SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1899. PITTSBURG DISPATCH THE

Plans of Young Chanler, Who Goes to Explore the Land of the Gallas.

THE HORN OF AFRICA.

THEY NEVER SAW WHITES,

And Their Neighbors, the Somalis, Never Permitted Any to Land.

AN INLAND SEA ON THE BILLS. The Expedition Has Many Strong Points

Compared With Others.

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEOGRAPHY

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. HE late Captain Bur

ton said five years ago that very few white men had ever entered the mysterious regions of the Somali and Galla, withoat feeling a knife or spear. A little earlier, Captain Wharton, of the Royal Navy, landed on the Somali coast to survey the harbor of Kisimayu. His officers had hardly set up their instruments when they were suddealy surrounded by fierce natives, armed with spears, who said to them: "You go; we cannot allow you here;" and the inhospitable people literally carried the officers and their instruments and rifles down to the boat, which they pushed off, and then

waved "goodby." On the water the British carried on their coast survey, while 5,000 natives sat along the shore. At night the beach was alive with fires, turning darkness into daylight, so that no boat from the ship could reach the land without detection.

A Nervy Young American.

A wealthy young American, William Astor Chanler, left London on June 4, hoping to spend two years in this forbidden land and to clear up its geographic mysteries. He has been in Africa before as a Nimrod, hunting big game around the base of Mount Kilima-Njaro, and on the ele-vated plaius of East Africa. But this is his debut as an explorer, and the young man, not yet 25 years old, has a most ambitious project in view. He has with him the costlicat outfit an explorer ever took to Africa. His only white com rade is Lieutenant von Hohnel, an Austrian army officer, who, with Count Teleki, was the first to push successfully into Gallaland from the south. His caravan will numbe 200 men at the start, and every dollar of the expense for a journey of about 3,500 miles, which Mr. Chanler thinks will occupy two years, is paid from his private resources. He is a brother-in-law of Amelie Rives He is a brother-in-law of Amelie Rives Chanler, and has a home in New York City filled with the trophics of his African bunts. He has been seen very little in New York, however, for since he was graduated at Harvard he has given full bent to his love for sport, and most of the time has been chasing the elephant and buffalo in African jungles.

Other Famous Men Failed Here,

a point upon which philologists and eth-nologists differ; but their languages cer-tainly bear some striking resemblances to the Semitic tongues of Asia. The Second Monntain of Africa. Chauler will begin his journey at the mouth of the Tana river, and until he comes within sight of the great mow-crowned monntain Kenia, through whose gentle northern slope the equator passes, he will follow in the foctateps of Pigott and Peters. He carries a good mountaineering outfit, and he hopes to reach the top of the great mountain, about 18,500 feet high, whose crowning 2,000 feet have thus far balled ex-plorers. Next to Kilinga-Njaro this is the

crowning 2,000 feet have thus far baffied ex-plorers. Next to Kiliwa-Njaro this is the greatest mountain in Africa. For his journey north of Kenia, Chanler will have resources and advantages which, it is hoped, will greatly contribute to his success. He will take inland a large num-ber of camels to carry his bargage, thus economizing the strength of his men. When Count Teleki discovered Lake Rudolf his men carried 60 to 90 nounds each on their

Count Teleki discovered Lake Rudolf his men carried 60 to 90 pounds each on their backs, and 50 of them succumbed during the terrible march. Suppose his camels be-come useless on the unaccustomed, moist, hot journey up the Tana. In that case Chanler knows, what Teleki did not know. that in Marsabit, a few days north of Mount Kenia, lives a large tribe that is rich in camels, and before the carivan leaves the mountain efforts will be made to replenish the stock of draught animals from Marsabit. His 200 men not being exhausted as weight carriers, and having 170 improved guns,

entirely cut off from communication with the outer world for at least 18 months. CYRUS C. ADAMS. HUNTED FOR HIS COAT. The Intelligent and Interesting Sea THE POOR IN LARGE CITIES.

Otter Fast Disappearing. The overwhelming tendency of modern life is toward the cities, writes Joseph

WORTH MORE THAN FUR-SEALS. Kirkland, in Scribner's Magazine. It almost seems as if they would have to be walled Million and a Balf of Dollars' Worth of

Skins in One Cargo.

oust remain there in order to provide food TALK OF A RESERVATION FOR THEM for all. Everything done "to alleviate the

WRITTER FOR THE DISPATCH.

condition of the poor in great cities" works in the direction of bringing more into them; and no argument or persuasion, or more solid consideration of betterment, prevails A marine animal of greater value than the fur-seal is being rapidly exterminated in Bering Sea and in the waters along the to get them out after once immersed in the northwest coast, owing to long-continued neglect by the Treasury Department at Washington to enforce existing laws for its protection. As a result this Government is likely to have to undertake the support of several hundred natives on western islands of the Aleutian chain who have hitherto depended on the chase of the sea otter for their living. The final destruction of this interesting beast signifies the reduction of the population in that region to absolute savagery, and even to starvation. Already the formerly prosperous inhabitants of certain villages have been brought to such extremities as to be obliged to subsist on sea-

> The fur of the sea otter is the most beautiful and most costly of all peltries. It has as fixed a value in the market to-day as any of the precious metals, a prime skin being worth \$150, while an exceptionally good one will sometimes fetch as much as \$350. From the earliest times it has commanded as high a price as to-day. The Japanese prized it above all other materials for garments as long ago as 1,000 years before the discovery of America by Columbus, and mighty Tycoons clothed themselves with its shimmering velvet.

weed.

A Magnet for the Explorers,

Geographical discovery in the Northern Pacific was originally due in great mensure to the incentive offered by the demand for the coat of this persecuted oreature. When the Russians first opened up the Aleutian Islands, and the Hudson Bay traders secured the coasts of Puget Sound and Oregon, they found the natives commonly wearing sea-otter cloaks, with which they parted for a trific, not valuing them equally with the hair seal or the sea lion, the fiesh and skins of the latter being more palatable and

serviceable. The offers of the traders made hunting for sea otters brisk, and more than 10,000 persons were annually engaged in pursuit of the animal from 1741 until 1845, when their the animal from 1741 until 1955, when their numbers were so far reduced as to render the industry on such a scale no longer re-munerative. Some notion may be got of their original plentifulness from the fact that in the year 1804 a single vessel carried to Russia 15,000 skins, worth then as now at least \$1,500,000. The work of extending the second contract function extermination was carried on at a frightful extermination was carried on at a frightful rate. During the year after the discovery of the Pribylov Islands, which are the breeding ground of the fur-seals, two sailors killed there 5,000 sea otters. The next year they secured 1,000. Six years later not a single sea otter reappeared, and none has been seen there since.

A Spot Where Hunters Dare Not Go. It was recently suggested by Secretary Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, that the United States Government should that the United States Government should set apart certain reservations for the per-manent protection of various marine ani-mals now threatened with extinction, where no hunters at any season should be permitted to pursue and kill them. Already an attempt in that direction has been made with regard to the fur-seals, for which se-curity will probably be obtained eventually on the Pribylov Islands in Bering Sea by in-ternational agreement. The same thing ought to be done for the sealion and the wairus, which otherwise would soon have vanished from the face of the earth. For lack of such easily-taken precautions, the

sea elephants, strange and huge, were ex-terminated off-hand a few years ago, to satisfy the rapacious greed of persons who thought nothing of destroying a whole species for a few hundreds of dollars, Prof. Charles E. Adams and his sister were on the Penobscot river steamer that was lifted bodily from the water and capsized. Prof. Adams was rescued with great butchering the helpless creatures as they lay on the shore. In like manner the Arctic seadifficulty, while his sister was drowned. Now, here was a man who has been an ath-Now, here was a man who has been an an-lete for years, and a gymnasium instructor ever since he left college in 1884, and who, next fall, will go into one of the most prominent universities of the West as proow has been caused to disappear. In the case of the sea otters there should be a reservation established on and about be a reservation established on and about the western Aleutian Islands of Saenach and Chernolours, where these animals re-sort in preference to any other part of the coast. They find there at all seasons a great supply of the crustaceans and mollusks on which they feed, and the small areas of essor of physical culture, and yet he is not Such an accident ought to call the attention of those who are moving so carnestly to meet the growing demand for physical education to the serious defect that is now sheltered waters and outlying reefs afford them a suitable playground. Furthermore, the shoals in that neighborhood furnish an anchorage for immense areas of kelp on education to the serious defect that is now prevalent. Boys and young men are trained in all the ways that go to make them strong and able to make their way in life with, vigorous strength, but are left helpless as infants when thrown into the water. Very few members of society in these days do not at some time go upon the water where, judging by the drowning catastrophies that are constantly occurring, there is always danger of accidents. The matter is espe-cially timely now when the hot weather is driving thousands to lakes, rivers and sea-shore. half-submerged masses of which the crea-tures breed. The kelp is a gigantic species of seaweed, with stems over 300 feet long, resembling clotheslines, which are kept affoat by large air vessels crowned with bunches of leaves from 30 to 50 feet in leaves length. Habits of the Beautiful Animals Sea otters spend most of their lives at sea. The mother brings forth a single young one, for the safety of which she exercises the utfor the safety of which she exercises the ut-most solicitude. During infancy it is car-ried most of the time on the body of its mamma, who floats on her back, while her offspring uses her as a sort of rait to play about on. When frightened she takes the pup in her mouth and dives. If surprised by the hunter on land she never thinks of deserting the pup, but clasps it tightly in her arms and turns her back to receive the spear or the bullet. In feeding, the animal usually fetches a number of shellfish to the surace and eats them while lying on its back in the water, laying them on its breast and breaking and devouring them one by one. Crabs, fishes, and the tender fronds of seaweeds form a portion of its diet, while of sea urchins it is particularly fond, and it is GEN. GRANT IN 'FRISCO. How He Was Entertained There on His Return From a Tour of the World. When General Grant reached San Francisco on his way home from the trip around the world, in 1875, part of the entertainment afforded him by the oitizens was a series of foot races between a number of Indians brought up from the southern part of the State. Nothing seemed to please the General more than the speedy perform-ances of the young bucks, who ran like General Grant added to his souvenirs photographs of the Indians and the Cali-fornian whose idea it was to give the racea. That Californian lives in New York now, sea urchins it is particularly fond, and it is said to break them open by taking one in each fore paw and smashing them together. The Alcuts declare that the sea otter is says the *Becorder*. He is the military-look-ing doorkeeper of the Bijou Thester, "Charlie" Cobb. By the way, he is the grandfather of "Little Tuesday," the most remarkable child-actress of the day. The Alcuts declare that the sea otter is the most intelligent and clever of all ma-rine animals, just as the bear is the wisest of all beasts on land. Certainly no living creature surpasses it in keenness of sight and hearing. The hunters know better than to light a fire within five miles to windward of its haunts, and many an ebb-ing and flowing tide is required to so wash away the scent of human footprints on the beach as to satisfy the animal of the safety of landing there. SIMPLIFYING THE USE OF CHLOROFORM. The Danger of Administering It Is Now Beduced to a Minimum. It is claimed that the danger of adminisof landing there. tering chloroform is reduced to a minimun, Is Costly Cost of Fur. The mother sea otter sleeps on the surface of the water with her pup clasped in her forepaws. The latter can never be reared by hand. Attempts to bring up young ones are often made by the Alcuts, who very commonly capture them alive, but they in-variably refuse to eat and die of starvation. The new-born animal has a coat of coarse brown and grizzled fur, which becomes gradually darker, thicker and finer as it grows older, so that at 3 years of age it is in prime condition. At five years the creature is full grown, and is then a little bigger than an adult beaver, measuring about four feet from the muscle to the tip of the tail. It has a white noise and white mustache and whiskers. The fur is glossy like velvet, with white hairs scattered all over it. Its legs are short, with webbed feet and nails like a dog's. The hind flip-pers are powerful swimming organs, by means of which it can travel very rapidly in the water, and it is a famous diver. The creature is extremely playful and will lie on its back in the water for a long time together, tossing a plece of seaweed into the air alternately from paw to paw aud catching it at each toos before it falls into the sea. Last year only 320 esa otter skins ware Its Costly Coat of Fur. if not entirely obviated, by a new invedtion, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The invention consists of three main parts, namely, a two-ounce graduate bottle, parts, namely, a two-ounce graduate bottle, closed by an air-tight fitting cap, through which two tubes are made to pass. The tubes are of unequal length, the long one being connected with a Richardson's bel-lows and the short one attached by means of rubber tubing to a vulcanite face piece. The tace piece is provided with a respira-tion indicator in the shape of a tiny feather, by which the respiration of the patient can be constantly observed. The quality of anesthetic vapor given is regulated by the compression of the bellows. Objects to the Title of Doctor. Mr. Huxley, it seems, though M. D. of Breslau, and M. B. of the University of into the sea. into the sea. Last year only 320 sea otter skins were secured, although rapid-fying naphtha launches were brought into requisition for scouring the waters, the hunters employing explosive bullets. One of these hides of very unusual beauty was sold in New York Olty for \$950. Enve Bacen



Author of "Footprints in the Snow," "The Broken Seal," "The Track of the Storm," "A Fatal Past," Etc.

SYNOPSIS OF FREVIOUS CHAPTERS

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS. Two lovers, fir James MacKennon, Bart., and Miss Miriam Clyde, are standing by the seashore, and the former is urging her to name the wedding day. She pleads for delay. In the meantime an accident occurs, a soldier being wounded by a firing party. Miriam blads up his wound and saves his life. Glancing at each other's face a mutual recognition takes place. On arriving home the doctor who was summoned to the wounded man gave her a note which the soldier had hastly scribbled. It contains the words "For God's sake keep my scoret." Miriam, by means of Dr. Reed, sends to her soldier-patient a brief mes-sage, "Do not be sfraid!" which he receives as he is lying in the hospital. In the meantime Miriam's mother, Mrs. Clyde, makes up her mind that her daughter shall be married to Sit James in a month, and tells her so. But Miriam, thinking of a life dearer than her own, hanring in the balance, pleads estimatify for more time. Mrs. Clyde writes to her other daughter, Joan, who is married to hard and stern General Conway, asking them to the wedding. Conway thinks it's a good match, but pains Joan by initimating that Miriam is obstinate, and gets Sir James to ask Mrs. Clyde for postponement. Colonel Clyde is unable to chanze Miriam's mind. She worries herself sick, and Dr. Reed is sent for. By means of notes through him, Miriam and Private Dare arrange a clandestine meeting. Miriam tells her sporte lover he must lave the country. He says he would have to buy his way out of the army. At her next meeting with Sir James shoule clove her clandestine meeting, and just as she is returning the around. Then her arts estable to chanze him must her return with Sir James shoule clove her double the amount. Then she arranges another clandestine meeting, and just as she is returning the room.

[COPTRIGHT, 1893, BY DORA RUSSELL] "I am not good enough for him," said Miriam. "You think very highly of him, then?" answered Mrs. Clyde, looking at her daugh-

hearted."

"I think-he is very good and kind-most

"Very well, mother; will you take care

CHAPTER XL TWO HUNDRED POUNDS. Mrs. Clyde was greatly pleased when she saw Lady MacKennon's gift to Miriam.

She was a good judge of stones, as, indeed, she was a good judge of most things, and when she entered the drawing room after Sir James had gone, she at once saw the old-fashioned jewel case lying on a table, and Lady MacKennon's letter beside it.

"I think—he is very good and kind—most generous." "As I have often told you, you are a lucky girl to have won the affections of such a man. Your future lifes my dear, will de-pend on yourself, for I feel convinced that Sir James will never give you any reason to regret your choice. If you are not thoroughly happy and content it will be your own fault." Miriam did not speak; she moved across the room restlessly and repressed a wistful sigh. "No, mother, not to-day; it is a guest night, and he expects two men to dine with

sigh. "And where will you keep your treas-ures?" saked Mrs. Clyde, once more begin-ning to examine the diamonds. "You can-Mrs. Clyde, laying her hand on the jewel

not wear this until you are a matron, you know, and I dare say Bir Jamee will be pre-senting you with other diamends. You had better give them to your father to lock by in his iron safe." Miriam, with's blush. "Lady MacKennon! That is very nice; may I look inside, my dear?"

"Yes, of course, Mother."

of them?" "I feel inclined to steal them," said Mrs. Then Mrs. Clyde opened the jewel case, and as she did so a delighted exclamation Clyde, with a light laugh. "No, my dear," she said, "these are fam-ily jewels and must grace no one who does not bear the proud name of MacKennon. I escaped her lips. "What a splendid tiara!" she said.

"Why, Miriam, it is magnificent, and," she added, bending down to look at them closer, "these stones are of great value and beauty. shall hope to see you wear them when you are presented, Miriam—and about Lady MacKennon's letter? You must answer it." "I am sure I do not know what to say."

"This is, indeed, a compliment, my dear!" "I think it is very handsome, and it is very kind of Lady MacKennon to send it." "It is more than kind; it is most gracious, most generous. I am sure," continued Mrs. Clyde, smiling, "I should never have parted "It is to be a sort a sure of the second se

Clyde, smiling, "I should never have parted with them to any son's wife of mine." "That is her letter," said Miriam. Mra. Clyde read the letter critically, just as she had examined the stones. "This is a proud old dame, evidently," she said; "proud, old-fashioned, and devoted to her son. My dear, she will think no one good enough for him—you must be pre-pared for this."

devoted Sir James is to you, she will love you for his saka." Miriam sighed. "Shall I take them to your father now?" continued Mrs. Clyde, closing the jewel case. "I am half-airaid to dee them lying love will have to help me to keep straight-Without it I don't know what would be come of me now, Miriam; you don't know what you are to me," and he took both her

case. "I am half-afraid to wee them lying about, they are so valuable." "Thanks, mother, I wish you would." So Mrs. Clyde carried away the diamonds, and Mirlam stood thinking, after she was gone of Sir James, and feeling guilty towards him.

towards him. "If he were only not so good," she thought remorsefully; "and then he trusts me so, and that makes it worse to deceive him. I should not marry him, or I should tell him the truth, and I cannot do so-for Joan's sake, for poor Hugh's sake, my lips are scaled—and yet it seems so false, so base."

lips are scaled—and yet it seems so false, so base." And she thought this again and again, and her heart always reproached her. She had never liked Sir James so much as she liked him now. But it was not love that she felt. The subtle passion which comes and goes, unsought for and unretainable, never came near her with its fitul breath when she was with Sir James. The gray-eyed soldier in the hospital, the man whose life was wrecked, and whose fortunes were at the very lowest ebb, she had loved, she did love, though she knew that love must be always silent and secret as the grave. And her heart reproached her even yet more strongly on the following day, when

what you are to me," and he took both he hands. "I will try," said Miriam, still with downcast eyes. She was thinking, "I will try to repsy you; try never to let you know what would grieve you so deeply." She did not even know how deeply. Had Sir James guessed her secret it would have wounded him so sorely that the scar would have lasted him his lifetime. He thought she was a young, shy, lovely girl, with half-awakened emotions, and he naturally never dreamed of the strong and passionate love that had stirred her soul. He had never seen the light in her eyes that had shone there for Hugh Ferrars. Miriam was in truth a woman of deep feelings, and her coy shyness with Sir James arose because she knew she was behaving dishonestly to him. And now as she looked at him with his gift in her hand-the money for Hugh Ferrars-she feit she was more dishonest still. "But he shall never know," she whis-pered again to herself, and as she did so she put her hand in Sir James'.

"About your mother?" she said. "I want to write to her to thank her for her beauti-ful present, and—shall I tell you the truth? I do not know quite what to say." "I think she would like to hear from you



MAY I COME TO-MOBROW? HE ASKED

Sir James arrived with £200 in notes and -oh, say something in your own pretty,

placed them smilingly in her hand. "There!" he said, "this is the money, darling, that you wanted."

---oh, say something in your own pretty, natural way." "I mean--do you think she wishes us to marry?" asked Miriam. Sir James laughed a little uneasily. "Well, you know, she is an old-fashioned woman," he answered, "and if she had been choosing a wife for me she certainly would have chosen one with a Mac to her name. She's prejudiced, and would have preforred me to marry a Scoten girl, but for all that I know she will love you when she sees you, both for your own sake and mine." darling, that you wanted." "Oh, Sir James, how good of you! Have you really brought me a hundred pounds?" Sir James laughingly shock his head. "No," he said. "How much, then?" asked Miriam, hold-ing the envelope with the notes in her hard

"Well, there is two hundred." both for your own sake and mine." "Then-she did not like our engagement?" "Not at first-to be quite candid; but she knows now I will have no other wife." "Oh, that is too much-I cannot take all that." And then her thoughts for a moment took words. "I am not good enough for you, Sir James," she said, timidly; "indeed I am not-I am not worthy of all your kindness.'

"Oh, between us, I think, we can compose a proper epistle. She is of the old-fashioned school evidently; I can imagine her, erect, white-haired, dignified, looking at the world ness." "What makes my dear one say that?" asked Sir James, almost gravely. It trembled on Miriam's lips to say some-thing of the truth. To confess, but no, no, with somewhat somber eyes." "Bir James said she was very truehearted." "Of course; true to her husband lying in his grave, and to all the family traditions. Well, my dear, you must not disappoint her; but I am sure you will not." "I don't know that, mother." "I am not afraid; and when she sees how ahe could not! The consequences might be too terrible, and she shrank back. "You are so good," she faltered, with

"But, Sir James...." "But, Sir James...." "I will listen to no 'buts': do you think, darling, that 20 mothers could change my heart to you? From the first time I saw you, Miriam, something stole over me I had never felt before; I seemed to live in a new world_and I could not go back to the old one now." one now." one now." Sir James spoke these simple but impas-sioned words in a voice that trembled with emotion, and Miriam felt their truth. "But--" she said, hesitatingly. "the

downcast eyes. "What nonsense, darling! If I am ever good you will have to make me so; you.

CHANLES'S ROUTE IN BAST AFRICA. -in disguise; and a free gift is often a disguised curse. Then is a part of the prevalent philan-

Philanthropists, Justand of Bettering The Condition, Bring More Into Them,

about in order to keep in the country the proportions - four-fifths at least - which

thropic feeling, though coming from the noblest part of our nature, tainted with sen-timentality and sensationalism? Is it, to a timentality and sensationalism? Is it, to a certain extent, the vagary of good men and women who, consciously or unconsciously, regard physical labor as only a necessary evil? Is it part of the new oreed which sees in drink not the cause but the conse-quence of want and missary? Quien sabe? At any rate, if any statement should be made of the Western aspect of the matter as it appears to men who regard duly paid toil as the condition of well-being, which statement did not present this possibility as at least an obtruding suspleion, it would be false and defective.

LEARN TO SWIK It Should Be the First Lesson Taught i

Physical Culture. A whole sermon might be preached on the folly of going upon the water without knowing how to swim from a sad occurrence at Bangor during the recent cyclone that swept over Northern New England, says

greyhounds.

will be in a position to overawe hostility by force if they cannot disarm it by kindness.

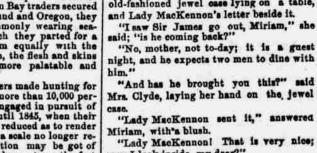
RUDOLFLAK

Dufile

The Strongest Party Ever Organized. No exploring party, comparable in strength with Chanler's, has ever entered the Somal and Galla countries if we except Telcki's, and his men were crushed to earth by heavy loads. The Somalis always ex-pect that European parties will come to them directly from the coast and are pre-pared to resist them before the expeditions are fairly organized and disciplined. Chanler will approach these normads unexpect-edly from the land side, and his force, having been together under arms a year, should be an effective military body whose

guns, if unhappily need be, will probably make them irresistible. Chanler has better knowledge than any of his predecessors of the sorts of trade goods required by travelers in the regions he will try to cross. An explorer may have great quantities of cloth and beads, but he is a beggar if they are not in demand. The

Massai, for instance, want no cloth that is not made up into war dresses. When Teleki reached the Reshiat Gallas north of Mr. Chanler has started now for the least known part of Africa, a region stretching 1,200 miles from Cape Guardafui to the upper Nile, and of which scarcely more did not have. South of the lake also his goods did not meet with approval. Tobacco was what the people wanted, and if he had had the weed to sell he might have bought hundreds of cattle and camels.



than a fringe has been revealed to us. He will attempt to win laurels in a field where Von der Decken, Luceran, Sacconi, Panajosi and others have lost their lives, and where a dozen explorers like Miles, Hildebrand, Graves, Revoil, James and Borelli have failed completely, or met with only oderate success A single sheet of one of the largest maps

of Africa embraces an area of 90,000 square miles in this region, and not one geographic fact shown on this sheet is based upon any-thing better than hearsay information; and our maps of the "unknown horn of Africa" would be even more barren of detail than they are if it had not been for the tireless industry of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, a missionary, who, living on the East coast since 1865, has lost no opportunity of collecting all sorts of information about Gallaland from natives who have straggled down to the sea. The large mass of manuscript notes he placed in the hands of Dr. Ravenstein, the leading authority on Africa in England,



has been a mine for geographers, though, of of course, its information is not of the highest value, nor so accurate as to make good mapping possible.

Hordes of Unknown Agriculturists.

Wakefield's industry, however, and the glimpass explorers have caught of regions to which hostile natives bar access, have shown that, in spite of the semi-desert character of a part of Somaliland and of the country North of Mt. Kenia, most of this expanse consists of fertile and elevated initiates density peopled have and the plateaus, densely peopled here and there by tribes that are rich in horses, asses, camels, sheep and cattle. We have reasons to believe that in some of these Galla tribes men and women work together in the fields; that thousands of these primitive farmers, who never saw a white man, till the soi with native plows drawn by camels or bullocks; and in a rough way we knew a little about the drainage systems, the mountain ranges and the regions where game is abundant or scarce.

A great lake is said to exist somewhere northeast of Lake Rudolf, and Chanler hopes to find it or prove it a myth. We know, at least, that it is an exceedingly A great lake is said to exist somewhere northeast of Lake Rudolf, and Chanler hopes to find it or prove it a myth. We know, at least, that it is an exceedingly interesting country, and there is reason to hope that the young American will be more successful than his predecessors. It is sup-posed that the Somalis and Gallas number about 6,000,000 people. They are not negroes, though the Western tribes have a strong infusion of negro blood, while in the East they bave mixed with Arab stock. They are undoubtedly of Hamitio stock, a great family of which the Egyptians are the most important member. Whether they originated in Asia or the Dark Continent is

Has a Very Able Assistant.

Besides having in all respects the finest equipment ever taken into that part of equipment ever taken into that part of Africa, and one that is better adapted also for the requirements of the country, the young American has the advantage, in Lieutenant von Hohnel, of a thoroughly tried and competent explorer who, it is be-lieved, with his experience and peculiar fit-ness can succeed if success is attainable. If the explorers are fortunate the most interesting discoveries are prohable. Base able to swim!

interesting discoveries are probable. Be-sides the big lake which is rumored to exist there are reports of active volcanos of whose location we have only the haziest hydrographic problems to determine. Both Teleki and von Hohnel assert that the large lake Rudolf has no visible outlet; and yet its water, while slightly brackish, is

palatable, and the thirsty caravan drank long and deep of it when they first reached the brink. Sweet water lakes without a visible outlet are a rare phenomenon and usually occur in regions undermined by caverns with which the lakes have hidden connec-tion. Whether the waters of Lake Rudolf have such means of exit is not yet known, but it is more probable that their compara-tive sweetness is due to the fact that dur-ing the four months of floods, the great ing unnity of water suddenly poured into the basin, causing an enormous overflow upon the flat northern shores, carrying with it a large part of the salts that would otherwise make the waters undrinkable.

May Have to Walt for Bain.

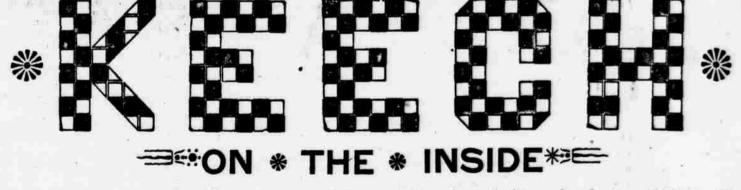
Lake Stefanic, a little east, is bitter salt. It is probable that for a considerable dis-tance to the east of these lakes the party will be able to advance only during the rainy season owing to the scarcity of water at other times. Another peculiarity of Lake Rddolf is that its shallow northern waters have a yellow tinge, while in the southern part of the lake the water is dark blue, whence comes the native name Basso Norok, or Black Lake. Stephanie is Basso Naebor, or White Lake. The explorers will thoroughly investigate

these interesting lakes. They will try to learn the truth about the big Bass river, which, the natives say, flows into the lake from the north, though no white man has yet seen it. They will ascertain if the Omo river, which Borelli followed for some dis-tance with result amounts into the View tance south, really empties into the Nian-amm, the other northern affluent of the

lake. Then they will march several hun-dred miles east-northeast through a country as unknown as any in the world. It is Chanler's purpose to find the headwaters of the Juba, and then to follow that most im-portant of all the rivers in "the unknown horn" from its source to the see portant of all the rivers in "the unknown horn" from its source to the sea. Not long ago a great lake called the Samburu was indicated on all the maps. It was entirely wiped out by the investi-gations of Teleki, and the name is now applied to a district of the country. If the expedition succeeds it may greatly change our preconceived notions of a vast territory now known only by hear may.

now known only by hearsay. Eighteen Months in the Dark.

On the march to the Juba's headquarters Chanler is almost certain to meet many thousands of Gallas who have never seen a white man and have hardly heard that such beings exist. The wide distribution of this



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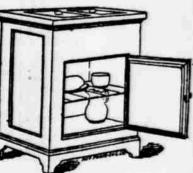
When joined to reasonable prices and easy terms is proving a boon to thousands of people in this vicinity. It is more than possible that you have a misconception of the installment business and its benefits when properly conducted. It's re-spectable and respected here, and the number of those who avail themselves of it increases monthly.



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