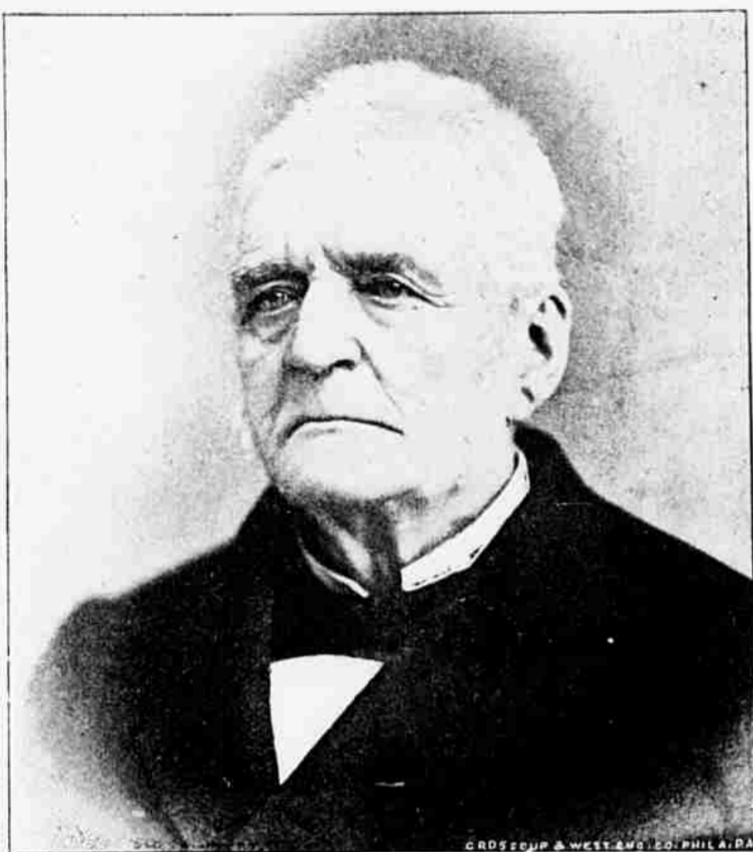


Important Addition to Wholesale Interests

The recent removal of the old firm of Deere, Wells & Co. from Council Bluffs to Omaha brings another large wholesale implement house to this city and is a substantial addition to an already long list of extensive commercial concerns. Under the reorganization of this company the name has been changed to the John Deere Plow Co. and plans have been made for a large increase of business. A modern five story building has been purchased at Ninth and Leavenworth streets, where the firm is now established, just one block north of the new Union depot and in the center of the wholesale district. Adjacent vacant ground, 75x132 feet, has also been purchased, upon which

riding and walking cultivators. Deere & Co. of Moline, Ill., are acknowledged to be the largest plow manufacturers in the world, employing 1,500 men in their shops alone and having extensive branch houses located in all the principal cities of the west. Another large concern represented is the Deere & Mansur Co., also of Moline, which employs more than 700 men and manufactures the well known Deere planters, check-rowers, disc-harrows, hay-loaders, power corn-shellers and various smaller implements. The John Deere Plow company also represents the Moline Wagon company, which employs 500 men and manufactures about 20,000 new Moline wagons per year, an out-



JOHN DEERE FOUNDER OF JOHN DEERE PLOW WORKS, MOLINE, ILL.

will be erected another five-story structure, joining the present building on the east and abutting to the Tenth Street viaduct. It will be fitted with all the latest appliances for handling goods quickly and cheaply. The entire length of this building when completed will be 264 feet and the company will have exclusive control of 538 feet of side track—264 feet on either side of the building. No other wholesale implement house controls such length of side track, and with commodious platforms surrounding the entire plant it will be easily the best and finest equipped wholesale implement plant to be found anywhere.

The John Deere Plow company of Omaha represents extensive manufacturing interests at Moline, Ill., having full control of territory tributary to Omaha, and handling a full line of the celebrated John Deere plows, harrows, sulky plows, gang plows,

put which is not exceeded by any other manufacturing company in this line. The John Deere Plow company has full control of the above-named goods for the entire west, besides handling a large stock of other goods such as light vehicles of all kinds, road wagons, top buggies, surreys, stan-hopes, cabriolets and road carts. This firm also carries an extensive assortment of feed mills and such other goods as are usually found in a wholesale implement house handling all kinds of farm machinery. Their connections enable this company to handle a large volume of business in carload lots direct from factory to customer, which offers unsurpassed inducements in reduced freight charges, making it possible for western buyers to get a large line and variety of goods in single shipments.

The name of John Deere, who gave to the world the steel plow, has come to be a

household word in the west, synonymous with pioneer and progress, and linked in the fancy of every country school boy with that old trade mark, figure of a "running deer." The Deere plow works at Moline, Ill., is the oldest factory of steel plows in the United States, having been in continuous operation for the last sixty-one years. The founder of the business, John Deere, whose portrait is here presented, originated and made the first plow having a hardened steel mold-board and share. Upon an old anvil in his country blacksmith shop he hammered it out from the time worn blade of an old circular saw, and from this small and primitive beginning grew the mammoth factories and wholesale houses which now bear his name.

The John Deere Plow company of Omaha, in their new quarters will have the largest and finest equipped show room of any implement house in the country, more than 15,000 square feet of floor space being used. The elegantly appointed offices will join this room and open directly upon the Tenth street viaduct, affording easy access to their customers and the public, and being only a few steps north of the entrance to the new union depot.

The illustrations give some idea of the building now occupied and the new building as it will appear when completed, but can convey no adequate conception of the 125,000 feet of floor space filled with the best and latest improved farm machinery, implements and vehicles.

Mr. F. E. Kingsbury, who is treasurer and general manager for the company, has been

in the implement trade since 1870—twenty-nine traveling representatives and a large force of clerks and employees, and under his for the past ten years identified with them careful management it is safe to predict a in this territory. He is ably assisted by largely increased business for 1900.



NEW BUILDING OF JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.



PRESENT BUILDING OF JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY.

Blank Space on the Map of the World

(Continued from Second Page.)

the maps, but what of that? They are but the distinguishing terms of their respective localities and are useful for reference. This work has occupied twenty-five centuries and the devotion of countless explorers, whose object was not to examine details, but to reach some object—and who had no time or opportunity to do more than note the more prominent features along their routes. Thus English travelers and settlers in South Africa passed over the diamond fields and occupied farmsteads above the gold fields for scores of years without suspecting the immeasurable wealth beneath. Thus several travelers whose business it was to explore came within viewing distance of Ruwenzori without once suspecting that his snowy crown might have been seen three miles above their heads.

The work of the old class of African explorers may be said to come to an end with the last year of the nineteenth century though there remain a few tasks yet incomplete. The twentieth century is destined to see, probably within the next decade or two, the topographic delineation of a large portion of the continent by geodetic triangulation. For the more the various states and protectorates ripen under the influence of their civilized governments the more will exact surveys be needed to settle conflicting international claims, as well as for the purposes of revenue and administration and the security of property inland. Good work of this kind has already been done in Somal-Land, along the Anglo-German frontier in East Africa—between Ny-assa and Tanganika, along the Anglo-Portuguese boundary line south of Zambesi—in Tunis, Algeria and Abyssinia. If this work is pushed we shall not have to wait many years for an accurate map of the continent.

Meantime, however, there are certain exploring tasks of an interesting character which might well invite young men of means and character. Those who are fond of Alpine climbing and aspire to do some-

thing worth doing might take either of the snowy mountains Ruwenzori, Kenia, Mfumbiro and explore it thoroughly after the style of Hans Meyer, who took Kilima Njaro for his subject. There are peaks, also, in the Elgon cluster north of the Victoria Nyanza over 14,000 feet high, which might well repay systematic investigation. It is not the tourist who runs up a mountain and starts for home to say that he has

done it, that is wanted, but the intelligent explorer who undertakes to make his mountain his special study and will give us a full and accurate monograph of these lofty heights which in the not distant future are destined to be often resorted to for the recuperation of the wearied lowland toilers in the tropics.

Sections Awaiting Exploration.
British East Africa contains two sections

about which we are very ignorant. One embraces all that region between the Jub river and Lakes Stephanie and Rudolf. The other extends from Lake Rudolf to Fashoda on the one hand and Southern Abyssinia on the other. A thorough knowledge of these two regions would throw light on the main routes taken by the ancient immigrants from Abyssinia and whose blood, blending with that of the primitive tribes

south, has produced the Zulus. Two exploring expeditions well conducted would settle the sources of the Jub and Sobat, define the northern reach of the Mau plateau and the southern limits of the spurs extending from the mountainous mass of Abyssinia. Between these some interesting lakes ought to be found.

Another promising region extends between the Tanganika and Albert Edward lakes. A dozen explorers have touched the edge of this region, but only one has crossed it. His intelligent observations have rather excited than allayed interest. We wish to know where is the separating line between the head of the River Basin and that of the Albert Edward. We are told of active volcanoes and clusters of mountain peaks of unusual height. A thorough investigation of this part would discover the southwestern sources of the Nile and the eastern sources of the Congo. The people inhabiting the region would be found to be among the most interesting of any in Africa. For unless we are much mistaken they are relics of a great prehistoric migration cooped up in that peculiar recess formed by the Tanganika to the south, the mountain chains to the east and the great Congo forest to the west, while the war loving races marching to the south moved past them apparently unheeded and unheeding.

The next bit of real interest for the explorer is a lengthy strip barely fifty miles wide but 700 miles long lying between 28 degrees, 40 minutes east and 29 degrees, 30 minutes east and between 4 degrees north and 8 degrees south. Ernest and systematic work in this part of the Congo Free State would settle many geographical questions, such as the exact line of the great upheaval which occurred at the subsidence of the vast trough wherein lie Lakes Albert, Albert Edward, Kinu and Tanganika. From the western slopes of this long upland, which is believed to be now mainly forested, rise the head waters of the Welle-Mubangi, Aruwimi, Chofu, Lova, Lindi, Lira, Luama and other rivers. How far east does the forest extend along this line? How far west do the plains reach? On what part of this region should be located the center of the seismic disturbance, which made such a huge earth rent? How many volcanoes are



MISSOURI VALLEY, IA., 1899 FOOT BALL TEAM.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)