A Garment that Drifted Around the North Pole.

THROUGH NORTHERN SEAS

A Lost Pair of Nether Coverings Belonging to a Sailor has Mapped Out for Daring Explorers a Route.

The history of a pair of trousers ! have been around the north pole, and ing to scientists' theories, enlivened the subject of the arctic problem, as handled by Professor Angelo Heilprin before a large gathering of Geographical club members at the Century club's hall. The garments, it seems, were the property of a sailor who accompanied an expedition to the north by way of Behring sea. How the apparel got into the current presumed to set in some distance above the frigid line did not appear, but Professor Heilprin described the way in which it traveled day after day, as geographers believe, far to the impenetrable north, . swept around the pole, crossed it perhaps, until it entered the northern ocean boundary of Greenland and came down its snow lined coast into the comparatively beaten track that made its discov-

The professor illustrated his remarks with a map of Greenland thrown on a canvas from a stereopticon, one of the first correct geographical representations of that icy land perhaps ever made. With a long cane he traced the progress of the sailor's trousers from point to point, triumphantly establishing in the opinion of many learned men the theory of a current sweeping in a circular path

through the arctic regions.

Professor Heilprin went on to tell of an expedition that will start from Norway, and followed as far as possible in the wake of the sailor's nether garments, the idea being that the waters will carry the ship almost without guidance clear to and around the north pole. The vessel is to be built with a view to an effectual resistance of the crushing effects of great ice masses. Another expedition will set out with the same objective point in view, but by a different route. The way pointed out by Parry in 1829, by way of the northeastern coast of Spitzbergen, will be traversed, and Professor Heilprin was inclined to think that Parry's views of the proper way to get to the north pole were sound.

The chief result of Peary's workfrom a geographical standpoint-the lecturer declared, was the final settlement of Greenland's northern boundary. The territory has at last been proven to be an island. Its most northern expanse, moreover, is not covered with ice and enow. Politically it is a no man's land from a short distance above the seventy third parallel clear to its topmost lingple are believed to be the most northern tribe in point of location on the earth's surface and also the least numerous-233 souls in all. They are a most honest and attractive to

Professor Heilprin defended the north pole expeditions from the attack made upon them by those who declare they are of no practical utility. Not only had they the romantic interest attaching to attempts to attain the mysteriously evanescent, but their benefits to science and general knowledge have been con siderable. The Peary expedition bad not for its object the reaching of the north pole, but the establishment of Greenland's northern boundary. Its posults, in the language of an eminer man of science, dwarfed all other exiditions of the kind.

With reference to Greenland's interior. the theory has existed, based upon the deductions of a Swedish explorer, that an oasis existed there. This casts was declared to be entirely free from snow and ice, and to form what might be a habitable spot, with perhaps the charac teristics of advanced human life. The theory, however, was but Alexander vo. Humboldt's theory restated, based upon observations of the altitudes of moun tains. This theory, so far as the page of Greenland is concerned, is now found to be fallscious upon demonstration that carnot be questioned.

The experiences of whaling vessels, which thing the last century penetrated tar to the north beyond the known limits of the Arctic regions and found an open sea with very little trace of ice, were massiered by Professor Heilprin. He considered the accounts office accurate, contrary to the belief of many others, and thought that climate conditions may have changed in the frezen regions during the last 100 years.

The professor was inclined to think the discovery of the north pole but a comparatively few years off.-Philadelphia Press.

The Prohibition Line in Maine. The Prohibition line in Maine does not extend to elevations exceeding 1,500 feet. On the tip top of Green mountain. Mount Desert island, is one of the flashiest barrooms to be found anywhere, run without any pretext of concealment.

Elk hunters in western Washington are so insatiate in their greed for antiers and skins that the extermination of the elk in the forests of that section of the state is greatly feared.

Exchange.

Six brothers of the Frost family at Kansas City own the following odd lot of names: Jack Frost, Winter Frost, White Frost, Cold Frost, Early Frost and Snow Frost.

At Dundenong, Australia, there is a blue gum tree which has an estimated height of 450 feet. It is believed to be the tallest tree in the world.

General Philip Kearny left an arm is Mexico, and was known among his; men as "One Armed Phil."

No worse preface to the story of a human life can be devised than the fixed convic tion in a child's mind that he is of no especial consequence in the world. The parent who seeks to inculeate wholesome numility by drilling this personation too young beads and hearts harms his of spring beyond hope of reparation. Ever boy and girl has a right to have and a hold, in full consciousness of its value, sititle deed to the father's and mother's berions. The child should comprehend; soon as he can lisp the evening prayer, tha the love, the compassion, the never sleet ing interest of his earthly guardians, a of a like type with that which warrant him in saying, "Our Father who are in

I favor greatly the backneyed phrase-albeit often spoken lightly—"His father's (or his mother's) heart is bound up in that child." If I knew a word that would in tensify the idea of the inseparableness of parental devotion from its object that would convey to our children how our sonis and lives are knit, welded and fused into theirs, I would use it here to make im pregnable the position that each immortal creature committed to our keeping mus have an equal coheirship in us and in wiswe have to give. No man or woman shoul have the faintest shadow of justification for the murmur: "My parents never gov me the chance in life that was granted t my brothers and sisters. I was the obble for human love to demit upon the fourth as upon the first baby.-Marion Harland in Harper's Bazar,

Tom Moore and "Lallah Rookh,"

It is worthy of note, as an evidence of the precariousness of value in the wants while the poet brings to market, that the first two numbers of the "Irish Melodies" wer sold for fifty pounds each, while so rapid! did they bring their author into fame the Mr. Power, the publisher, paid Mr. Moor for many years £300 per annum for the c clusive right of publication of the "Meldies," Nor is it uninteresting—as per extra—in balancing merits and reward mark the amount (£3,000) paid for "L. Rookh," in which the liberal conducthe Mesers, Longman in acceding to a price without seeing a line of the post the most pleasing or remarkable feature of the transaction.

The honorable generosity of Moore bine self in offering to Messrs. Longman to reconsider the terms of this agrees brought to this offer of Moore's Long. reply, which is worthy of quotation: shall be most happy in the pleasure serving you in February. We agree w you indeed that the times are most on pleious for 'poetry and thousands,' but believe that your poetry would do than that of any other living post at present moment." The records of se passages of life are delightful and ebling. How they dash to the ground is cynic bitterness that would attribute a the motives of human action to mere selfish worldliness!—Westminster Review.

#### Sport for the Peary Party.

Among the explorers, and among it members of the relief expedition as a the principal sport lay in the huntle the walrus-a pastime that was dame as it was fascinating. The walresplucky and full of fight when disturbed the wildest tiger, and when a little be of hunters started out in their fact boat for such big garlief expedition coon a hunt for walrus, and they returned badly scared as men well could be. T fired into a herd of thirty walrus and hillone, when instantly the whole berd, and other herds that seemed to spring up t

The hideous brutes lashed the water it enormous waves, and, while the neafired charges from their Winchesters them by the bundreds, made every elto wreck the hout. One hage cow call an our between her teeth and snappelike a reed, while another got her head; shoulders over the side of the boat, wh dipped a volume of water and nameescaped capsizing. For fully an hour fight continued hotly. Twenty was were killed. The water all about was a with blood, and the men were views Philadelphia Record.

Caught in His Own Trap.

Something akin to the case of the co neer hoist with his own petard has no pened to a citizen who dwells in the li Blochet. This person, who is gyidently man of much foresight and precaution had hit upon a very ingenious system to the discomfiture of the enterprising bur giar. He fixed up behind his door a revolver loaded with pellets, and so arrange as to act as a small battery, which would be falal, or nearly so, to any one opening the door with undue pressure or burstin. it in suddenly.

The citizen had a specially careful way of opening the door, but uninekily for himself he had dined too well, and the consequences may be guessed. He worker his latchkey all right and was entering his rooms rather energetically, when the temporarily forgotten battery set to work and its inventor received a full charge of pellets in the body. Although his injuries were slight, it is not probable consider ing his experience, that he will retain the battery as a permanent institution. Puri Cor. London Telegraph.

The Empirical Treatment of Disease. One can easily understand how such rem edies as weasels' gizzards, doc, hools snails, etc., have gained their favorable re ception among ignorant persons. Uses first in all likelihood in some case of illness mistaken for an incurable disease, the nos trum has been followed by spontaneous healing, and has carried the stolen credit and the faith which go with reputation to other sick bedsides, sometimes with the spurious results. It cannot be doubted that some such confidence in the horrors of em piricism lingers among our own procepopulation, especially in country destroits In view of this fact the practice adopted by local vestries of inculcating active same tary measures as the true preventive of the fection, and impressing the necessity of ontaining prompt medical aid cannot be too aighly commended. - London Laucet

The Sign Language.

It is evident that with the aid of a means of communication having the scope of the sign language, and learned without effort by simple intercommunication of deat mutes, general knowledge may be rapidly instilled into the minds of those who are deprived of hearing. They improve to markably fast; but this system is not with out its drawbacks, for if the sign language is depended upon too greatly the purple does not make that progress in the English language that is essential to his commun cation with hearing and speaking people nor for his improvement by the remling of both textbooks and current literature

The Report of Postoffice Department Made Public.

NEW OFFICE ESTABLISHED

The Small Army of Men Who Handle the U.S. Mail is Increasing-All Department's Prospering-Notes.

Work of the Post-Office Department. The annual report of the First Assistant Postmaster General shows that the aggregate salaries of the postmasters at the 3,177 post offices on July 1, 1802, was \$5,396,000, an increase during the year of \$346,000. The gross receipts at these offices were \$54,158,973, being an increase for the year of \$3,848,910, or 7.65 per

The amount allowed as salaries to fourth class postmaster during the year was \$10,105,258, or an average of \$161.23 to each postmasters. The total revenue of the department was \$70,030,476, being an increase for the year of \$4,908,690, or 7.6 per cent.

The aggregate allowances for clerks in post offices was \$7,951,832. The estimated amount needed for the next fiscal year is \$26,265,000, an increase of \$1,170,000.

The report shows that at the end of the fiscal year 1892 there were 568 free delivery offices, with a carrier force of \$10,737 men (an increase of 607), and the annual cost of the service was \$9,006,892.67, equal to an average cost of 928.20 per carrier.

The total number of money order offices in operation June 30, 1891, is shown to have been 10,070. 2,033 additional offices of this kind, authorized to issue and pay domestic orders and postal notes, were estab lished during the year following. while at twenty-four places the money order business was discontinued. On the 30th of June last there were therefore in operation 12,069 money order offices. Since the latter date 4,630 names have been added to the list of offices transacting domestic money order business, while at ten post offices that business has been discontin-

Having at the present time 16,660 authorized to issue any pay domestic money orders and postal notes. the last uscal year in a dunduring money order offices was by far the largest effected in any one year in the history of the postal money order system. At the close of the year ended June 30, 1892, there were in operation 717 small offices authorized under the act of January 3, 1887, to issue postal notes, but not to pay them. The number of domestic money orders issued during the year was 12,009,442, aggregating in amounts \$120,005,801. The total of such orders paid and repaid amounted to \$120,121,753. The gross amount of fees received by postmasters from orders was \$1.023.074. The above compared with a summary of the like transactions for he preceding year, show an increase of \$31,617, or 3.14 per cent in the gross amount of fees received.

The number of postal notes issued during the year was 7,050,040, of the total value of\$11,895,865; the number of notes paid and repaid amounted in value to \$11,871,393; the gross amount of fees received from the public, including fees received for duplicates of invalid notes, was

A comparison of the above with the postal-note transcriptions of the previous year shows an increase of \$7,472, or 3.65 per cent in the gross amount of international moneyorders issued during the year was 983,476, aggregating in amount \$15,-120,271. The number paid during the same time was 287,412, amounting to \$5,189,978 in value. The fees from these orders aggregate \$187,

The report of the second assistant postmaster general shows that the annual rate of expenditure for mail transportation on June 30, 1802, was as follows; Total inland mail service \$41,335,375; foreign mail service \$06,145.

The annual report of the fourth assistant postmaster general shows that the number of establishments of new postoffices during the past year was 4,105, a greater number than during any previous year with the exception of I890, when it was

The annual report of the superintendent of the dead-letter bureau, postoffice department, shows that there were 5,520,788 domestic mailable letters received, a decrease of 71,775 as compared with the previous year. There were 557,643 domestic ummailable letters received. of which 994 contained unmailable articles, 94,449 were held for postage, 449,914 were misdirected, 32,612 were wholly without addresses and 2,677 were of miscellaneous character.

# DH BOYS

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AND IF YOU WANT A PAIR

YOU - MUST - COME - SOON.

postoffice inspector shows that the total number of arrests made for all kinds of offenses during the year was 1,384. Of this number only 231 were postal employes. Of the cases tried 373 resulted in conviction, while only sixty-one resulted in acquittal. The number of burglars of postoffices arrested was 303, as against 173 last year; 1,108 postoffices were reported to have been entered during the year. There were only 6,029 complaints of all kinds received during the year, which is 877 less than last year.

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No other medicine of its kind says as much - but no other does as much. It cleanses, renews and invigorates the entire system. For all skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, White Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, and kindred ailments, it's a positive

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## Trade Quickener No 1.

Hats at Half Price-A complete stock of Mens' and Boys' hats, consigned to us by W. A. L. Gibbon & Co., wholesale hat house of Omaha, being the stock of one of their customers who tailed. We bought them for 50c on the dollar and are prepared to sell them at a proportionate under-price.

## Trade Quickener No. 2.

Shoes at tess Than Cost, to Make \$3,000 worth of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys' Shoes knocked down at anction to the highest bidder. We took the lot at about 40 per cent under the regular price, and the price that we are offering them at will be a great bid for your trade. We are also offering in our Shoe Department 1, 500 pairs of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys' Sample shoes, being the entire line of samples of shoes manufactured and carried by one of the largest wholesale shoe houses on the Missouri river-Kirkendale, Jones & Co., of Omaha-and we are offering them at exactly factory prices.

## Trade Quickener No. 3.

Underwear to the consumer at prices that other dealers pay. We buy our underwear in case-lots direct from the mills, saving the middle-man's profit, and can sell it to our customers at the same prices that the western wholesale dealers charge the small country dealer. Call or send for our prices on underwear and be convinced of the truth of this statement.

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