PARTS OF THE WORLD YET UN-VISITED BY TRAVELERS.

Asiatic Tribes Whose Land is Almost a Sealed Book to the White Man-Sahara Lands - South America - The Polar

It is likely that within the next twenty or thirty years all the areas that are still wholly unknown, except perhaps within the polar circles, will have yielded their secrets to daring explorers. Inhospitable tribes now rear more barriers than nature does to retard have for years disputed over the conundrum another one has not been secured. The the headquarters of the Brahmapatra or of the Irrawadi rivers, the fierce little Mishmi mountains and left the geographers to disposal of the manager is so cramped. wrangle. It was only last year that their country was crossed at last, and it is now evident that the Brahamapatra is a thousand miles longer than some nutherities admitted.

A firtie northeast of India is Kafiristan,

whose lovely valleys are densely peopled by tribes that are physically among the hand-somest of Amatics. Their country is almost ask of Amalies. Their country is almost siled book to us, for only one white man, Mr. McNate, has succeeded in crossing their threshold. About four years ago, staining his skin with walnut price and in the guise of an Indian doctor, he pushed come way into the country mutil the suggletous natives became so inquisitive that he thought it prudent to retreat, the selectific traveler has ever remened Librar, the capital of Thibat and the Rome of the Buddhists, or pene- "there is a herd of about fit trated for into southern Thibet, though many notable attempts have been made. Recently Prejevabley less tried twice in vain to reach Lhasa, and last year Mr. McCauley, after elaborate preparations and after he had spent a year in getting the permission of the Chinese and Thibeton multiorities to visit Lhasa, was finally turned back before he had crossed the froatier. The only reason that the southern half of Thibet and a large part of Napaul and the Himalayas are not a white space or a mere jumble on our maps, is that native Indians have been trained to the work of exploration by the Indian survey and sent north to travel as mendicants or merchants, They can rarely carry with them refentille instruments larger than a compass, and their work, though very valuable, is far from belog thorough and satisfactory. So tearful is the Indian survey that the real badness of its native explorers will be discovered that their own friends do not know where they are sent, and their names are not connected with their explorations until after they have retired from ac-

Similar impedingents embarrass the traveler in all parts of Mohammedan Africa. Grandly as Parth, Robbis, Nachtigal, Lonz and a half dozen others have served the cause of geography in the Sahara desert, our knowledge of that mountainous and elevated region is anything but thorough and adeounte. He truty takes his life in his hand who ventures among the Tearegs and other fieres normada of the Schara. Unless he can talk Arable like a native, and can skillfully assume the guise of a Mohammeday, he is almost certain to meet the fate of Mile, Tinne and Lieut, Palat, Dr. Krause, wishing to enroll his name among the half dozen white men who have reached Timbuctso, astampted to attain the town from the south. When within 100 miles of his goa! he was stopped and bluntly informed that he might go on hammedian. More scripaleus than some other explorers be declined to become a disciple of the Prophet, and was therefore com-

The great lesso of the Congo has been more produle of peopraphical surprises with-in the past five years than any other part of the world in this century. And yet the work there has only because In this wast area there has been very little exploration except hardibood, and is a better milker than along the water courses, and even the river banks have for the most part received only a cursory gold preimanary survey. Wiss-mann is now creening the continent from sen to sen, across the continent part of the Congo basin; Kand and Tappenbeck have made a short journey overland from river to river, but generally speaking the vast regions the tween the rivers are still almost

It is not dislimit to see one good reaso. why South America has been comparative! neglected by travelers, while, on the other hand, Africa has been running over with them. Neither commerce, science, nor mis-sionary arder have usen in South America the same promine of rich rewards that have allured them by the uphrals of inner Africa. Still such journeys as Dr. Von Steinen and his committee recently made on the great pending mainly on the number of Xingu tributary of the Annaou, when they sovereigns and princes visiting the place; discovered enrious and wholly unknown tribes and other things of much interest, missioners and others are in many inshow that those regions are a fine field for the

their empire than they might easily learn of | shilling from every visiting Englishman. Nova Zemida, and in Femador and some other states. Whymper and other travelers tury. say that the government maps are hopelessly innecurate. The best and mest interesting explorations in South America are now carried on by the Argentine Republic. Among their pampus and cordilleras, in the valleys of Patagonia and on the grassy plains of Terra del Fuego, these researches, now in full progress, have been prolitic of geographical segsition. Good, honest exploration upsets hundreds of theories and fanciful stories that have come to be accepted facts.

the greatest works of discovery still remain to be achieved. The Russian explorers are the sides of which contained sharp tacks among the best trained and most competent which pressed cruelly into the sides of travelers in the world, and their government | the horse's face, inflicting such pain that is today doing far more than any other nation to promote geographical discoveries.

The Antaretic regions will probably be the next field of polar inquiry, and some steps to this end have been taken both in Great Britain and Australia. As the south polar region is not, like the Arctic zone, crowded with islands and archipelagoes, it is of much more importance in the study of ocean cur-

Strange as it may seem, the Pacific ocean is still far from well known. When Wilfred Powell expressed the belief that many Pacific islands had never yet been seen by white men some incredulity was manifested. Since group of islands off the northeast coast of New Guinea, Mr. Romilly found a new island in 1881, and the Germans have recently added two islands to the Bismarch archipelago, -C. C. Adams in New York Mail and Express,

Loyal to the Core.

Miss Stuyvesant (of New York)-What do you think of Donnelly's claim that Bacon wrote Shakespeare? Miss Lefteside tof Chicago -Mr. Donnelly

is a resident of Chicago, init he?

"Well; then, you can bet anything he says goes,"-New York Sun.

THE BUFFALO QUESTION.

A Solution Which Should Be Adopted at Once-A Manitoba Herd.

Richardson's opinion that the buffalo is now well nigh extinct on the plains. There are a few in Yellowstone park protected by the government, but they are likely to be killed at any time. In Texas a herd of about thirty is owned by one ranchman; several other small bunches may be found, but the days when they rambled at large over the country have been numbered. Unless some means of protecting them is adopted within ten years the American bison must become an extinct species. In Central park Director Conklin has several specimens of the progress of discovery. While geographers | buffalo, but the cow is growing old and whether the great Saroo river of Thibet is buffalo will not breed in captivity unless, like other domestic animals, it has abundant room for feeding and exercise. In tribe has granded the secret, killed the ad- Central park the animals are confined in venturers who dared to infrude among their narrow stalls because the space at the

> There is a practical solution of the buffalo question, Mr. Richardson thinks, the extinction of the animal. The buffaloes are easily domesticated, and if accustomed from birth to domestic surroundings, they become quite as easy to control as ordinary domestic cattle. In the northwest, where the winters are long and the thermometer sinks below zero at the slightest provocation, buffalo subsist without any discomfort, while the winters there are generally fatal to domestic cattle unless housed and looked

"In Manitoba," said Mr. Richardson, "there is a herd of about fifty buffaloes owned by S. L. Bedson, Ernest E. Thompson, who is assisting me in the museum, has written an interesting account of them in a recent pamphlet on the 'Mammals of Manitoba.' A portion of this herd are half breeds, crossed with common cattle, another portion are threequarters bred, and the rest are pure blood. It may be a question whether the pure breed will continue itself, but it certainly could be maintained if looked after. This herd has developed from five buffalo calves, brought by some Indians from Winnipeg in 1878. It requires no care beyond what is necessary to keep the different animals from wan dering or being stolen or shot. The buffaloes are as hardy as in their wild state.

Mr. Thompson saw them late in January last year, when they were able to dig down in the snow and find grass enough to keep them fat. During a blizzard they would lie down in a group, with their backs to the wind, and let the snow drift over them. The snow and their woolly coats kept them perfectly comfortable. In January, 1884, one of the cows calved in the open prairie, where the thermometer registered 38 degs. below zero, and both cow and calf survived and did not appear to suffer.

"It seems to me that this is an important question for the farmers of the north west, and the national government ought to take measures for the encouragement of the raising of buffalo stock. An ordinary cowhide is worth \$2, but it is useless as a robe, while an average buffalo hide is worth \$10 and, as a robe, is at most indispensable in the northern climate. The buffalo sheds its woolly hair once a year. This wool is easily gathered, and it works up well into a coarse yarn. One animal will yield ten to twelve pounds of raw wool. At one time there were factories for the manufacture of buffalo wool, but they have disappeared with the buffalo. The wool of the hybrid animal becomes darker and finer, and the buffalo hump disappears in hardihood, and is a better milker than the pure buffalo. This cross breeding affords a wide opportunity for stock raisers,"-New York Tribune.

The Most Decorated Man.

It would be difficult to say who is the most decorated man of Europe. Each of the three emperors and the royal sovercigns of Europe average fifty grand crosses, with their respective appendages. Aside from the sovereigns and princes, I should think the most decorated man must be either Count Andrassy, the former chancellor of Austria, or the station master of — . a well known watering place. The latter receives an average of three minor crosses annually, destances remunerated for their services with crosses, very much as the gate The Brazilians know less of a large part of keeper of the castle of Chillon receives a -Ernst von Hesse Wartegg in The Cen-

The Rich Man's Coachman.

A rich man who beats his dog is no more important in Mr. Bergh's eyes than the poor man who torments his neighbor's pet. The coachman of a millionaire is the prisoner. His employer has become bondsman for him, and his attorney is present to see that justice is dealt out to him. And that is just what is done-It is in the lefty regions of inner Asia that just that and nothing more or less. He was arrested for using an infamous bit, he reared and danced. This gave him the appearance of great spirit. Mr. Bergh briefly states the case to the court, The bit is produced. Half an hour of argument is heard and the prisoner, in spite of his master's wealth and social position, is fined \$25 .- Benjamin Nor-

Reform in Our Penal System.

It needs no argument to show that our penal system is as bad as it can be. Probably one-half of those incarcerated could be made excellent citizens without being that time Capt. Bruce has discovered a little disgraced. Of the other half a large part, by a course of wise discipline, could be lifted out of the ranks of vice and crime. At present a man once in state's prison is pretty sure to be back again soon after his release, and his incarceration only hardens him. The only pardoning power now recognized as possible is that lodged in the hands of our governors: a power that is generally exercised with discretion and ends in vast good. We cannot too soon eradicate the idea of vindictiveness from our penal system and substitute will be automatically set up or printed at tured. It was composed of twenty-five therefor the idea of reformation.—Globe each of the other offices comprised within the elephant tusks and worth many thousands

SPECULATION'S VORTEX.

ANXIETY AND AGONY OF ALTERNAT-There is no question in Taxidermist ING HOPE AND DESPAIR.

> Wall Street an Excellent School for the Study of Human Nature-How Men Are Swallowed Up in the Whirlpool-Sev-

I have observed for years how money is swallowed up in the vortex of speculation,: I am continually going to Wall street-I feel proof against its temptations-as I like to watch its currents and study human nature, of which it is an excellent school. I meet acquaintances there from every part of the Union. One day I encounter Smith, of Denver, and I lequire after Jones, of Omaha, who told me, three months before, that he had cleared \$500,000 by his opera-

"Jones! Oh, they've scalped him. That last bear attack on the nurket cleaned him out completely. He has gone home without anything; and he had \$400,000 or \$500,000, made by land speculation, when he came to | more Sun.

New York two years ago." "I am very sorry for Jones," I reply. "He was a good fellow and full of energy."

"He was all of that," remarks Smith. "But he wasn't quite smart enough for Wall street. I told him last spring how he was going, but he wouldn't believe me. Now he wishes, I fancy, that he had taken my advice. A man has to get up pretty early in the morning to stand the racket down here, "Aren't you afraid, Smith, that they'll get

your scalp one of these days?' "Not a bit. They've tried it often; but I wear all my hair yet. I know their ways, I'm too old a bird to be caught."

Some months later I ran upon Brown, of Chicago, and after a little chat I express the

hope that Smith is flourishing. "Flourishing? Not exactly. Haven't you tune ten years ago, and he couldn't raise \$500 today. He's too hopeful, too reckless. He doesn't know when to take in sail."

"But mayn't you be in the same condition some time? The Stock Exchange is the most uncertain of places. A man of your par-

suits is always living on a mine." "Don't bother about me. I watch these thieves. They can't hurt me. I always sleep with one eye open, and they know it. Chi-cago is sharper than New York. A man educated there can get on anywhere. Robinson and I-you know Robinson, of St. Louishaven't got caught yet, and we don't intend to be. We're as wide awake as any of the

boys, and they know it." Six months later I am shaking hands with Robinson in Exchange place, and refer to

Brown, boping he is still prosperous, "I wish he were; but the fact is that he is broken down. That big tumble in Western Union burt him irreparably, and he had a Union hurt him irreparably, and he had a stroke of paralysis the next week, and he hasn't been down town since. It was partial only, but it makes Brown look old. He's grown fifteen years older since last June, His sudden success turned his head, and he went in too deep. I'm afraid he hasn't much left, A man in Wall street has to learn when to be bold and when to be cautions and Brown never beyond this. tious, and Brown never learned this. It was one of the first lessons that I learned, and I learned it thoroughly. I've been operating here six or seven years, and in that time I've seen scores of fellows ruined. But I've never been crippled even, and I ascribe my uniform success to judgment. Some people call it luck. Bah, there's no such thing as luck." "But is not your judgment fallible? One

can not always keep on the right side of the market?" "Few can; but I am one of the few."

One evening, just after a week of great disturbance in stocks, a disturbance almost approaching panic, I ran upon a well known broker, many of whose customers are from the west. We fell to talking of the disasters of the week, and he mentioned that Robinson had lost a lot of money on Manhattan, and his margined stocks had been sold out, "He must baye lost several hundred thousand dollars, may be \$500,000. He is going to ili. Louis to dispose of some real estate belonging to his wife, who has entire confidence in him and his ability, and with the new stake he will enter the street again."

"You have been a stock broker a long while," I asked an acquaintance lasely. What is the result of your observation? Is Letter, much money made in Wall street?

"Almost nothing. Men who make in one thing lose in another. I've been twenty-five years in the street, and of the hundreds who have operated on margins through me I can constitution. And when they begin gambling they don't know when to leave off, No. one can imagine what misery and crime Wall street causes unless he is on the inside. I often wish I had gone into some other business. I have seen so much of the evil of speculation that I never speculate myself."

Since then my broker friend has failed by his rash attempt to keep up a line of stocks that had been drooping for months, and it is doubtful if he can resume. He is reported to me as a desperate speculator for a man of his | undertaking. - Chicago Herald. means, though for many years he was one of the most conservative members of the board.

The worst thing about Wall street is that it ruins men morally not less than financially, The habit of speculating is as bad as drain drinking or opium eating. No one knows, when he begins, where he will end. A full course of Wall street is apt to sap the foundstions of character, debauch the sentiment. overthrow every principle. It begets with the successful a lust of greed which nothing can satisfy, and with the unsuccessful self contempt, morbid anxiety, shattered nerves, unless prevented by a storm. He added the agony of alternating hope and despais,

Type Setting by Electricity.

A machine for type setting by electricity has been patented in England by F. Fitzgerald Law. There is provided at each of the places where the matter is to be printed the places where the matter is to be printed. Eight are now being pressed forward to suitable type setting or other machine, which completion. Admiral Pallu de la Baris constructed with levers or keys for releasother characters or for operating the printing devices. Each of these machines is comprised within an electric circuit, which also comprises a machine of a similar kind, situated at the place from which the news is to be sent. The mechanism and connections are so arranged that when the type setting machines at the transmitting office is being operated by the printer for the purpose of cetting up the type or for printing at the transmitting station, the same characters same circuit. - Boston Globe.

A most interesting feature of all businesses using leather is that not one particle of the leather is wasted. Our shoe factories alone sell annually fifty tons of waste. This goes main's to a firm in Philadelphia, who pays \$7 a ton for it, A large amount is sent to Lynn, Mass., and other points, where the leather is ground up, mixed with a medical and pressed into buttons. The remainder that is not so used is treated chemically, turned into a gelatinous mass, dried and ground into a fertilizing dust. The sole leather pieces that fall from the block of the heel stamper are sorted into two heaps. The very fine pieces are put with the fine waste. The semps, presenting a surface of a couple of square inclass, are barreled up and political parties in New York or Boston at one cent a pound, where they are put through a peculiar machine. This instrument splits the pieces nearly through. Then it opens the piece tims cut like a book. Thence it i delivered from between rollers, and large enough to be again sent to the fla tory to be cut up into heel lifts .- Balti-

An Elephon & Brain.

Cornell college desired an elephant's main, and it fortunately secured one. P. T. Barnum was the denor and the recon fire at Bridgeport, Coma., the cause of his. generosity. They hardened the brain while it remained in the skull by continual injection, the same method employed with the brain of the Elmier murderer. The method originally is with this lowing the removal and mitardening of the !

following manner: All the vessels except the vertebral and the carotid arteries | CORNER MAIN AND SIXTH ber tubes with a tank containing diluted heard what happened to him! No! He went alcohol, which is arranged at a proper result is awaited with interest. Animal He's trying to get up again; but he never can. His father left him a handsome forclaim that they possess little reasoning power, and we do not imagine in consequence that the result will benefit anything but comparative anatomy. - The

Petrified Monster in Iowa.

The petrified remains of a large animal have been discovered near Percy Ia., by a man named S. R. Dawson. It was lying beneath the surface on the bank of the Des Moine: river. The total length of the body measures, without the head, over forty feet. The head was detached from the body, and when discovered was some distance away from it. At nine feet from the end of the tail it measured four feet six inches in width. In support of his theory that this is the petrified remains of some extinct monster, Mr. Dawson, in describing the find, shows that it is entirely unlike the stone formation in the vicinity. A spar of quartzite formation was discovered in the locality rounded by petrified remains of insects nd other animals. Mr. Dawson is conident that the monster belonged to the carboniferous age. - Demorest's Monthly.

Human Curiosity in Austria.

ent engressing the attention of medical men in Austria. There is lying at the hospital of the city of Iseld a patient afflicted with a bony excrescence protrudg from between the lower cervical vertebrae. The excrescence has the form a a horn, is round and straight, with a liameter of one and a half inches. It diameter of one and a half inches. It has grown to a length of about eight inches, and would probably have been prochably have been that have been than the state of the foot much longer by this time but for the fact but the point was broken off several imes to be sent to the pathologic instiute of Vienna for examination. There no feeling in the horn, the breaking off f the points, which the patient did himolf, causing him no pain whatever. At he root where the horn is attached to the spinal column it is soft and rescable, but empldiy grows hard and is like bone as "what do you candidly think of speculation; a short distance from the root, -- Foreign

Writing a Composite Novel.

A new amusement is suggested by a club of young persons—sixteen in number. They are writing a book-a nove scarcely recall half a dozen who have not | So far the secretary is having the mot suffered in the long run. The truth is mine fun out of it, but great expectations teen out of every twenty men-perhaps tremble way down in all the sixteen thirty-nine out of forty-are gamblers by hearts. This novel is to have sixteen chapters, and each chapter is to be written by a different member. When finished the successive chapters are hand d back to the secretary, who, consequently, the only one who knows the various criters. They are all in fear and trembling lest the love making fall to their lot -that being considered the most difficult part to do justice to. There will certainly be much amusement afforded by the

Historian Bancroft's Longevity.

Mr. George Eancsoft accounted for his own longovity the other day with three reasons: First, that he was the middle child in his father's family, equally distant from the youngest and the oldest; second, that he had always gone to bed that his riding, of which the newspapers Wall street puts human nature in the gutter, had made so much, was primarily for and keeps it there.—Junius Henri Browne in Globe-Democrat.

the purpose of being out of doors, and not of being on horseback.—Frank Leslie's.

Big Armor Clad Ships.

The French government has again taken up the building of great armor clad ships. riere has caused a vessel to be built ening and arranging the different letters or cased with cocounut fibre instead of armor plates. It is said to have greater power of resistance than steel.-Paris

King Theebaw's Chair.

Among the loot taken from King Theebaw's palace in Burmah and about to be sent to London is a carved ivory chair, which, as it took two years to make, was not completed when the king was capof rupees. - Chicago Haal

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ALLOS T BOECE,

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

short on Reading and he got 'busted' in short order. He's so poor that he's in a cheap boarding house in Harlem. You remember what a figure he used to cut at the Windsor? The study is a waited with interest. Animal

Crystal Apricots, -- Something fine. Evaporated Gold Drop Plums.

Silver Prunes. All kinds of Dried Fruits. Sassafras Bark. Neufchatel Chesse.

Schepps Cocoanut Puddings, -- Something new and nice.

L. D. BENRETT.

where the blood vessels and intestinal canal should be, and another formation was found in other parts. The remains were in a bed of dark blue stone sur-

Is enjoying a Boom in both its

DAILYANDWEEKLY EDITIONS.

Year 1888

Will be one during which the subjects of national interest and importance will be strongly agifated and the election of a President will take place. The people of Cass County who would like to learn of

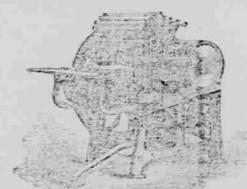
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