. This sort of thing went on for a long time, but the number of native converts did not increase accordingly. The missionaries investigated. What do you suppose they discovered?" "That they used the Bibles for gunwadding?" "No. They made freerackers of 'em. Practically all the nicely printed Bibles that we were sending over there were rolled up in nice little rolls, a page at a time, and made into freerackers. The Chinese make freerackers at home for an incredibly low price, and the paper that they were getting free cut a con-



## Rounding Up Mountain Lions

John McCarty, territorial game warden of Arizona, has left Phoenix at the head of a party, equipped for a big roundup of California lions in the San Francisco mountains, about 150 miles north of Flagstaff.

In that country the big cats are to be found in larger numbers than in any locality in Arizona, and the party expects to bag several hundred of them. At one time the California lion was to be found in all parts of Arizona, but large Territorial and county bounties have caused his extermination in

many places. Many thousand dollars have been paid by each county for lion scalps, and at \$20 per head hunters have found it profitable business, some of them in weeks past killing a score of lions in a week's time, and a total of over \$100,000 has been paid in Arizona for scalps in the last ten years. Hundreds of lions, though, have been shot by cattle, horse, and sheep men who have not claimed the bounties, taking as their rewards the fact that they have disposed of the cause of the slaughter of their calves, colts, and lambs.

### How One Woman Managed.

A curious outcome of technical education for women was shown during the past year in the case of a man who by failure in business was reduced to poverty. He had a capable family and his daughters at once sought for situations as dressmakers and milliners in the latter trade there was no prospect of immediate



remuneration, as it is customary for beginners to give three months of service, both spring and fall, without receiving wages. The second daughter got a place to sew in a dressmaking establishment at small wages, and the father's efforts to make a living were hampered by his advanced years. Then the mother took a hand. She had been raised on a farm and sought and found employment tending vegetables for market. In this industry the chief requisites are careful counting and honesty, early rising and industry. She actually made enough money to keep the family for three months, but then she did not have to spend money to dress up to the situation, and was paid for her work at the end of each day.—Philadelphia Record.

Finda Mosaic Work. A few weeks since the owner of a little property in a small Jewish col-

ony just outside the Damascus gate, Jerusalem, in digging a ditch in his yard, came upon some mosaic work at about four feet below the surface which, when uncovered as far as permitted by the streets bounding the excavation on two sides and the wall of a house on the third, disclosed an ancient mosaic pavement. Further excavations await the order of the Turkish government, whose officials have taken the site in hand, and which may show the pavement to extend somewhat further in length on one side. The pattern would indicate that the complete width at one end has been uncovered. This mosaic floor is about 220 paces west-northwest of the Damascus gate. The part already uncovered is about 18 feet in length by 11 in breadth. The upper and larger part of the pavement is composed of an exquisite design, including a central panel surrounded by an elaborate frame. The panel has its chief figure, a representation of Orpheus, in a sitting posture, and playing upon an 11-stringed harp. Grouped within the panel are animals and birds, including a serpent and a salamander, which latter two are in an attitude of conflict. The work is assigned to not earlier than the fourth century, and possibly as late as the seventh.

### Rarest Egg in the World.

The Octago University Museum at Dunedin, New Zealand, possesses the only complete egg of the enormous bird, the moa, which is now extinct, but which at one time inhabited New Zealand in great numbers. It is the rarest egg in the world. The larger museums of various countries possess skeletons of the bird, but until recently no complete egg had ever been discovered. From time to time bits of shells and parts of eggs were found, but no one had ever seen or heard of a complete egg. In parts of New Zealand dredging for gold is very largely undertaken, and the dredges in many places leave the streams and cut into the bank. In one of these dredges, which was cutting into a bank of auriferous sand and shingle, a workman noticed a big yellow lump, which he took to be a turtle floating on the surface of the water. He found that supposed turnip was a large egg. It had apparently been buried for ages, and the contents had entirely dried up, but experts decided that it was an egg of the moa, the only complete one in the world. The bird when full grown was about fourteen feet in height, but none have been seen alive since about the middle of the seventeenth century.

### What Struck Him Most.

An exchange tells of an Irishman who after honorable service in India returned to England and found a place as a butler in a country family was telling his experience in battle—the advance, the gallop, the charge, and how, as one rider fell dead from his saddle, the death grip of his fingers on his pistol discharged it and killed his own horse. "What struck you most forcibly when all was over and you looked back to it?" asked a friend. "Ah," said the old servant reflectively, "I think, sir, that what struck me most forcible, sir, was the bullets that missed me!"

## EXPLORING ARIZONA RUINS.

### Investigating Prehistoric Settlements for Records of American Antiquity.

Work has been begun upon what, from an archaeological point of view, is one of the most important and interesting undertakings of late years. Situated four miles east of Phoenix, Ariz., are the ruins of what was once, doubtless, a great prehistoric settlement. One immense pile, about 25 feet high, and 100 feet wide, by 200 feet long, is surrounded by lesser mounds, which extend for half a mile northward and fade away in the river toward the south. Some of these smaller mounds have been explored by relic-seekers and an immense quantity of ancient pottery, stone tools, and cooking utensils has been taken from them, while in several instances skeletons have been unearthed.

Evidently the walls in these ruined heaps were all of adobe, a building material still extensively used, and the decay and weathering of hundreds and perhaps thousands of years have piled the debris around the lower walls, which are still intact. The walls where perfect, protected by the fallen adobe, are from 12 to 18 inches in thickness, and the great piles of debris would indicate original buildings of 30 to 75 feet in height, while the largest pile must have been of much greater proportions. Authorities who have examined the ruins believe them to have been built by the Aztecs, a people thought to have come up from Peru, across the Isthmus of Panama, and from whom the Zuni and Hopi Indians of northern Arizona are thought to have descended. The ruins, as they lie, help corroborate the theory that the original buildings were of a style of architecture still employed by the Zunis and Hopis, great houses built in terraces, which are reached by way of ladders. The ruins east of Phoenix are by far the largest of any of the many traces of prehistoric settlements found in the Salt River valley, and it is believed the city once reached further south, until a large part of it was washed away by the floods from the mountains, or covered by the deposits from the floods of ages past.

## INFANTILE ACTIVITY.

### What One Baby Did in the Period of Five Minutes.

Small Kathryn, aged 2, left alone one day in her mamma's bedroom, said to herself: "Oh, won't I have a great time?" And she certainly did. She began by taking her papa's necktie-box out of the bureau drawer and displaying all the neckties on the bed, where she thought they would be seen to much better advantage. The box wasn't interesting, so she threw that under the bed. Next she took a toy lamp to pieces, but as that wasn't quite exciting enough as a lamp-study she followed it up with even greater attention to the regular one, threw its wick out the window, and poured the oil down the front of her dress. Then she picked off the wall about a half yard square of paper, and powdered the bits on the floor with the contents of a talcum powder box. The pin tray on the bureau didn't suit her, so she broke that in two pieces, and added the pins and trinkets to the scraps of paper and talcum powder. Next she turned her attention to a bottle of vaseline and rubbed it on her face and into her hair. She knew vaseline was made to rub on, so she used it that way of course. The contents of a box of cold cream were put into the paper, powder and pin mixture on the floor. A small bank full of pennies was going to go in next, but in getting it down from a shelf it stuck in a groove, so that had to be left out. A shower of photographs lay around the room in a fashion that would have done credit to the ambidexterity of a Keller or Herrmann. This done, Kathryn was just about to lay hold of her mother's shoes when that lady herself appeared. The baby tossed the pair of shoes over her head backward and said, "See them go." There was plenty of "go," indeed, and all in five minutes' time, too. This is a true story.—Philadelphia Times.

### Rose Tree's Great Growth.

In a Ventura garden in California there is a great Lamarque rose tree which has made remarkable growth since it was planted more than 25 years ago. Its trunk near the ground is 2 feet 9 inches in circumference, while the main branches are not much smaller. In 1895 the tree produced over 21,000 blooms. There is a great production of roses at Los Angeles and Pomona, and rose trees that bear between 10,000 and 12,000 blooms at a time are said to be common in southern California. At Royton, in the Oldham district of Lancashire, there are three giant Marechal Niel rose trees at Stockfield and Street-bridge belonging to Mr. Mellor and L. Baron respectively, from which 30,000 roses were cut. From Mr. Mellor's tree at Stockfield, which was the largest of the three, 15,000 roses were cut and sold in one season.

### Elements in Corn Grain.

The corn grain has, in addition to its starch element, a tiny germ in which lies its life principle. This germ was formerly separated and thrown aside as waste. Lately it has been found that this germ is rich in oil which can be utilized. The germ is now separated from the starch and crushed. The oil gathered from it finds a ready market, and within the last few years millions of dollars' worth of this oil has been exported to Europe. After the oil is taken from the germ the gluten left in the cake is used for veratish, and the residue is used for cattle food.

## SEARCH FOR A POLE.

### MUCH INTEREST TAKEN IN SOUTHERN EXPLORATION.

#### The Exploring Ship Discovery Is Very Strong, and Will be Provisioned for Three Years—German and Swedish Expeditions to Antarctic Regions.

Not since Captain Cook discovered the Antarctic Continent in 1772 has so much interest been taken in southern exploration as at present. This largely is because of the successful results of the recent expedition conducted by C. E. Borchgrevink, under the patronage of Sir George Newnes. Mr. Borchgrevink was the first man to hoist the union jack on the Antarctic Continent. Three expeditions, representing Great Britain, Germany and Sweden, are now fitting out and will start south as soon as possible. The British party will be the first to get away, in a ship called the Discovery, which has the distinction of being the first vessel to be built in England especially for an Antarctic voyage. This expedition is being equipped partly by the Geographical society and partly by the government. The ship was launched at Dundee recently and was christened by Lady Markham. She is the sixth vessel to bear the name of Discovery, but she is better adapted to the undertaking than have been any of her predecessors. She is very strong, being built of well-seasoned oak, 172 feet long, 33 feet broad and has a mean draught of 16 feet and a displacement of 1,750 tons. She will be provisioned for three years. The expedition will cost \$500,000, to which the government has contributed \$225,000. The explorers who are going out with her are as follows: Captain, Commander Robert Falcon Scott, who entered the navy in 1881 and served recently on the Majestic. Officers, Lieutenant, A. A. Armitage, explored Franz Josef Land with the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition; Lieutenant C. W. Rawson, Royds, R. N., who is a nephew of Admiral Sir Harry Rawson; engineer, Mr. Skelton, late of the Majestic. The petty officers and crew number about twenty-five. There will be three scientific specialists, including John Walter Gregory, who has traveled in the Rocky Mountains and in East Africa, crossed Spitzbergen with Sir Martin Conway in 1896, and is now professor of geology in Melbourne University. There will be two doctors, including Dr. Koellitz, who was on the staff of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition. The Discovery will work to some extent in conjunction with the German expedition, which is being equipped at the expense of the state, the suggestion having come from Count Posadowsky-Wehner, minister of the interior. The vessel is now being completed at Kiel. A name for her has not yet been chosen, but it is known that in general construction she will be like the Fram, with the important difference that she will be faster and generally more seaworthy. This expedition will be led by Professor Erik von Drygalski and the vessel will be commanded by Captain Hans Ruser, an experienced officer of the Hamburger-American line. Though nominally equipped for two years, she will be provisioned for a longer period. The German vessel will proceed by Cape Town. After wintering, the main expedition will continue to journey westward and attempt to get south of Kemp and Enderby Islands, then sail across Weddel Sea to South Georgia, and eventually to Tristan de Cunha, where the voyage practically terminates. The plan may be carried out in two years, permitting the return of the expedition in the summer of 1903. The Swedish expedition will be no less determined and energetic, so far as its personnel is concerned. It is to be led by Dr. Otto Nordenskjold of Upsala University. Dr. Nordenskjold proposes to sail to the Antarctic region via Terra del Fuego some time in November, and he will start southward from there next January. At the beginning of March, when the days begin to shorten, he will gradually retreat northward.—Philadelphia Times.

### New Ideas in Stationery.

Colored note-paper has had a long struggle to win fashionable patronage, for women of best taste persistently rejected it in favor of cream or ivory white, but recently such lovely tints have been set forth by "exclusive" dealers in high-class stationery that many have found them irresistible. The palest green, the softest, coolest blue, mauve, and delicate gray are the most popular. The latest English envelopes are long and narrow, and the sealing wax used exactly matches the shade of the stationery. A pretty wedding present, and a moderate one in cost, is a box of stationery containing paper, cards, and envelopes of different sizes, and in one of the new tones; the box also containing sealing wax of corresponding color, a seal bearing the bride's monogram, and a silver-mounted pen-holder, blotter and eraser.

### Salts Are Scarce.

It would seem that the species sailor is about to become extinct. It is only with the most careful nursing and artificial training that specimens are secured nowadays. For several years past the American navy has been forced to the scheme of drafting country boys from farms and field, putting them on training ships and sending them around the world to pick up the tricks of the nautical trade. Now comes word from England that the British navy is in the same dilemma, and is unable to furnish half the proper complement of officers and men.

## A RATTLER ON HIS BREAST.

### A Remarkable Fight Witnessed by a Prospector in Arizona.

A rattler, a king snake, and a road runner recently figured in a battle part of which was waged on the breast of Herbert Housland, a prospector in Arizona. The king snake is a deadly enemy of the rattler. The experience of Housland was had in the Bradshaw mountains. He was guarding his party's camp for the day and had lain down to sleep when he was suddenly aroused to find a great rattler coiled upon his breast.

"I almost suffocated from fear to breathe lest I should be bitten," he said. "The snake was greatly excited and in a minute I saw the cause. A king snake was trying to excite the rattler to combat, and my person was the chosen battle ground. The king snake had probably forced the rattler to refuge upon my body, and following up his aggressive tactics was running in a circle around the rattler very rapidly. He crossed my breast from left to right and my thighs from right to left, and within less than a foot of the rattler's body. The velocity of the snake was most wonderful. It seemed to be one continuous ring, and part of the time I could seemingly see three or four rings at once. I made a slight movement with my right foot which attracted the rattler's attention for an instant, and that was fatal to him. At that one false movement of his eyes, the king snake darted in and seized the rattler by the throat, close up to his head and began instantly to coil around his victim. They rolled off me in their death struggle and became one tangled mass for ten minutes, when the rattler's sounds died away gradually. While I lay exhausted from my fright a road runner darted out of a bush and grabbing the two snakes in his beak, began to drag them away. The weight was too great, but he killed the king snake by a blow from his long bill, and ran away as I arose. I threw the two reptiles into the bushes, and there the bird and his mate devoured them."

## FOR A BEET COLONY.

### Salvation Army to Start a Million-Acre One in Colorado.

The Salvation Army is about to embark in a great commercial enterprise which involves the colonization of a tract of land in Colorado. Here will be started a practically new industry in that section—the raising of sugar beets. While in a sense the scheme is commercial rather than religious, officers of the army in New York think they can do much good through the enterprise. A large corporation has bought up and procured options on over 1,000,000 acres of ground. The Salvation Army will act as the agents of this corporation in procuring and guaranteeing the integrity of the colonists. Commander Booth-Tucker, who is now in Cleveland, will return to New York soon. When he arrives the plans for starting the work will be laid before him for his approval. Directly that is obtained, officers will be opened on Fourteenth street, opposite the present headquarters of the organization. Staff Officer McPhee will be put in charge. The reason that outside officers will be established is that the present charter of the army will not admit of such an enterprise being carried on at its headquarters. The tract covers the greater part of three counties—Kiowa, Bent and Prowers. It is skirted by the Arkansas river and interested by irrigating canals, which are fed from reservoirs having a capacity of 3,570,283,520 cubic feet. It is at Amity, Col., that a flourishing Salvationist colony is now established. The new colonists will not be required to raise the sugar beets unless they so elect. If they do, the sugar refining company will pay them the market value. It is understood that many wealthy capitalists of Colorado are behind the plan.—New York Mail and Express.

### When Herrings Were Plenty.

In former days herring were so abundant in Newfoundland waters that the most wanton slaughter of them was permitted without any restriction whatever. Seines were allowed to retain 1,000 or 2,000 barrels of the fish until they perished, and then the net was freed and the whole contents fell to the bottom to pollute the ocean for miles around. When a poaching smack was captured the herring it had on board were all thrown into the sea, and frequently boats when chased resorted to the same means to get rid of incriminating evidence. The fish then fetched only fifty cents a barrel of 500 herring, or 10 for a cent; they sell now in American cities sometimes for five cents the single fish. Such wanton waste gradually had its effect, and now the colonial fishing laws safeguard the industry more vigilantly, and fishermen of all classes know better how to husband their resources in this connection. Today herring bait usually brings \$5 a barrel, and sometimes twice that, and the smuggler who plans to land a cargo at St. Pierre contracts for \$10 a barrel before he touches a rope on his boat.

### Billiards and Brains.

Herbert Spencer was once an adept at billiards, and rather proud of his skill. On one occasion, however, at the Athenaeum Club, he found his master in a very young man, who beat him thoroughly. When his defeat was no longer to be disguised the philosopher leant on his cue and delivered the following speech to his fortunate antagonist: "A certain proficiency in this game is possibly a desirable accomplishment, but the extraordinary ability, sir, you have just displayed can only be the fruit of a misspent youth."