



ITCHING HUMORS

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.) to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.) to allay itching and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.) to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is sufficient to cure the severest humor.

YOU'D RATHER SMOKE

a good cigar than an inferior weed. We can suit your taste whether you prefer mild or strong, close rolled or loose. We are especially careful in buying our cigar stock and we flatter ourselves that our judgment is pretty good. Test it and see.



Defy the Cold

We have a full stock of Frost King Chamomile Vests for Men and Boys, made of chamomile with flannel. Frost Queen Chamomile Vests for Women and Girls, made of chamomile covered with French flannel.

PETER MAYER, Pharmacist

19 West Main Street, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.



Expert Discrimination in the selection of worthy fabrics from the world's best producers enables us to show an unequalled display of Suitings and Furnishings for spring

HOPKINS The Popular Tailor.

Advertisement for B. A. MORGAN Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Marshalltown, Iowa.

The White Meat Market



is reopened with a choice line of fresh, salt and smoked Meats, Sausage, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cold Storage Meats, Salt Fish, White Fish, Trout, Pickered, Fish Mackerel and Smoked Hamlets, Oysters, Poultry.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

We give Gold Coin trading stamps also tickets for Silverware

Block Bros.

NEW PHONE, 49. OLD PHONE, 351.

WHEAT WAS BEARISH

Large Decreases in Visible Supply Failed to Sustain the Market.

Corn Opened Firm, But Became Weak and Closed Somewhat Lower.

Hogs 10 to 15 Cents Lower and Cattle Steady to Strong.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—May wheat today started 1/4 to 1/2 higher to a shade lower at 78 1/2 to 78 3/4 on better cables and some fair buying. Statistics, together with the bullish sentiment that manifested itself last Saturday aided prices somewhat.

Increased bread stuffs on passage were only 232,000 bushels. World's shipments were much decreased, only 6,411,000 bushels for the week.

After touching 79 May wheat began to sag on a very dull market. Even the decrease of 1,160,000 bushels in the visible supply had no effect. Longs realized to some extent and the pit turned bearish. May slumped and closed weak 1/4 to 1/2 down at 78 1/2.

Corn started dull and bearish on low-er cables, large Russian and Danubian shipments. May opened 1/4 to 1/2 to a shade lower at 62 1/2 to 62 3/4. Business was only a scalping affair early, but the strength in wheat and oats had an effect in corn and turned the sentiment bullish. May sold at 62 1/2.

Corn lost its firm tone soon after the first hour and turned bearish with wheat. May sold down to 61 1/2 to 61 3/4, and closed weak 1/4 to 1/2 lower at 61 1/2.

Trade in oats was quiet. Elevators and several commission houses wanted small lots of May which opened unchanged to 1/4 higher at 43 1/2 to 44, spurted to 44 1/2 on light trade declined to 44. Heavy hog receipts but lower opening in provisions, covering by shorts and some buying by packers brought about reactions and the market became steady.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Feb. 17. Wheat—No. 2 red, 83 1/2 to 84 1/4; No. 3 red, 81 1/2 to 82 1/4; No. 2 hard, 76 1/2 to 77 1/4; No. 3 hard, 75 1/2 to 76 1/4; February, 75 1/2; May opened, 78 1/2 to 79 1/4; highest, 79 1/2; lowest, 78 1/2 to 79 1/4; closed, 78 1/2.

Corn—No. 2, 59 1/2 to 60; No. 3 yellow, 58 1/2 to 59 1/4; February, 59 1/2; May opened, 62 1/2 to 63 1/4; highest, 63 1/4; lowest, 61 1/2 to 62 1/4; closed, 61 1/2.

Oats—No. 2, 44 1/2 to 45 1/4; No. 3, 44 1/4 to 45 1/4; No. 4 white, 44 to 45; February, 42 1/2; May opened, 43 1/2 to 44 1/4; highest, 44 1/4; lowest, 43 1/2; closed, 43 1/4.

THE DAY BEFORE. (For Comparison.) Chicago, Feb. 15. Wheat—No. 2 red, 85 to 86 1/4; No. 3 red, 81 1/2 to 82 1/4; No. 2 hard, 77 1/2 to 78 1/4; No. 3 hard, 76 1/2 to 77 1/4; February, 76 1/2; May opened, 78 1/2; highest, 78 1/2; lowest, 78 1/2; closed, 78 1/2.

Corn—No. 2, 59 1/2 to 60; No. 3 yellow, 58 1/2 to 59 1/4; February, 59 1/2; May opened, 62 1/2 to 63 1/4; highest, 63 1/4; lowest, 61 1/2 to 62 1/4; closed, 61 1/2.

Oats—No. 2, 44 1/2 to 45 1/4; No. 3, 44 1/4 to 45 1/4; No. 4 white, 44 to 45; February, 42 1/2; May opened, 43 1/2 to 44 1/4; highest, 44 1/4; lowest, 43 1/2; closed, 43 1/4.

Chicago Produce. Chicago, Feb. 17. Pork—February, 15 1/2 to 16; May, 15 1/2 to 16. Lard—February, 9 3/4 to 10; May, 9 1/2 to 10. Ribs—February, 8 3/4 to 9; May, 8 1/2 to 9.

Rye—58 1/2. Barley—58 to 60. Flax—1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Timothy—March, 6 5/8. Clover—March, 9 1/2. Butter—Firm; creameries, 17 to 22; dairies, 16 to 22.

Eggs—Strong; 30 to 33 1/4. Poultry—Steady; turkeys, 10 to 14; chickens, 8 to 10.

THE LIVESTOCK REVIEW. Cattle Supplies Large Today, But Prices Held Firm—Hogs Lower. Chicago, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts today were about 22,000 against 20,513 last Monday. While the supply was liberal there was a good general demand that last week's closing prices were well maintained on the whole. Export trade continues to increase.

Hogs—Receipts today were in the neighborhood of 60,000 against 55,465 last Monday. This unexpectedly big supply caused a decline of 10 to 15, with trade fairly active.

Sheep—About 28,000 were marketed here today against 18,450 last Monday. The liberal offerings caused a weaker feeling in lambs which sold about 15 to 25 lower than last week's best figures, but sheep were about steady, there being a good general demand.

Chicago Livestock. Chicago, Feb. 17. Cattle—Estimated receipts 22,000 steady to strong, good to prime, 6.50 to 7.25; poor to medium, 4.00 to 5.00; cows, 1.25 to 2.00; Texans, 4.25 to 5.75; stockers, 2.50 to 4.60.

Hogs—Estimated receipts 60,000, 10 to 15 lower; mixed butcher, 5.50 to 6.20; good to choice heavy, 6.10 to 6.30; rough heavy, 5.75 to 6.00; light, 5.45 to 5.75; bulk sales, 5.70 to 6.05.

Sheep—Estimated receipts 26,000, steady, 3.85 to 5.25; lambs, 15 lower, 4.00 to 6.00.

THE DAY BEFORE. (For Comparison.) Chicago, Feb. 15. Cattle—Estimated receipts 20,000 steady, good to prime, 6.00 to 7.00; poor to medium, 4.00 to 5.25; cows, 1.75 to 2.00; Texans, 4.25 to 5.75; stockers, 2.50 to 4.60.

Hogs—Estimated receipts 22,000, strong, mixed butchers, 5.50 to 6.30; good choice heavy, 6.10 to 6.45; rough heavy, 5.90 to 6.15; light, 5.50 to 5.90; bulk sales, 5.50 to 6.45.

Sheep—Estimated receipts 3,000 steady, 3.85 to 5.25; lambs, 3.75 to 6.75.

Kansas City Livestock. Kansas City, Feb. 17. Cattle—Estimated receipts, 2,600;

steady; native steers, 4.85 to 6.25; Texan and Indian steers, 4.25 to 6.25; stockers and feeders, 3.50 to 4.65; calves, 4.75 to 6.75.

Hogs—Estimated receipts, 7,500; 5 to 10 lower; heavy, 6.25 to 6.55; packers, 5.50 to 6.20; light, 5.40 to 5.75.

Sheep—Estimated receipts, 3,500; 10 higher; muttons, 4.25 to 5.35; lambs, 6.00 to 6.50; range wethers, 4.75 to 5.85; ewes, 4.00 to 5.00.

Last Week's Summaries. Chicago, Feb. 17.—Chicago's cattle receipts this week decreased 2,600 compared with the previous week, and 2,100 compared with a year ago, yet increased 4,400 compared with two years ago.

Hogs increased 34,200, compared with the previous week, and 31,700 compared with a year ago.

Sheep decreased 6,600, compared with the previous week, and 7,900 compared with a year ago.

Stockyards receipts and shipments follow: Receipts—Cattle Hogs Sheep Monday, Feb. 10, 20,513 55,465 18,450 Tuesday, Feb. 11, 5,164 40,708 10,274 Wednesday, Feb. 12, 15,900 55,009 14,979 Thursday, Feb. 13, 8,611 45,120 12,636 Friday, Feb. 14, 1,873 36,612 6,161 Saturday, Feb. 15, 200 22,000 2,000

Totals . . . . . 55,413 256,114 64,600 Previous week, 58,227 231,830 71,201 Cor. week 1901, 57,551 224,449 72,258 Cor. week 1900, 51,046 197,548 69,074

Shipments—Monday, Feb. 10, 4,103 8,978 1,766 Tuesday, Feb. 11, 2,185 6,005 1,502 Wednesday, Feb. 12, 4,231 8,384 339 Thursday, Feb. 13, 5,072 7,429 1,650 Friday, Feb. 14, 2,084 8,655 225 Saturday, Feb. 15, 600 4,500 1,000

Totals . . . . . 18,236 43,951 6,432 Previous week, 17,079 41,149 10,366 Cor. week 1901, 19,511 32,141 16,234 Cor. week 1900, 19,251 34,796 6,706

Week's estimate at four markets, with comparisons: Cattle Hogs Sheep Chicago . . . . . 55,400 256,100 64,600 Kansas City . . . . . 23,300 75,500 10,300 Omaha . . . . . 17,200 71,300 18,500 St. Louis . . . . . 14,300 38,400 3,300

To, this week, 110,200 442,300 86,700 Previous week, 120,700 382,500 102,500 Cor. week 1901, 122,600 411,200 105,200 Cor. week 1900, 108,400 331,800 132,500

Sioux City Stockers and Feeders. Sioux City, Feb. 17.—A choice lot of 1,050-pound feeders—Saturday landed up to \$4.50, with some warmed up steers at \$4.25 to 4.80, but for the best feeders dealers paid \$4.00 to 4.30; fair to good sold at \$3.75 to 4.00, and down to \$2.75 was paid for the undesirable light weights. Yearlings brought from \$3.00 to 4.15, with calves at \$2.00 to 2.50. Feeding cows and stock heifers crossed the scales at \$2.00 to \$3.00. By hard work, and with lighter receipts, the dealers had less cattle to feed over Sunday than they did a week ago.

Market Gossip. Chicago, Feb. 17.—Heavy hogs held their own well at the worst time last week. There were a large number of light hogs still in grist hands at the finish last week.

William Parsons, an expert buyer at this and other markets for years, says the preference for heavy hogs at this time is perfectly natural. They shrink 8 to 12 per cent more in the slaughter than the heavier hogs, which means 40 to 60¢ per head in favor of the more mature hogs.

The Horse Market. Chicago, Feb. 17.—Last week's run and shows a falling off of 200 compared with the previous week. During the first half of the week trade was rather slow, and value showed a tendency to go lower, but later, under a stronger demand, business ruled active and values stronger. Eastern and foreign dealers operated more freely at the close of the week. Farm animals have been in urgent demand. Scarcely 50 head came in Saturday.

Traders look for a continuation of this big trade in farm stock for a month or more and for a general improvement in the eastern demand for all horses within a few days. Late sales indicate the following scales of prices: Poor Good Best. Drafters, 1,600 to 2,000 lbs., \$9 to \$130 \$220 Expressers, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs., \$9 to \$125 \$160 Chunks, 1,100 to 1,400 lbs., 65 to 100 \$130 Drivers and coachers . . . . . 70 to 150 \$375 General use, 1,000 to 1,400 lbs. 45 to 85 \$100 Carriage teams . . . . . 150 to 325 \$500 Saddlers . . . . . 70 to 125 \$175 Southern chics, 900 to 1,100 lbs. 25 to 60 \$40 Western rangers . . . . . 12 to 30 \$60 Stags and scrubs . . . . . 5 to 15 . . .

New York Produce. New York, Feb. 17. Wheat—May, 84; June, 84 1/2. Corn—May, 63 1/2. Eggs—Firm; 34.

St. Louis Produce. St. Louis, Feb. 17. Wheat—Cash, 85 1/2; May, 84 1/2. Corn—Cash, 61 1/2; May, 62 1/4.

Peoria Produce. Peoria, Feb. 17. Corn—Firm; No. 2, 60 1/2. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 44 1/2 to 44 3/4.

Minneapolis Grain. Minneapolis, Feb. 17. Wheat—Cash, 84 to 84 1/4; May, 74 1/2 to 75; July, 73 to 73 1/2. On track—No. 1 hard, 76 1/2; No. 1 northern, 74 1/2 to 74 3/4; No. 2 northern, 73 1/2 to 73 3/4.

Duluth Grain. Duluth, Feb. 17. Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77 1/2; No. 1 northern, 75 1/2; No. 2 northern, 73 1/2; No. 3 spring, 70 1/2; to arrive No. 1 hard, 77 1/2; No. 1 northern, 74 1/2; May, 76 1/2; July 77 1/2.

Milwaukee Grain. Milwaukee, Feb. 17. Wheat—Irregular, No. 1 northern, 77; No. 2 northern, 76 to 76 1/2; May, 78 1/2.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, Feb. 17. Wheat—Steady; spot, 6s 1 1/2; March, 6s 2 1/2; May, 6s 2 1/4. Corn—Quiet; spot, 5s 1 1/2 to 5s 3 1/4; March, 5s 1 1/4; May, 5s 2 1/4.

New York Exchange. Chicago, Feb. 17. New York Exchange—Par.

Money Market. New York, Feb. 17. Money—Steady, 2 1/2; prime mercantile, 4 to 4 1/4; sterling, firm, 4.87 1/2 to 4.87 3/4 on demand; 4.84 to 4.84 1/4 at sixty days.

Sugar Advanced. New York, Feb. 17.—All grades refined sugar were advanced five joints today.

FOR CENTRAL SCHOOLS

State Superintendent Barrett's Biennial Report Strongly Favors the Plan

Statistical Reports from County Superintendents Show Its Feasibility and Necessity

Consolidation Tried in 28 Counties—Bad Roads Are the Drawback.

Special to Times-Republican. Clarion, Feb. 17.—Richard C. Barrett, state superintendent of public instruction, devotes the second chapter of his biennial report to the consolidation of rural school districts and the transportation of children to centrally located schools.

From the report it would appear that Mr. Barrett, with the best thought of the profession over which he is superintendent, is highly favorable to the proposed consolidation and sees in its accomplishment the solution of the rural school problem.

Statistics given in Superintendent Barrett's report disclose a crying need for a new and improved system by which rural schools may be strengthened and amplified. It shows that half the rural schools in Iowa have an average daily attendance of less than twenty. Statistics collected two years ago show that seventy independent and 263 sub-districts have an attendance of less than five; 602 independent and 2,705 sub-districts have an attendance of less than ten; 1,273 independent and 5,109 sub-districts have an attendance of less than fifteen; and 1,859 independent and 7,379 sub-districts have an attendance of less than twenty.

The low grade of the service is shown in the facts that of 21,034 teachers licensed more than one-half held third-grade certificates, 3,560 had no experience whatever in the work of teaching, and 4,208 had taught less than one year. Of the 7,228 third-grade certificates issued, 6,167 were issued to females, most of them young girls fresh from their own lessons without real experience of any nature, and many of these had not finished even the common school course. When it is realized that third-grade certificates are issued entirely as a makeshift and only when the county superintendent is forced to issue such certificates or allow a percentage of schools to remain without a teacher it will be admitted that holders of these certificates are not properly qualified to teach. The number of second-grade certificates issued was 12,828 and of these 11,703 were issued to females. The total number of first-class certificates was 2,917 or somewhat over 13 per cent. State certificates and diplomas were 1,285.

Of the 1,285 state certificates in 1900 are given in this report. Male teachers received a stipend of \$40.20 and females \$30.24. In 1897 male teachers averaged \$35 monthly and females \$30. This for the six to nine months during which they are employed and exclusive of board. This is below the cost of a farm hand or domestic. To expect from third-grade makeshift teachers the results attained by the trained, selected and fairly paid forces of the city schools is a matter of no surprise.

The salary of the young men and women are discouraged from preparing themselves to teach because they can do better in other occupations. At least, if a young man or woman prepares for the teaching profession, it is with the view of securing a position in a good graded school, and he has gained the professional training, such positions are easily obtained. The common schools get little or no benefit at present from normal schools except for shorter courses in the summer.

The salary of the young men and women are discouraged from preparing themselves to teach because they can do better in other occupations. At least, if a young man or woman prepares for the teaching profession, it is with the view of securing a position in a good graded school, and he has gained the professional training, such positions are easily obtained. The common schools get little or no benefit at present from normal schools except for shorter courses in the summer.

The advantages claimed by Superintendent Barrett and the consensus of county superintendents over the state are: Better teachers. Reduction in per capita cost of education. Better classification of pupils. Larger classes, more competition, interest and vigor in pupils. More thorough supervision by principals of central school and county superintendent. Larger attendance and greater punctuality. Better buildings, more apparatus and libraries without addition of expense. Longer and more regular terms, the arrangement of a curriculum suited to the needs of advanced and older pupils, and the study of special branches.

In short, and to sum up, the opinion of the county superintendents is almost unanimous to the effect that the consolidation of small schools and the transportation of the pupils to a central school at the expense of the district would result in better schools at less or no greater expense. Reports from county superintendents are practically unanimous in favor of consolidation. Reports from counties where the transportation of pupils for longer or shorter distances is being tried show the plan is favorably impressed on the residents where the trials are in progress in Blackhawk county Lincoln township has voted consolidate all of the schools of the township (9), and voted \$5,000 to build a central school house. This was decided upon after a committee had visited other localities where the system had been tried and made a thorough investigation of its merits and its practical working. The committee was composed of one man who was opposed to the experiment, one who was in favor of it and the county superintendent. The man who was opposed was completely convinced by what he saw. In Hardin five of the six schools close were transported to graded schools and the results were so satisfactory that the one-room county school houses in these districts have been permanently abandoned and permanent arrangements for tuition on the graded schools and transportation thereto have been made.

Consolidation has been tried in twenty-eight counties, transportation in thirty-five, and both in nineteen. Consolidation has been adopted by sixty-three districts, and eighty districts have transported pupils at the expense of the districts. In sixteen counties pupils have been transported where there was no consolidation.

The replies to the question as to what the sentiment in the counties is toward consolidation and transportation may be classified as follows. Favorable twenty-five, opposed twenty-six, divided twelve, partly favorable four, indifferent five, opposing in favor twenty-three. Where the system has been tried and the results reported, it produced good effects in twenty-seven counties, while in five it was doubtful. The patrons in twenty counties are reported to be well satisfied, while in thirteen counties there was some dissatisfaction, owing generally to bad roads.

F. A. MOSCRIP. NEW IOWA CORPORATIONS. Fifty-Nine New Companies Have Incorporated During February. Des Moines, Feb. 17.—The auditor of state Saturday authorized the Great Western Life Insurance Company of the state to transact business in the state. The company is a new one, operating on the assessment plan. Its officers are C. E. Belt, president; James M. Knight, secretary.

During January 115 companies were incorporated and \$5,297,000 collected by the secretary of state. Thus far in February fifty-nine have incorporated and the February record is expected to be the best ever made.

Articles of incorporation were filed by the Graham-Darrah & Darrah Company of Atton to conduct a general retail merchandise business. Capital, \$5,000. The incorporators are T. W. L. Graham and Robert Darrah.

The Weststein Loan and Trust Company of La Porte City, incorporated. Capital, \$50,000. To do a general loan and trust business. The incorporators are F. E. Weststein, R. A. Perkins and J. H. Linemann.

The Puck Manufacturing Company, of Des Moines, filed an amendment to its articles, fixing its capital at \$100,000 and providing that \$50,000 of it shall be issued on the adoption of this article, fully paid up, and non-assessable.

The Interurban Construction Company, of Ottumwa, filed articles, with \$100,000 capital, to build and operate street railroads and interurban roads in Iowa. The organizers are Gordon W. Catron, Sumner, and H. H. O'Neil, John P. Springfield, Samuel Mahon, Calvin Manning and Jacob B. Sax.

The Burroughs Land and Trust Company, of Cherokee, organized with \$250,000 capital to do a general business in land and loans. The incorporators are N. T. Burroughs and W. L. Bowen, of Cherokee, and R. C. Burroughs, of Mississippi.

The David Co-operative Creamery Company, of David, Mitchell county, incorporated with \$2,000 capital. The incorporators are David E. McLaughlin, Frank Blake, Henry Nichols, F. M. Griffin and Peter W. Weber.

BANKERS ON TAX RULINGS. Morgan and Others Hold a Conference on the Subject. New York, Feb. 15.—In the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. a conference was held Saturday a number of bankers and Collector Charles H. Treat of the internal revenue bureau to discuss the recent rulings of Commissioner J. W. Yerkes on the subject of taxing collateral given by brokers to the banks for loans. It was decided to advise the result of an appeal by Mr. Treat to the commissioner before any action be taken by bankers and brokers.

Collector Treat told the bankers that he did not regard the rulings as final, and that he would file an official information from his superiors on the subject of such rulings or the enforcement of the tax. He said that he had prepared a brief on this subject before the publication of the commissioner's rulings was made and he read a copy of it to the bankers.

This brief called attention to the exemption among the stock brokers caused by the ruling of the department dated Feb. 8, and said that if these decisions were made of serious consequence would result in monetary affairs. The brief held that stock exchange brokers were not liable to the tax on collateral because the brokers were required to pay a license tax, to transact their business and because brokers, according to the uniform rulings of the department, had been permitted to negotiate loans for their customers who gave orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, while such transactions were accompanied by a memorandum of sale which was stamped at the rate of 2 cents per \$100 or fraction thereof.

It is contended that in the purchase or sale the internal revenue tax has been paid at the rate of 2 cents per \$100, and that if 2 cents per \$100 is assessed quarterly for making the loan it makes a double tax on one transaction.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST. Special to Times-Republican. Des Moines, Feb. 17.—Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with possibly snow flurries in west portion. Synopsis—An area of decidedly low pressure is central off the middle Atlantic coast, attended by high winds and cloudy weather with snow from New England to the Mississippi river, and from the lakes southward to Tennessee. Another area of low pressure is central on the north Pacific coast which is attended by high winds.

The pressure is high over the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys with slightly lower temperature in those sections.

Short Telegrams. Albert Ray's 4-year-old child fell into a fire at his home near Georgetown, Tex., and was burned to death. Gov. Ferguson, of Oklahoma, announced that he will appoint J. C. Roberts, of Kingfisher, attorney general.

Railroad Commissioner L. J. Storry reports that a fine flow of oil has been struck near Lockhart, Tex., in a well at a depth of 247 feet, all above my body that I could hardly hobble around, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well and was cured and have worked steadily all the year.—E. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y. For sale by druggists.

FROM FROZEN SOUTH

Norwegian Explorer in the Antarctic Circle Returns From the Far South.

He Got 500 Miles Nearer the South Pole Than any Previous Explorer.

Tells of the Hardships, Dangers and Success of the Journey.

New York, Feb. 17.—Back from the frozen south, after getting nearer to the pole by fully 500 miles than any other man, C. E. Borchgrevink, the Norwegian explorer, arrived in New York yesterday on the Eturia, of the Cunard line, and expressed his satisfaction by declaring that it felt like getting home.

Altho he and his associates have just returned from a year shut out from the rest of the world on a bleak continent, wind-swept and devoid of vegetation and animal life, he is even now planning for a return to the far south—not to break a record, but to obtain information which he believes will be of great value to the scientific world.

When seen yesterday Mr. Borchgrevink was comfortably at home at the Everett House. Altho only a few hours ashore he had unpacked his pictures and was surrounded by the trophies of his long trip. Gazing at a photograph of a limitless reach of snow and ice he said:

"Not even those adventurous souls who have forced their way close to the north pole can conceive the dreariness of that great and unexplored continent that stretches away thru the solitudes of the far south. It is a fact that the cold is much greater in the south than in the north. I will not attempt to explain why, altho I have a theory of my own."

"It was almost four years ago that I completed preparations for the voyage south. We arrived at the ice banks in February, 1899. Ten of us landed our stores and supplies, and then sent the ship, Southern Cross, back to remain a year in the waters about Australia. When we took to our sledges we were 2,000 miles southeast of the Australian archipelago."

"The 'Roaring Forties'—the most terrible seas known to the mariner—had been safely navigated, and we had then the frozen sea to cross before reaching that mysterious continent that has been named South Victoria Land.

"Our party was made up of my scientific staff of six, two Laplanders and a Norwegian sailor. Our ninety sled dogs were all in good condition, and we had food enough to last an indefinite period, so that I never thought of failure. There could be no failure for the reason that I did not seek a record. No thought was given to any other efforts. We were after results, and it made no difference to us whether we went farther south than any other man had done or not. As it happened we did beat all records, but that was the least of our achievements. We obtained information that more than paid for the hardships that attended the trip.

No Animal Life. "Of course it has been known for sixty years that a great continent lay at the south pole, but of its physical characteristics not a thing was known. We found that no animals live there, and the only form of vegetable life is a lichen of the same variety and species that is found in the far north.

"Seals are often found on the coast of South Victoria Land, but there is no animal life inland. Penguins and a few other migratory birds appear in the spring and remain about three months. Some of the hardier varieties