

year men who may become disabled or disheartened. The expedition will not be forced to return as far south as Newfoundland for coal supplies, but will probably avail itself of the "Eureka" coal mine, discovered and worked by one of the officers and a detail of men from the United States steamer *Juniata*, when attached to the Polar Search Expedition in 1873. This mine is on the Island of Disco, about ninety miles distant from Godhaven, in the Waigat Straits. It was readily worked, and proved to be an excellent quality of bituminous coal. A portable house, built of heavy timber and joined by sections, will be carried out to be used as a depot.

The expedition commends itself to all thoughtful people on the ground that it aims to accomplish nothing more than is plainly possible. Even if the sledge parties are not successful in getting beyond the hitherto impassable 84th deg., it is certain that a large store of useful information will be secured as to the most effective provisions and methods for traveling by land in these high latitudes; and in-

CHINA.—NEW MASONIC HALL AT KOOLANGSEE, HARBOR OF AMOY.—FROM A

members of the Ionic and Corinthian lodges. It was designed by Mr. W. Danby, of Hongkong, and contains a spacious hall of 50 feet in length by 25 in breadth.

The officers for the present year are as follows:

IONIC—*Worshipful Master*, Herbert A. Giles, District Grand Senior Warden, Hongkong; *First Past Master*, T. D. Boyd, Past District Grand Junior Deacon; *Senior Warden*, Randall H. Pye; *Junior Warden*, J. J. Henningsen; *Treasurer*, A. W. Bain, District Grand A. Director of Ceremonies; *Secretary*, T. G. Harkness; *Senior Deacon*, James Bruce; *Junior Deacon*, Captain A. J. Booth; *Organist*, Oct. Johnson; *Steward*, N. Moalle; *Inner Guard*, De Westley Layton; *Tyler*, C. Killeen.

CORINTHIAN—*Worshipful Master*, W. C. Howard, District Grand Junior Deacon; *First Past Master*,

shelter and food within, abandoning it is the fact of years fifteen tenement-houses in its vicinity, and the atmosphere is so polluted with pernicious fevers among the boys.

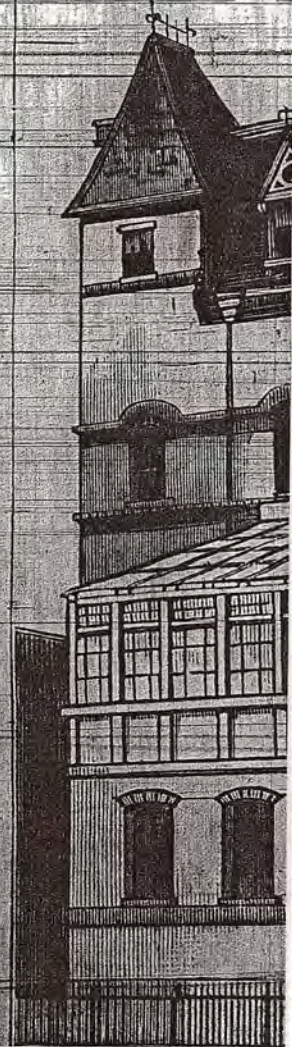
Friends of the Society will obtain for its work the sympathy of L. Wolfe, of New York City, for the construction of a Society purchased the site. The sum was partly obtained partly taken from the fund. The edifice is of Gothic architecture in the most substantial manner. It will be capable of accommodating 650 persons. It is 65 feet in length and is built of Philadelphia Nova Scotia stone trimmed with staircases. In the basement a boiler-room, water-closet forcing house plants and they can be placed in a 20 upper floors. When these proper growth to the floor. During the past year and distributed about 25,000 tributed 95,000 bouquets, with various parts of this Stat and drying-room, and a basement floor. On the first 65 by 40 feet. This room is day as an infant-class room



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF PROPOSED COLONY IN LADY FRANKLIN BAY, SEE PAGE 233.

formation of this sort is precisely what is most required if the mystery of the Pole ever is to be solved.

A. Leigh, Past District Grand Director of Ceremonies; *Senior Warden*, A. W. Bain; *Junior Warden*, J. Gratton Cass; *Treasurer*, H. A. Sidford, P. M.; *Secretary*, F. McQuire; *Senior Deacon*, B. Nicholls; *Junior Deacon*, A. Liddell; *Director of Ceremonies*,



THE AUSTRIAN ROYAL WEDDING.

Even amongst royal betrothals have been called with such complete satisfaction by the les to which the two betrothed respectively as that of the Archduke Rudolf, the heir to the Austrian Empire, with the Princess Stephanie, daughter of the King and Queen of the Netherlands. This is especially the case in Austria, where for some time past there has been speculation respecting the choice of a wife that Rudolf would sooner or later have to make. The fact of the selection being practically ad-to religious Catholic houses somewhat red the field for conjecture. The Princess, it is, however, is singularly acceptable to the Hungarians, owing to the fact that she is a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph, for half a century the Palatine of Hungary, whose memory is warmly cherished throughout the kingdom. In Belgium also the betrothal is widely popular.

Archduke Rudolf is the only son of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and is twenty-one years of age, having been born on August 21st, 1858. He is a man of a noble and energetic character, and his name and talents have been bestowed upon his nation, and antiquated traditions and rules have been broken through so as to develop as far as possible that sound judgment and intellect which is necessary to one destined to rule a great empire. The result is said to be a man of a high character, and those who have had opportunities of seeing the Prince intimately find that in spite of his youth he possesses a rare quickness of understanding and independence of judgment and character. These good qualities have strengthened and firm the people of the Empire bear him as their sovereign's son. The Prince, of course, goes through the military curriculum considered so necessary to all princes of a great Empire, and, as a rule, he resides with his

regiment at Prague, where, it is said, he intends to make his home after his marriage.

The Princess Stephanie is the second daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, and is only sixteen, having been born on May 21st, 1864. Owing to her extreme youth, the Princess never appeared, previous to her betrothal, at any state festivities, and has only been seen in public driving with the Queen, and once at a representation at a circus, this strict domestic education being carried out with the junior members of the Belgium royal family. The Princess is said to be as tall as her mother, with golden hair and blue eyes, and bearing in general a striking resemblance to the Orleans family. She has been very highly educated, particularly in the sciences, and of late the King has been instructing her in political matters.

HOWGATE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Of the many scientific expeditions sent out towards the North Pole within the last century or so—from the time of Captain John Constantine Phipps downwards—that of Captain H. W. Howgate, which is soon to sail, seems to promise the best results. Captain Howgate has been wise enough to accept the fact that ships cannot be forced beyond the 84th parallel of north latitude, and to frame his plans accordingly. He intends simply to pass as far north as is compatible with a safe return in the present season, and to stand at the highest point reached an observatory which will also be a base of supplies for sledge expeditions northward.

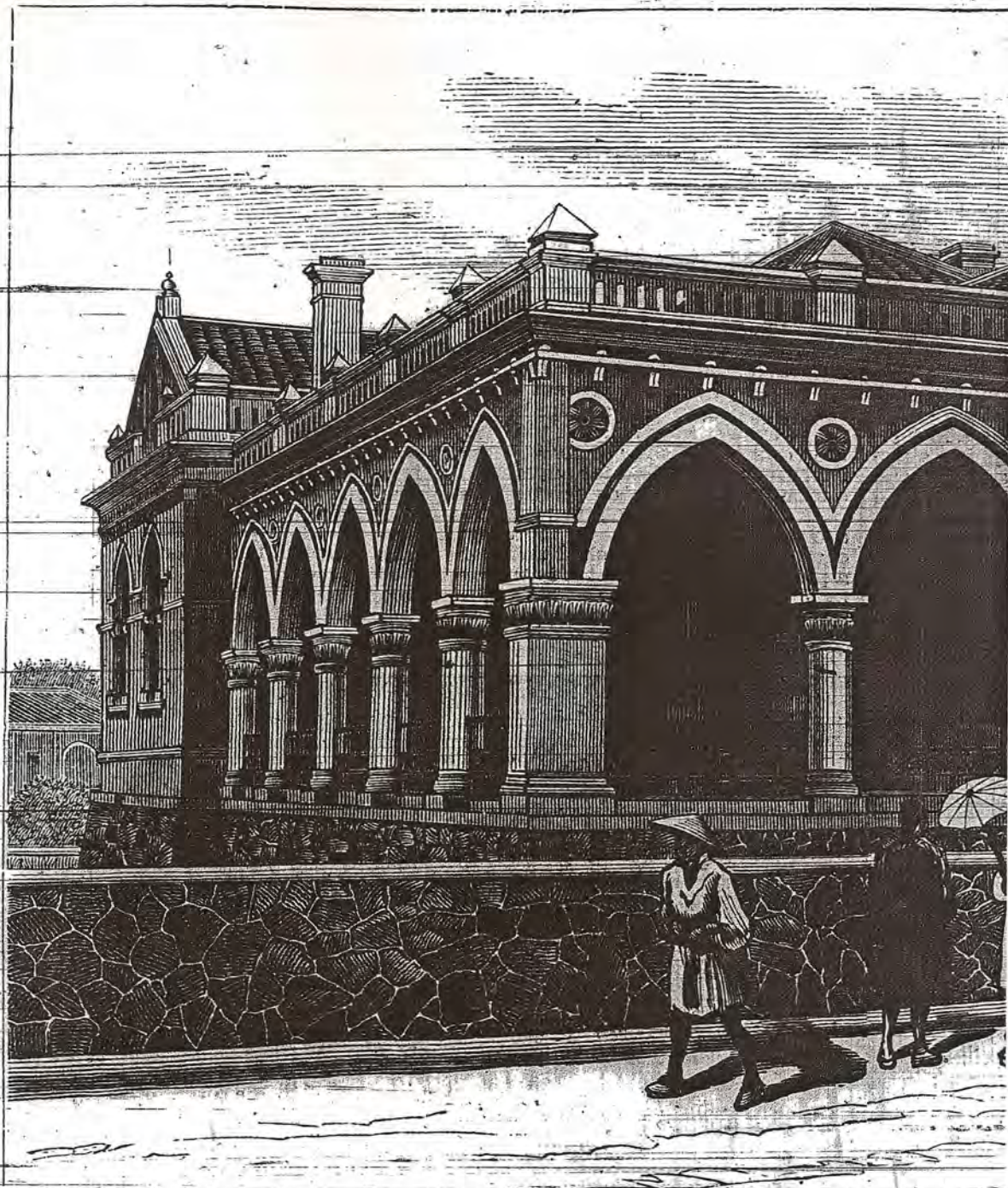
The expedition will be made in the steamer *Gudmer*, purchased by Captain Howgate for the purpose. She is 110 tons in measurement; 137-1/2 feet in length; 21 8-12 feet beam; 11 1-12 feet depth of hold; half-rigged; furnished with a pair of compound engines, and was built in Glasgow, April, 1878. The hull is of oak plank over an iron

HOUSE BUILT IN SECTIONS FOR THE HOWGATE COLONISTS.



frame, and the vessel has been especially fitted for the hazards of exploration in the Arctic seas. On the sides above the water-line are placed wedge-shaped timbers, calculated to ease the vessel up in a pinch of ice. Every available inch of room in the vessel will be packed with supplies and men. The Navy Department is to man the vessel, and the War Department is to furnish recruits who are to be stationed at the proposed post.

The expedition, which will consist of about twenty-five persons, including a corps of scientific observers, is expected to sail within a fortnight, and, after touching at various points on the coast of Labrador and Greenland, it is intended to proceed to the west coast of Smith's Sound at latitude 81 deg. 40 min., where the first permanent depot for supplies will be made. Landing the men and supplies, the vessel will return in the fall. Captain Howgate's plan of reaching the Pole, as already intimated, is by a system of slow but continuous advances, made in several successive seasons, pushing his camps further and further northward as rapidly as may be found practicable, establishing a sure basis of supplies, and replacing with fresh recruits each year men who may become disabled or disheartened. The expedition will not be forced to return as far south as Newfoundland for coal supplies, but will probably avail itself of the "Eureka" coal mine, discovered and worked by



CHINA.—NEW MASONIC HALL AT KOOLANGSEE, HARBOR OF AMOY.

one of the officers and a detail of men from the United States steamer *Juniata*, when attached to the *Polaris* Search Expedition in 1873. This mine is on the Island of Disco, about ninety miles distant from Godhaven, in the Waigat Straits. It was readily worked, and proved to be an excellent quality of bituminous coal. A portable house, built of heavy timber and joined by sections, will be carried out to be used as a depot.

The expedition commends itself to all thoughtful people on the ground that it aims to accomplish nothing more than is plainly possible. Even if the sledge parties are not successful in getting beyond the hitherto impassable 84th deg., it is certain that a

members of the Ionic and Corinthian lodges. It was designed by Mr. W. Danby, of Hongkong, and contains a spacious hall of 50 feet in length by 25 in breadth.

The officers for the present year are as follows: IONIC—Worshipful Master; Herbert A. Giles, District Grand Senior Warden, Hongkong; First Past Master, T. D. Boyd, Past District Grand Junior Deacon; Senior Warden, Randall H. Pye; Junior Warden, J. J. Henningsen; Treasurer, A. W. Bain, District Grand A. Director of Ceremonies; Secretary, T. G. Harkness; Senior Deacon, James Bruce; Junior Deacon, Captain A. J. Booth; Organist, Oct. Johnson; Steward, N. Moalle; Inner Guard, De West-

shelter and abandoning years fifteen its vicinity, pregnated w fevers amon Friends of It obtain for It L. Wolfe, of for the con Society pur sum was p partly taker edifice is of