

GRAND POSTPONED

Great Enterprises Whose Authors Received Tardy Praises.

'TIS THE WAY OF THE WORLD

Genius in Every Line Whose Abilities Were Not Recognized Until Too Late. In Science, Literature, Philosophy, Religion and Music.

From the Globe-Democrat. For really good ideas or inventions or discoveries are ever lost; they may come too soon, before the world is ready for them, and when this is the case efforts to force them on the world will almost always fail. But by and by the world will move along, in its prodding fashion, until it comes to the point where the great idea is understood and needed, and then the inventor will take up the invention or discovery or reform and make use of it. Too often it happens that some other man takes the foundation of his predecessor and builds on it a magnificent structure of his own fame; too often the originator is quite lost sight of in the work of his successor, but it is interesting to know that by one hander another, the work goes on, and nothing good is ever really lost. It may be long forgotten, but if there is money or reputation in an idea, it is only a question of time when some one will discern the fact, will take it up at a favorable moment and will prove to the world that the idea was not a matter of consideration and adoption. This fact does not generally benefit the originator, whose grave may have been forgotten before the world has recognized his idea, but it does prove that his life was not in vain.

The names which are most honored in the history of the world's speculation are those of men who have failed in their apparent lack of success. The writings of Aristotle were scarcely known in his own day, and by the time that they were discovered after his death, they were packed away in a moldy chest, where they remained for nearly 100 years before the discovery of the fragments of his work could have had the faintest idea of the grand future before his speculative system, nor how it would dominate the thought of the world for 1900 years.

Plato, a philosopher, died in the middle of his own lifetime, not being known outside a limited circle of exclusives, but after he had been dead a few hundred years his name was taken to read his dialogues, admired their style, began to study their matter, and Platonism commenced to spread. During his lifetime Plato was better known as a professor of mathematics than as a philosopher, and not one copy of his "Critique of Pure Reason" was sold during the first year it was before the public. Hegel, a philosopher, died in a curious fact that his lectures on the "Philosophy of History" were very shilly attended, these immortal utterances were not read until 1800 years after his death, where they remained for nearly 100 years before the discovery of the fragments of his work could have had the faintest idea of the grand future before his speculative system, nor how it would dominate the thought of the world for 1900 years.

UNAPRECIATED SCIENTISTS. The history of science is the history of achievements for which the author received little or no credit during his lifetime, and probably no credit at all. The great laborer has been all in vain. Newton was looked upon by many of his contemporaries as an impracticable dreamer. Audubon, the great naturalist, was not appreciated until after his death, when it was found among his papers, Darwin was a notable exception to the rule. Among the great men of evolution was generally received by thinking men. The early workers in electricity did not in the least foresee the results of their work, and it was Morse received honor as the inventor of the electric telegraph, he was only a forerunner, a sort of herald, of the great things to come.

TRUE, ALSO OF MUSICIANS. It is a singular fact that while Bach and his contemporaries as a superb organist and composer, his greatness as a musician did not appear until many years after his death. The same is true of Leipzig; he was simply "Old Bach," the musical director of the St. Thomas school. Everybody knew that he wrote music, but few either knew or understood the nature of his work. During his life he published very little, and the works which are now revered by musicians as the foundation stones of the art lay in manuscripts in his own handwriting in the St. Thomas school library. A chance fire, the depredations of rats, the carelessness of servants or the neglect of some one, any time have caused the world to lose the greatest masterpieces that ever came from musical pen. For nearly a hundred years they remained neglected, and it was not until some interest having been aroused in the master by the performance of one or two of his pedal fugues, the rest of his works were found, and his name and his publication began. The work is still going on, although over thirty volumes have already appeared, and the world is now only beginning to appreciate what a genius he was in Johann Sebastian. As a rule, however, the popularity of the musician and composer is immediate. Mozart was the last of his time; so was Handel; but the popularity of each increased rather than diminished, and Handel could certainly never have dreamed that the oratorio he composed in 1741 would be the largest in the world to a Dublin audience would be performed every season in scores of cities in Europe and America, and become the most popular work sacred to Christmas and charity.

Shakespeare's fame is entirely posthumous. He was almost unknown in his own day, although some people appear to have been aware that he wrote or was said to have written the plays that were brought out at the Globe theater, nearly during his lifetime of the greatest of all dramatists seems to have had the faintest idea of the immense fund of human wisdom, the infinite knowledge of the human nature displayed in these productions, in which he was but in type, so far as known, until seven years after his death. It might have been supposed that some one who knew the world had ever listened would have preserved copies of his plays at his home, and would not have risked his name and reputation on a play which was not a success. The manuscript of each play, kept in the library of the Globe, but fame, eagerly sought by most men, seems to have been for Shakespeare an empty name; he took no pains to preserve his

DID HANSEN FIND THE POLE?

A Claim That John M. Verhoff Is the Discoverer.

WHAT LIEUTENANT PEARY SAYS

Startling Story About the Young Scientist's Wonderful Purpose in Joining Peary—Lived Like the Eskimos. He Mysteriously Disappears.

New York, March 3.—Has the north pole been discovered by an American? There is some ground for this seeming senseless question. Lieutenant Peary, the arctic explorer, has been interviewed at his home in Brooklyn concerning the remarkable claim that is being made by John M. Verhoff, and not Dr. Nansen, who has discovered the north pole. Peary says that on Aug. 11, 1892, while on his first expedition, Verhoff left the camp to look for mineralogical specimens in the valley and never returned. There was no trace of Peary's ship, the Kite, was to sail for home. A thorough search was made for the young scientist, but it was fruitless. No trace of him could be found, and the Peary party believed he had fallen into a crevasse in the glacier and was killed. Verhoff's relatives in Philadelphia claim that he is every reason to believe the young man remained behind with the deliberate intention of associating himself with the Eskimos, being as one of them. Verhoff is every reason to believe that he himself in the north until he had accomplished the dream of his life—to wit, the discovery of the north pole. There is every reason to believe that young Verhoff is the real discoverer of the pole, if it has been found. The circumstantial evidence in the case points to the fact that Verhoff was in the north when he had waited for the opportunity afforded him by the Peary expedition, and had trained himself especially for the solitary work before him. Some thing of his history and the events which led up to his engagement with Lieutenant Peary will be of interest.

WAS ANXIOUS TO SAIL.

John M. Verhoff was a Yale graduate from the Sheffield Scientific school, who had for several years been anxious to make an arctic exploration before he joined the Peary party. Verhoff was a brilliant student of the expedition, and joined the Kite, Peary's ship, in the fall of 1892. The plan of Lieutenant Peary was to make a permanent winter quarters as far north in Greenland as possible, and from this base of supplies to strike northward over the inland ice, and to make a straight line across the valley from side to side, and advanced with them, step by step, along its entire length and over the ice. Verhoff was a remarkably odd and eccentric man, while he was one of the most faithful and hard-working members of the party. But all his peculiar actions bore toward one thing, and that was to make a northernly exploration over the ice, and to prepare himself for so doing in every possible way. He lived and ate with the Eskimos, and made permanent support life on blubber and raw fish; he inured his body to extremes of cold, and all these things he did with this end in view, that if he could sustain life in the Eskimo life that he could sustain life under exactly the same conditions as the natives there was no reason why he would not be able to make a winter expedition in the arctic regions for an indefinite period and conduct explorations as no man had ever done before him. He would make a winter quarters, able to live with ice, to build an "igloo," or house; furs to wear, and raw meat and blubber to eat. This was the dream of his life, and he was determined to make it a reality.

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS.

The story of his mysterious disappearance is striking and interesting. On Aug. 3 Lieutenant Peary and Mrs. Peary started with some Eskimos for the head of Inglefield Gulf, at which place Mr. Verhoff left them and went on the private excursion to Robertson Bay, which, in the opinion at that time of nearly every member of the party, was the most promising place for following Peary's and Verhoff's departure all of the members of the relief expedition save one proceeded to the entrance of Inglefield Gulf, where they camped for three days, hunting, gathering botanical specimens and studying the movements of glaciers. The camping party returned to McCormick Bay shortly after midnight of Aug. 12. Early on the following day Mr. Gibson came back from a hunt in the head of Inglefield Gulf. For the first time he was accompanied by the members of the relief expedition that Lieutenant Peary had left behind. It was ascertained that three days before Mr. Verhoff had appeared on the shores of McCormick Bay and informed Mr. Gibson that he was going up the valley to collect minerals and would be gone two days. He then went his way, but six hours later returned unexpectedly and told Mr. Gibson that as his absence would probably be four days instead of two, not to wait for him, but to return to the Red Cliff House, and at the expiration of that time to send him

ANENT HOUSEWIFERY.

To remove a refractory screw from a nut, take a piece of iron wire and hold it on top of the screw for a minute or two, then the screw-driver will easily take out the screw and leave the nut clear.

KEEP A BOWL OF OATMEAL ON THE WASH-BOARD.

After washing the hands dry them in the meal. The skin will be kept white and smooth, and less liable to chaps by this process.

IF AN IRON HOLDER IS ATTACHED WITH A LONG STRING TO THE BAND OF THE APRON WHILE YOU ARE COOKING.

It will save many burnt fingers and scorched dresses.

YELLOW STAINS LEFT ON WHITE CLOTH BY SEWING MACHINE OIL CAN BE REMOVED BY RUBBING THE SPOTS WITH A CLOTH WET WITH AMMONIA BEFORE WASHING WITH SOAP.

KEROSENE OIL IS THE BEST OF FURNITURE POLISHES.

It cleanses, makes a fine polish, and preserves from the ravages of insects.

HALF A TEASPOONFUL OF SUGAR WILL NEARLY ALWAYS REMOVE THE STAIN OF IRON FROM SILK.

Do not mend old gloves with sewing silk; for the silk cuts the kid and shows the mend more plainly, while fine cotton thread gives a more pleasing and durable result. If a glove is torn, put a piece of silk of corresponding shade under the torn part, and mend it with the same thread as the glove, and then draw up the rent with cotton thread.

STRANGE TESTS OF HYPNOTISM

Strange Experiments in Darkened Rooms with Mesmerized Subjects—QUEER LIGHTS ARE VISIBLE

A Man in a Totally Dark Room Will Soon "See Things," and His Under Hypnotic Influences Gives Off Strange Effluvia.

Put a man of the temperament called "sensitive" in a dark room, and put a cat, or a bird, or some pots of flowers in the same room. The man will see strange things, and the cat will meow, the bird will chirp, and the flowers will bloom. This is the result of a process called "hypnotism," and it is the result of a process called "mesmerism."

The party was now seriously alarmed for his safety, since Messrs. Bryant and Gibson, with the aid of three Eskimos, had not been able to find any traces of him in the place where he was supposed to have been. A systematic search was begun at once and continued almost without intermission for seven days and nights. In this hunt the Peary party, the relief expedition, such of the crew of the Kite as could be spared, and nine Eskimos participated.

For six days not the slightest trace of the missing man was found. The crew of the Kite was now divided into three parties, one under Lieutenant Peary, Dr. Cook and Professor Heilprin. The Kite went to Robinson Bay, the other to the head of Inglefield Gulf, and the third to the head of Inglefield Gulf. The little parties covered a tract of territory fully five miles wide and ten miles long, without learning anything of the young mineralogist. From Lieutenant Peary were learned the circumstances under which Verhoff started on his supposedly fatal journey in Inglefield Gulf, and his permission to go to the Fire Glacier Valley on a two day's hunt for minerals. Knowing that he had been misled, he was then given a short rest, and Peary consented, provided Verhoff promised to return at the time stated. Verhoff then started, taking with him three pounds of pemmican, a revolver and a knife, and a bag of geological hatches and a bag. He returned to the Kite later, as has been related, and then started off again.

ANOTHER SEARCH MADE.

The anxiety of his safety now became more acute, and a systematic search was made for another systematic search. Taking twice Eskimos Lieutenant Peary again entered the Fire Glacier Valley, and extended the entire party and Eskimos in a straight line across the valley from side to side, and advanced with them, step by step, along its entire length and over the ice. Verhoff was a remarkably odd and eccentric man, while he was one of the most faithful and hard-working members of the party. But all his peculiar actions bore toward one thing, and that was to make a northernly exploration over the ice, and to prepare himself for so doing in every possible way. He lived and ate with the Eskimos, and made permanent support life on blubber and raw fish; he inured his body to extremes of cold, and all these things he did with this end in view, that if he could sustain life in the Eskimo life that he could sustain life under exactly the same conditions as the natives there was no reason why he would not be able to make a winter expedition in the arctic regions for an indefinite period and conduct explorations as no man had ever done before him. He would make a winter quarters, able to live with ice, to build an "igloo," or house; furs to wear, and raw meat and blubber to eat. This was the dream of his life, and he was determined to make it a reality.

MAGNETS ARE LUMINOUS.

It has been known for some time that under similar conditions in a dark room magnets will show a blue light, and a yellow-red light at its south pole. The strength of the light varies according to the power of the magnet and the distance of the eyes of the subject. It may be one or three feet in diameter, and appears like a very fine intermingled with sparks. Hypnotized subjects have been subjected to this effluvia from the poles of a magnet. That their very sensitive retinae detect these phenomena has been demonstrated by the fact that they are doubt by such eminent and reliable authorities as Alfred Russell Wallace, Heinrich Rich, and the late Charles Darwin. It is finally by the great Charcot, de Rochas, the director of the "Salpêtrière" in Paris, who has quite recently published the results of his own personal experiments, showing that these "luminous effluvia" are real and are not a mere imaginary phenomenon. He has shown that they can be produced by the hypnotic magnet, and that they are produced by the same stages, two different subjects at the same time, and in the same room. He has shown that they are produced by the same stages, two different subjects at the same time, and in the same room. He has shown that they are produced by the same stages, two different subjects at the same time, and in the same room.

A WONDERFUL FACT.

And here appears a wonderful fact. The water in a glass of water, when placed in the end of the room had acquired that same sensitiveness. If you pinch the water with your finger or touch it with a pin it will scream that you pinch or prick it. It will not be the water, but the person who is in contact with it. If you pinch the water with your finger or touch it with a pin it will scream that you pinch or prick it. It will not be the water, but the person who is in contact with it.

THE COLONEL IMMERSED A SMALL STATUE OF A MAN IN THIS "BLE" OF B THAT WAS SURROUNDING HIS BODY, AND FOUND THAT WHEN HE PICKED THE STATUE UP WITH A PIN, HE FELT THE SAME PAIN AS IF HE HAD BEEN PRICKED BY THE STATUE.

This so-called "exteriorization" and transfer of a man's senses of feeling to inanimate objects has a wonderful bearing on the subject of contagion in disease. Still, the same thing has been discovered was illustrated by Col. De Rochas in an experiment with a magnetized metal crown. This magnetized crown was used for the treatment of a patient in one of the hospitals. When subsequently placed upon the head of a healthy subject in the state of hypnotic lethargy, this subject showed every symptom of the disease from which the patient who originally wore the crown suffered. In fact, the subject of the experiment, who was the sick patient had so permeated the crown that when it was placed on the head of a well man, and the hypnotized, he caught the disease of the crown. These investigations appear to be proof positive of a theory of my own, which has been held to form from remote antiquity, and is now being verified. This theory is that a well man with a strong will is "positive." I mean to say that this life principle, will, mentally, is a force that can be transferred from his eyes and ears and other organs, like the long tongues of flame that we see mounting up from high chimneys at night. But in the case of a man with a weak will, or of a hypnotized subject, these flames, or outward visible signs of the inner fire, are so weak as to barely leave the surface of the body.

SO, TOO, I MAY CONCLUDE THAT THE WILL OF THE HYPNOTIZER AND THE WILL OF THE SUBJECT WILL BE HYPNOTIZED STRIC TOGETHER.

The stronger flame beats back the weaker; what was at first defeated becomes finally a complete surrender, and the flames of the hypnotized will find their way to the very brain centers of the hypnotized subject.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas in Lackawanna county, to be directed, I will expose to public sale by vendors, for cash, at the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

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No. 7. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Charles P. Weichel, in and to all that certain lot of land situated in the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Being rectangular in shape and containing 1/2 acre, being lot twenty-one (21) in block four (4) on William Merriam's plot of lots in Keyser Valley, more or less, lying in front and rear forty-eight (48) feet and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, and containing 1/2 acre, more or less. All improved with two-story frame dwellings and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Rosie Repp vs. Charles P. Weichel, Debt, \$100.00. Judgment No. 212, January Term, 1895. F. J. FITZSIMMONS, Atty.

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No. 8. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Charles P. Weichel, in and to all the following described lot of land situated in the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lots Nos. 7 and 9 in block four (4) on William Merriam's plot of lots in Keyser Valley, more or less, and extending easterly 40 feet to a corner; thence southerly 40 feet to a corner; thence westerly 40 feet to a corner; thence northerly 40 feet to the beginning. Containing 1,000 square feet of land and being part of the northerly half of lot number 13 on the map of out lots of Cedar avenue twenty (20) feet wide in front and rear forty-eight (48) feet and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, and containing 1/2 acre, more or less. All improved with two-story frame dwellings and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Rosie Repp vs. Charles P. Weichel, Debt, \$100.00. Judgment No. 212, January Term, 1895. F. J. FITZSIMMONS, Atty.

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No. 9. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick McManus, in and to all that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon situated in the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lots Nos. 7 and 9 in block four (4) on William Merriam's plot of lots in Keyser Valley, more or less, and extending easterly 40 feet to a corner; thence southerly 40 feet to a corner; thence westerly 40 feet to a corner; thence northerly 40 feet to the beginning. Containing 1,000 square feet of land and being part of the northerly half of lot number 13 on the map of out lots of Cedar avenue twenty (20) feet wide in front and rear forty-eight (48) feet and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, and containing 1/2 acre, more or less. All improved with two-story frame dwellings and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Rosie Repp vs. Charles P. Weichel, Debt, \$100.00. Judgment No. 212, January Term, 1895. F. J. FITZSIMMONS, Atty.

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No. 16. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick McManus, in and to all that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon situated in the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lots Nos. 7 and 9 in block four (4) on William Merriam's plot of lots in Keyser Valley, more or less, and extending easterly 40 feet to a corner; thence southerly 40 feet to a corner; thence westerly 40 feet to a corner; thence northerly 40 feet to the beginning. Containing 1,000 square feet of land and being part of the northerly half of lot number 13 on the map of out lots of Cedar avenue twenty (20) feet wide in front and rear forty-eight (48) feet and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, and containing 1/2 acre, more or less. All improved with two-story frame dwellings and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Rosie Repp vs. Charles P. Weichel, Debt, \$100.00. Judgment No. 212, January Term, 1895. F. J. FITZSIMMONS, Atty.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas in Lackawanna county, to be directed, I will expose to public sale by vendors, for cash, at the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

No. 17. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick McManus, in and to all that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon situated in the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lots Nos. 7 and 9 in block four (4) on William Merriam's plot of lots in Keyser Valley, more or less, and extending easterly 40 feet to a corner; thence southerly 40 feet to a corner; thence westerly 40 feet to a corner; thence northerly 40 feet to the beginning. Containing 1,000 square feet of land and being part of the northerly half of lot number 13 on the map of out lots of Cedar avenue twenty (20) feet wide in front and rear forty-eight (48) feet and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, and containing 1/2 acre, more or less. All improved with two-story frame dwellings and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Rosie Repp vs. Charles P. Weichel, Debt, \$100.00. Judgment No. 212, January Term, 1895. F. J. FITZSIMMONS, Atty.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas in Lackawanna county, to be directed, I will expose to public sale by vendors, for cash, at the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

No. 18. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick McManus, in and to all that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon situated in the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lots Nos. 7 and 9 in block four (4) on William Merriam's plot of lots in Keyser Valley, more or less, and extending easterly 40 feet to a corner; thence southerly 40 feet to a corner; thence westerly 40 feet to a corner; thence northerly 40 feet to the beginning. Containing 1,000 square feet of land and being part of the northerly half of lot number 13 on the map of out lots of Cedar avenue twenty (20) feet wide in front and rear forty-eight (48) feet and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, and containing 1/2 acre, more or less. All improved with two-story frame dwellings and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Rosie Repp vs. Charles P. Weichel, Debt, \$100.00. Judgment No. 212, January Term, 1895. F. J. FITZSIMMONS, Atty.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas in Lackawanna county, to be directed, I will expose to public sale by vendors, for cash, at the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

No. 19. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick McManus, in and to all that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon situated in the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lots Nos. 7 and 9 in block four (4) on William Merriam's plot of lots in Keyser Valley, more or less, and extending easterly 40 feet to a corner; thence southerly 40 feet to a corner; thence westerly 40 feet to a corner; thence northerly 40 feet to the beginning. Containing 1,000 square feet of land and being part of the northerly half of lot number 13 on the map of out lots of Cedar avenue twenty (20) feet wide in front and rear forty-eight (48) feet and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, and containing 1/2 acre, more or less. All improved with two-story frame dwellings and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Rosie Repp vs. Charles P. Weichel, Debt, \$100.00. Judgment No. 212, January Term, 1895. F. J. FITZSIMMONS, Atty.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas in Lackawanna county, to be directed, I will expose to public sale by vendors, for cash, at the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

No. 20. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick McManus, in and to all that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon situated in the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lots Nos. 7 and 9 in block four (4) on William Merriam's plot of lots in Keyser Valley, more or less, and extending easterly 40 feet to a corner; thence southerly 40 feet to a corner; thence westerly 40 feet to a corner; thence northerly 40 feet to the beginning. Containing 1,000 square feet of land and being part of the northerly half of lot number 13 on the map of