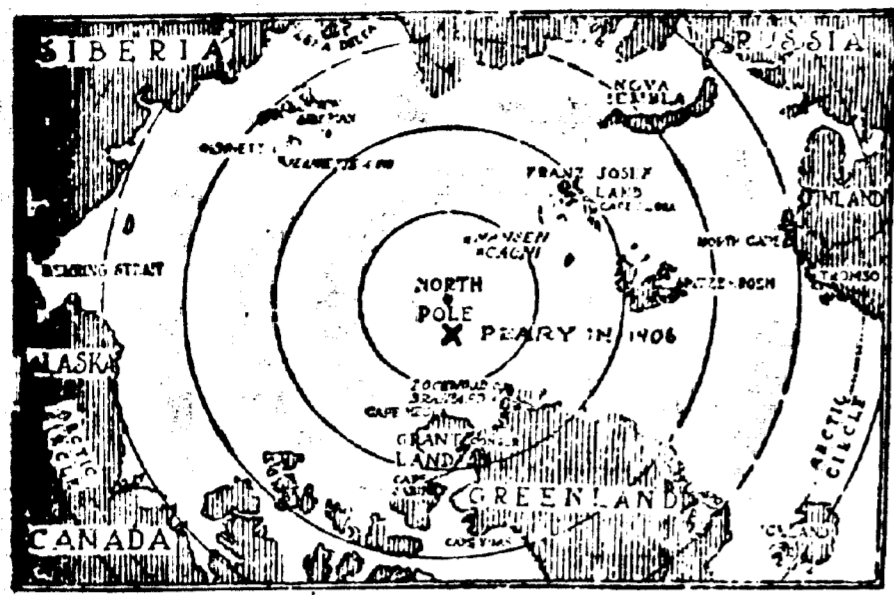


PEARY SETS NEW RECORD IN ATTEMPT TO FIND THE POLE

Brave American Explorer Goes 34 Miles Farther Than Any Previous Expedition—Story of His Previous Arctic Trips.



POINTS NEAR POLE REACHED BY PEARY.

New York.—Commander Robert E. Peary has gone 34 miles nearer the north pole than any man who ever went into the arctic seas, and is now on his way home.

To be exact, the American explorer pushed on over the ice floes until he reached 87 degrees six minutes north latitude.

In 1896 Nansen reached 86-14 north latitude, and his exploit was hailed as a tremendous exploit, for that was 196 miles farther north than Greely had done in 1872.

Nansen held the record for only four years. Then in 1900 Capt. Cagni of the duke of the Abruzzi's expedition pushed his way northward and after almost incredible hardships reached a point 23 miles farther north than Nansen had gone.

Before Peary's feat the Italian explorer had held the record for farthest north. Now it is shattered by an American.

News from Commander Peary has been awaited with anxiety for several weeks, as July 16 was the date he had fixed for the end of the "dash" across the ice cap surrounding the pole. The commander, when he sailed from New York more than a year ago, fondly hoped that the end of the dash would carry him to the pole itself.

Peary's seventh attempt. This was Commander Peary's seventh attempt to reach the north pole, the first being made in 1891. He has



Commander R. E. Peary.

led in the polar region the greater part of the last 15 years, and he is by the most striking figure in the history of arctic exploration.

Peary's first serious expedition was on the barkentine Kite, starting June 4, 1891, from Brooklyn, with five men and Mrs. Peary, then little more than a bride. A party of scientists went along part way with them, principally to spend a scientific summer vacation. They were headed by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who in the following year headed the first relief expedition. In the party, too, was Matthew Henson, Peary's negro servant, who has accompanied him on all his voyages into the frozen regions.

The explorer was seriously injured in first contact with the ice floe. As the steamer struck the ice for the first time the wheel chain snapped, the end breaking Peary's leg. He was landed on the Greenland coast on a stretcher, camped in a tent, supervised the building of a house, allowed the leg to knit during the winter, and the next spring, with only one companion, and without accident, made a 1,300-mile journey over the ice cap that covers Greenland, reaching its farthest point, the first white man to view the northern extremity.

Proves Greenland an island. The main achievement of this 1,300-mile sledge journey was the demonstration that Greenland is an island, not a southward projecting portion of a polar continent.

In July, 1893, Lieut. Peary sailed on the Falcon for another attack on the arctic problems. This was arranged on a much more comprehensive plan than the preceding one. A club had been formed with headquarters at Philadelphia for the financing and supply of relief expeditions, which, as has been observed before, are an essential part of the general plan. There were with Peary Mrs. Peary and Mrs. Cross, the latter the wife of an officer on the Falcon, S. J. Entekly, West Chester, Pa.; Edwin Austrapp, a Norwegian; Dr. E. Vincent, the physician of the party; George H. Carr, George Clark,

E. B. Baldwin, scientific observers; J. W. Davidson, who had been Mr. Peary's lecture manager; Frederick W. Stokes, the artist, and the ever faithful Henson.

On this, his second expedition, Peary followed the trail he had blazed into the frozen region two years before. In the autumn the Peary baby was born in their hut on the west Greenland shore. The ensuing spring the northward march was begun, but frightful storms beset them from the start, and they had to retreat, after struggling against the weather for two weeks. Some of the party were frost-bitten and others were discouraged, and nothing more was done but to wait for the relief ship, which arrived in 1894, commanded by Emil Diebitsch, Mrs. Peary's brother.

Of all the party Peary, Lee and Henson alone were undismayed and determined to make another attempt. This they did early in 1895, and succeeded in the journey across the ice cap, but from lack of food could go no farther, for starvation had them at death's door. They escaped by eating their dogs, out of 40 of which they left they brought back only one.

Another Siege to the Pole. In 1896 Peary tried to carry to New York the great meteorite at Cape York, the largest in the world, but his ship was forced away from the Greenland coast by ice and storm. He tried again in 1897, and this time succeeded. In 1898 he began a new siege of the pole, and in a long and toilsome march was caught by a blizzard and held helpless for two days and nights. The little group killed a dog and ate it, but Peary's feet had become frost-bitten and Dr. Dedrick, then of his force, had to amputate seven toes. To do this even roughly they were forced to shelter in Greely's deserted station, Fort Conness, Lady Franklin bay, and there the invalid lay helpless for six weeks. Then he had to be dragged south for 250 miles on a sledge, with the temperature 50 degrees below zero to his ship, the Windward, for the operation to be perfected, as the surgeon had no proper instruments north. This involved another six weeks' illness and spoiled an advance toward the pole in 1899.

In 1900 Peary was well enough to start again, and this time journeyed to the northernmost tip of Greenland, in 83 degrees, 27 minutes, whence he ventured on the floe and headed for the pole. He reached 83 degrees, 50 minutes, where the ice was found too open for safety, so he had to fall back again. He utilized the reverse to delimit the whole northern coast line of Greenland. In 1901, an advance over the same route being useless, he started for Cape Hecla, the farthest point in Grinnell Land, west of Greenland, and took his departure therefrom. But the fates were still unpropitious. The season was an unusually open one and he had once more to retire baffled.

Near Pole with Negro. In 1902, Peary, Henson, and eight or ten Eskimos tried this trip again. He had 60 dogs for his sledges, and 80 tons of walrus meat for the canines, besides ample stores of food for the humans. The party hurried forward sending back the Eskimos one after another as the stores were exhausted, until Peary and Henson—the white and the black Americans—were left to make the last stage of the journey alone. In that journey Peary and Henson made their way as far as 84 degrees, 17 minutes north latitude, north-west to Cape Hecla, the farthest point of Grinnell Land, beyond which an advance was found to be impossible, and the idea of further progress had to be reluctantly abandoned. Peary planned to be 60 days on this journey, 40 in advancing and 20 in returning; but it occupied only 29 in all. Peary then made his way south to Cape Sabine, where a relief ship with Mrs. Peary on board met him in August and conveyed him back to New York.

Find Ancient Boat. London.—While engaged in clearing out a deep bog in Somersetshire a workman unearthed a canoe which probably belonged to some ancient lake dweller. The boat, which is of oak, is in a fairly good state of preservation and measures 20 feet 6 inches in length and 2 feet 10 inches in width and in appearance is somewhat like a modern Thames punt.

BUSINESSMEN AT YALE

FACULTY AND STUDENTS TAKE TO COMMERCIALISM.

University in Feeding, Lodging, Lighting and Department Store Enterprises—Activity of Students Varied and Profitable.

New Haven, Conn.—The Yale students are resorting to many enterprises to supply at least additional money for college expenses.

The Yale dining hall, outside of the dormitories themselves, was one of the first business enterprises started as a money making concern for the college. It now serves 1,000 persons at every meal and has a waiting list of 200.

The Yale cooperative store sells everything from a pin to a pony. The college runs its own heating and lighting plant to the exclusion of outside corporations, and the dormitories house 3,000 men.

Recently an order went forth from the college officials prohibiting the selling of light fixtures and student lamps on university property except at a store recently fitted for the purpose on the campus.

The province of the popular dog wagon, or all night lunch, has recently been invaded by the opening of two lunch rooms for students, one on the academic campus and one at the Sheffield Scientific school.

The enterprises conducted by the university through its faculty and corporation, such as the dining hall, dormitories, heating and lighting plants, lunch rooms and cooperative store, are purely business propositions of little interest in themselves save as they represent the entrance of the modern commercial spirit into educational institutions and because the merchants protest against what they consider the usurpation of their field of trade.

The entrance of the undergraduates into college commercialism is interesting because of the unusual nature of the occupations chosen and the way in which these enterprises supplement those chosen by the college authorities. The whole forming a commercial Yale which supplies the needs of educational Yale.

Students conduct a suit pressing establishment, run a laundry, tutor other undergraduates and as agents represent mercantile houses, selling articles of every description.

A daily newspaper and monthly magazines, scientific, medical, legal, literary and humorous, all conducted by students are well patronized and pay their backers handsomely.

When the train rolled into the union station this fall bringing Yale men back to New Haven the returning students were accosted on the platform by two students who solicited the privilege of carrying the baggage of their Yale acquaintances to the campus. The pair had hired two express wagons at three dollars a day and secured nine-tenths of the student trade, much to the chagrin of the regular expressmen.

Teams and licenses for the week cost \$45, while the two took in more than \$1,000. When this was divided both had enough to carry them through the college year.

Another enterprise, giving every promise of success is the Yale student laundry, started this fall. Two students take orders for laundry work, selling a ticket for a specified amount of work upon which they reap 20 per cent. profit when the money is turned over to the laundry concern for which they secure the orders. Upon other than cash orders they get 15 per cent.

The University Suit Pressing company, incorporated, ranks among the most successful of the business propositions of the undergraduates. The students conducting it have a place of business not far from the campus, employ experienced help to clean and press the clothes and boys with handcars to collect and deliver daily.

Since its inauguration this concern has proved far more satisfactory than the business places conducted for students by outside merchants. Work is more satisfactory and the prices are not so high.

The proprietors do little more than drum up trade, attend to the financial end, and each reaps about \$2,000 yearly by this outside venture.

Among the minor ways of making money tutoring is considered by Yale men to pay best. Many Yale graduates have paid their entire way through college by this means.

Among the agents, those selling typewriters, fountain pens and other merchandise receive from 25 to 35 per cent., while those soliciting magazine subscriptions receive from 30 to 35 per cent. Medical students and those in the Sheffield Scientific school must buy instruments or tools that are costly. Rival firms pay as much as 40 per cent. commission to students who sell their classmates these necessities.

Plans are in the air now for still furthering the commercial side of Yale by establishing a printing department. It is pointed out by those who are anxious to see such an enterprise started that an enormous amount of money is expended yearly by the university for printing catalogues, pamphlets, programmes, official reports, books written by the faculty members, athletic programmes, class and year books, to say nothing of the dozen or more publications daily and periodical. Such a university printing establishment would furnish employment for many students who are trying to earn their way through Yale.

CHADWICK JEWELS. Confiscated Jewelry for Christmas Shoppers.

Cleveland, O.—The jewelry smuggled into this country by Cassio Chadwick has been officially confiscated by Judge Taylor in the United States court. Christmas shoppers will have a chance to get some bargains. The jewels are to be sold under the hammer just as soon as the sale can be advertised.

The jewelry of the frenzied queen of finance that will be sold includes a pair of earrings of imitation pearls; one antique bangle, St. George and the Dragon, set with four pink stones; one antique bangle, set with rubies and other stones, and another of pearl; one antique lion bangle on a chain set with red and green stones and pearls, and a two-stone pearl ring.

The jewelry was seized at Mrs. Chadwick's residence on Euclid avenue soon after her arrest by Customs Collector Leach, who claimed that the duty had not been paid upon it. Five actions were secured in the federal court to forfeit the property. In court Saturday Judge Taylor ordered the forfeiture in two of the cases and dismissed three others.

In the dismissed cases a claim was made on the property by Mary Chadwick, daughter of Dr. Chadwick, who said in her answer that the property had always been hers, and that the duty had been paid.

The government decided not to contest the property claimed by Mary Chadwick and dismissed the suits. The jewelry that she will get back consists of various trinkets and keepsakes which have very little intrinsic value.

HAS MANIA FOR BUTTERFLIES. Distinguished Vienna Scientist Admits Stealing \$7,500 Collection.

Vienna.—A strange story of mania is that from which Herr Anton Fassel is suffering. Fassel was in charge of the butterfly collection at the Natural History museum here, and, though deemed somewhat eccentric, enjoyed a great reputation for great skill in mounting and preserving these insects.

Recently he resigned his well paid post to start, as he said, a business of his own at Tepitz, but his successor at the museum discovered that a goodly number of the rarest specimens were missing. These in themselves made a little collection worth \$7,500. The cases of butterflies were located at the house of a relative of Fassel's at Tepitz.

Charged with theft, Fassel confessed that he could not separate from his beloved butterflies, all of which had passed through his hands. Fassel's wife testified that her husband was "butterfly mad," and that he neglected her owing to this all absorbing passion. He could talk of nothing but butterflies. His sole amusement was going butterfly hunting, in the pursuit of which sport he had several narrow escapes from drowning or being run over. His highest ambition was to go to the tropics and catch rare butterflies.

The court came to the conclusion that Fassel was not responsible for his actions, and appointed a trustee to look after his affairs.

GIRL FOOLS POLICE IN NEW WAY. Steals Gold from Patrons of Paris Restaurants by Swallowing Coins.

Paris.—The police have discovered a trick, new to them, which has been practiced in restaurants frequented after midnight by the better class of people.

The police have discovered a trick, new to them, which has been practiced in restaurants frequented after midnight by the better class of people. The girl, instead of biting the coin, swallowed it. Despite her alluring smile the lawyer's complaisance changed to resentment. He called a policeman and the girl was arrested. At the station house the commissary ordered an omelet. Then, to the consternation of those present, there came into view not one louis but two ten franc pieces. The commissary urged a second effort and the patient rid herself not of one but of two coins of the desired denomination. Then she was locked up.

The police have learned she has been practicing the game with great success. Most of the victims smiled when the coins slipped down her throat, while the others kept their anger to themselves. Mustaches for Army Men. London.—Several army officers in Ireland, having signed against the king's regulations in shaving their upper lips, the commander-in-chief, Gen. Lord Grenfell, has issued an order calling attention to the regulation that the chin and under lip must be shaved, but not the upper lip. Side whiskers, if worn, must be of moderate length.

Whalbone \$15,000 a Ton. New York.—A London dispatch says whalbone at \$15,000 per ton is the prospective result of the failure of the Davis strait and Greenland whale fisheries. Dundee whalers have just returned almost empty. They report that hurricanes which packed the narrow seas with ice prevented them from reaching the fishing grounds.

IS LAID TO SNAKES

REPTILES CHARGED WITH DESTROYING BIG DAM.

Laborers Employed in Rebuilding Structure at Mountain, Wis., Find Thousands in Approaches and Kill Many.

Oconto, Wis.—Did snakes cause the destruction of the Farm dam at Mountain, which went out last spring? George Merline, who has returned from Mountain, where he was employed on the dam, tells a strange story that would indicate an affirmative answer.

Merline says that some of the men employed in the work of rebuilding the dam were busy one day recently with their pickaxes and peavies, when they ran across a small hole not more than an inch and a half in diameter, out of which two or three snakes were protruding their heads.

One of the men drove his peavy into the hole, and immediately the snakes began sliding out of it. The workmen, he says, killed thousands of the reptiles, and it has been impossible for them to exterminate them. Every time one of the men goes near the hole the snakes stick their heads out of it and hiss.

The snakes may have been the real cause of the dam going out last spring, by digging holes in the approaches it must be interwoven with snake alleys and streets. The camps are located about five rods from the bridge, and he says it is hard to get the men to retire at night, as they are in constant fear of being awakened by the snakes.

One morning one of the men found five snakes in his bunk, and another found one in his "turkey." He did not discover it until he had reached Mountain on his way from Oconto. While feeling for something in the bag his hand came in contact with something cold and clammy, and he pulled it out. It was a snake, and he threw it out on the platform.

Mr. Merline states that the men dug into the river bank, where the snakes emerged from the hole, and found hundreds of eggs from which when broken, the snakes would slide out, curl up and hiss at their tormentors. As many as three snakes have come out of one egg.

The snakes are spotted, and it is believed they are what is known as pine snakes. They are a menace and a terror to the men employed in rebuilding the dam.

ACTRESSES WOULD INSURE DOGS. Deaths of Two of Lillian Russell's Pets Causes Consternation.

New York.—If there is an insurance company which will write policies on the lives of dogs there are several well known actresses who want the address. Among these may be mentioned Miss Lillian Russell, Adele Ritchie, Lillian Havvoit, Lulu Tabor Conditine, Bertha Walsinger, Fritz Scheff and a score of others who place high valuations on their pet canines. Almost every regular actress has a dog, and many priceless ones have canceled the earth without the customary two-week notice, depriving the spirits of their owners.

Death in the Lillian Russell household alone in the last two years has cost the late star of Barboursville, who dangled on the brink of the spotlight with a severe cold, fell in after three weeks, and Miss Russell mourned the loss of \$3,000, which she paid for him only a fortnight before. Then she expended a similar sum for Mookie, a small Japanese terrier, who in the course of a short theatrical season joined the great canine majority.

KAISER STUDIES TRACTION. Tries to Learn Solution of Traffic Problem in Berlin.

Berlin.—The kaiser, in strict incognito, has been making personal observations of Berlin's traffic problem. Alighting from his carriage in the Potsdam Platz, the busiest center in Berlin, he stood for some time without being recognized, watching the tangle of traffic.

Afterwards the emperor gave his impressions of the traffic problem to some of his entourage. "Subways," he said, "are the only solution of the difficulty."

Accordingly the kaiser is giving encouragement to the subway enterprise in Berlin, which compares in this respect unfavorably with New York, Paris or London.

The kaiser was formerly very fond of going about the city disguised, like Haroun al Raschid, as an ordinary citizen. In his younger days he used to make tours of observation in street cars and omnibuses, making notes about his fellow passengers.

Where the Farmer Wins. Washington.—Some important rulings are announced by the department of agriculture under the meat inspection law. Under these rulings "the right of the farmer to ship in interstate of foreign carcasses of animals slaughtered on the farm is a right personal to the farmer and applies to the shipment of carcasses of such animals in interstate or foreign commerce only when such carcasses are shipped by the farmer or his agent." It is also decided that "wholesale dealers who are not acting as agents for farmers, but who own carcasses of animals slaughtered by a farmer on a farm, may not reship said carcasses in interstate or foreign commerce."

QUEEN'S MOTOR CAR DE LUXE. Has a Solid Silver Statue of St. Christopher in Front.

Paris.—Dowager Queen Margaret of Italy has left this city on her return trip to Italy in her magnificent automobile which she had built expressly for the purpose of making this journey. She arrived here by the way of Turin, Briancon, Grenoble, Bourg, Tours and Orleans and is now returning a different route to enjoy a change of scenery. Her new auto bears the name "Eagle II," and is a 50-horse power "Itala," with all the necessary comforts and accommodations for seven people, of which the queen's party numbers four, with three chauffeurs and mechanics.

The body of the carriage is all of white wood, and on the front stands a massive statue in solid silver representing St. Christopher bearing the infant Jesus on his shoulders. Since the queen took to automobiling she always had a medallion of the saint hanging on the inside of the machine, but she ordered this massive silver statue made when a few weeks ago she had the new machine built.

It is said that since she left Italy she never met with an accident of any sort and that she attributes this to the protection of the saint.

Her machine is provided with several sets of powerful brakes and weighs 5,000 pounds. On her travels the queen carries with her a large number of valises and satchels, which, however, can be easily placed under the seats.

Behind the lamps on the sides of her machine are two silver bouquet holders provided for the numerous instances when flowers are presented to the popular queen on her travels.

LONG-LIVED FAMILY IS THIS. Four Whose Ages Aggregate 350 at a Centenarian's Party.

Jenkin's Pa.—Four members of one family whose ages aggregate 350 years gathered at a reunion here, when Isaac Mather, the oldest of two brothers and two sisters, celebrated his one hundredth birthday. There were also present two sons and one daughter of the centenarian whose ages totaled 200 years. It is not known that anywhere else in the United States will be found a family that can present a like showing.

The four persons whose ages totaled 350 years were Isaac Mather, 100 years old; Mrs. Rebecca Michener, his sister, 87 years old; Miss Ann Mather, his sister, 79 years old, and Charles Mather, a brother, 84 years old.

The children whose ages totaled 206 years are Miss Martha Mather, daughter, 75 years old; Israel Mather, son, 77 years old; Isaac Mather, son, 53 years old.

Isaac Mather, the centenarian, lives on the old homestead, built on the original tract of land granted to his ancestors by William Penn at Chelton Hills. In this region he is best known as the "Grand Old Man of Chelton Hills." He is a quaker and attends services regularly on Sunday.

He attributes his long life to simple habits. Never in more than half a century has he retired later than eight o'clock at night and he is up with the sun in the morning. His brother Charles at 84 is still in active business.

EELS PUT OUT CITY'S LIGHTS. Clog Water Wheels of Electric Light Plant, Causing Darkness.

North Wallpole, N. H.—All the unemployed in this village and in Bellows Falls, just across the Connecticut river, are out catching eels these days, and they are being taken by the barrel. Never have they been more plentiful and the oldest inhabitant remembers but once when they were caught in such quantities.

Every fall the eels migrate down the Connecticut, and when they begin to run men and boys line the banks spearing them and catching them with hook and line. This year the word went out that the eels fairly filled the deep pools, and when the fishermen got busy the average catch ran close to 100 pounds.

A few days ago the electric lights in Bellows Falls suddenly went out, and upon inquiry it was found that the water wheels at the foot of the dam at the electric light plant had become clogged. An investigation was promptly made and it developed that the flume and wheels were full of eels. The water was diverted into the waste-way and several bushels of eels were taken out. A wire screen was then placed across the head of the flume to prevent a recurrence of the "accident."

Find Early Man's Skull. Omaha, Neb.—Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of Columbia university has come to Omaha from New York to examine a skull recently unearthed a short distance north of Omaha. After a minute examination Prof. Osborn declared it to be the most primitive yet discovered, with the exception of what is known as the skull of the Neanderthal man, found in Germany. The difference in the measurements of the two skulls, according to Prof. Osborn, shows that the latter was a mere animal, but the Nebraska skull is that of a thinking man, although of the lowest order.

Will Exceed Dreadnought. London.—The Daily Telegraph says it is reported that Japan has decided to begin the construction of a battleship exceeding the displacement of the Dreadnought by 3,000 tons.