BALD : PLA FISMOUTH, MEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14. 1888. THE DAILY

# MOUNTAIN COMMERCE.

## STREAMS ARE THE PRINCIPAL HIGH-WAYS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

## How the Mountaincer Gets His Supplies. The "Push Boat" and the Method of Navigating It-Traveling Up Stream on the flir Sandy.

Among the many novelties which the stranger finds among the mountains of eastern Kentucky few will interest a man of a practical turn of mind more than the public highways. The mountain roads, except where a mountain gap is to be crossed, are the mountain streams. In consequence there is scarcely a cross road or four corners in this county outside of this, the only village in the county, but wherever a creek forks or a brook enters a creek the road forks.

Under Kentucky law the county judge decides where and how new roads shall be fild out. The ordinary mountain road is hald out six feet wide, and the roadway proper must be graded not less than two feet wide But Judge Wagner, of this county, is an enterprising citizen, who desires to improve the country, and in consequence he has refused to issue any four months, or 1,800 miles, of such de order for a year past for roads less than nine feet wide. This may seem narrow to northern farmers, who lay out private lanes at least a rod wide, but in a country where traveling is done on horseback, and where the vehicles for transporting goods of any sort, even in summer, are narrow sleds, the nine foot road is a novelty which has set the county to talking.

THE CREEK BED ROADS. Of course there are necessarily wagons

wherever logging is done, but the log wagon sticks to beds of the streams, which are invariably wide and hollow, while the public highway winds along the bank of the stream and runs in the actual bed of the stream only where the configuration of the mountain sides on each bank of the stream makes it necessary. When the logging is done no effort is made to keep open the highway formed. These creek bed roads are excellent in warm weather and low water; in winter

and spring they are impassable for weeks. The creek beds were originally selected for highways because very little labor was needed to make a highway out of a creek hed. There is not such a thing in Pike county as a big nigger head rock. The beds of the streams are of sand or sandstone, and there is never a rapid or waterfell of such descent as to bother a team.

Another very good reason for utilizing the creeks as roads was the fact that all the imports and exports of the mountains have been necessarily carried in and out on the rivers. The mountaineer's supplies have been brought up from the Ohio river to take a light hundhean whenever I have ever since there was any one on the Ohio to sell them. As all creeks run by the ensiest and generally the shortest route to the rivers, it was natural for the mountnincer to follow the creek down to its month to get his supplies at the stores which were located along the river.

## THE "PUSH COAT."

The rivers are not very trastworthy Lightneys. The steambouts on the Big Bandy very often get started up for Pike-

## WHEELING THROUGH EUROPE. KRARATOA'S ERUPTION. Bicycle Tofirist Tells How Enjoyable

Such Traveling is.

"What does it cost?" From the experi-

Prossachs of Scotland and the cathedral

towns of England, who has ridden up the

Rhine and climbed half a dozen or more of

the Alpine passes in Switzerland, and has

spent nearly a month each in the cities of

London and Paris, the cost is found to

have been little more than it would have

been to have continued in the dull routine

of home life. To be sure, there is the lost

time of those who have only salaried in-

comes. Once over here, while the traveler

by ordinary means of conveyance is de-

bating whether to go second or third class

or to buy Cook's tourist's tickets or the

regular ones, the wheelman selects an in-

dependent route and, without waiting

upon the manuer of going, goes. Besides, the going, instead of being a matter of

great expense, as it sometimes is by steam

or horse power, on the contrary, over the perfect roads of Europe, is a means of en-

decrease the bank account, but increases the stock of physical health. After nearly

lightful traveling in the present case, the

limited letter of credit is still found so

bulky that a ride through southern France, along the Riviera, down through Italy

and over to the Pyramids is to be under-

expenses did not average over \$2 a day.

In fact, through Belgium and Germany

not allow of the putting on of any great

was to see rather than to be seen of men.

In London there are plenty of good, re-

spectable, private boarding places to be

a four cent omnibus ride, of Flect street,

for \$7.50 a week. That included the

room and attendance, a meat breakfast at

It is proverbial that Frenchmen like

Americans better than almost any other

class of foreigners, and this was, perhaps,

taken soon.

pened to be.

oyable exercise that not only does not

ence of one who has been through the

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THE One scarcely realizes, till he has tried it, how little is the expense of a bicycle NOTED VOLCANIC EXPLOSION. trip through Europe. To the practical American wheelman the first question is,

## Preliminary Performances of the Volcano. When the Crisis Came-Noise of the Great Crash-Effects of the Explosion-Optical Phenomena.

In 1880 there were earthquakes along the shores of the Straits of Sunda, but Krakatoa gave no sign of reawakening until May 20, 1883, when there was a sudden and violent eruption, by which a column of dust and steam was thrown to a height of seven miles, and some of the matter ejected was carried as far as 200 miles before it descended to the earth. This eruption was accompanied by noises which in Batavia, 109 miles away, sounded like the booming of cannon, while doors and windows were shaken The force of this outbreak soon autsided, and such things are so common in that part of the world that little attention was paid to it. On May 26 an excursion party from Batavia visited the neighborhood and obtained a photo graph of the mountain as it then appeared. In the middle of June another cruter opened, and the dense pall of vapor that had been hanging over the region was perceptibly increased After that the sland became every day the scene of greater activity. On Aug 11 there were three principal and eleven smaller volcanic fires visible upon it.

## WHEN THE CRISIS CAME.

But as to the cost, so far, in dollars and The climax came on the 27th of August cents. While the English hotels are, as On the afternoon before it could be seen that a crisis was approaching. The story as told from the logs of various ships that were in the neighborhood shows that frea rule, I think, more expensive than those on the continent, yet in either case, my quent explosions then occurred, and that they were but \$1 a day. A wheelman travels so independently that he is not althe air was filled with vapor, pumice and dust, illuminated by a glow from the volways obliged to stop over night at the harger cities, and I often could avoid cano below, and by continuous flashes of lightning from above. The sound of frethem by riding eight or ten miles further quent explosions was heard at great distances, and waves were started that were to some small inn. I found plenty of good felt hundreds of miles away. The investigations of the committee feed and a comfortable bed for half the money. Such a mode of traveling does

have proved conclusively that these erupamount of style, but my chief ambition tions of the afternoon of Aug. 26, by shattering the island and tearing away great fragments from it down to below the level of the sca, were the direct cause found for \$1 or \$1.25 a day. To find them one needs only to inquire of some friend who has made an extended stay in of the terrific outburst of the following morning, by which the island was nearly destroyed, and the vast tidal wave started London, or to apply to some American living there. I found a good place on Euston road, within a mile and a half, or that overwhelmed all the islands for a hundred miles about. Through the breaches made by these explosions in the walls of the craters the sea rushed in torrents. The first effect, as when dirt or stones are thrown into the mouth of a 8:30 and a four or five course dinner at 6:30. The luncheon at 12, if had, was exgeyser, was to deaden the violence of the eruption, and produce a season of com-parative calm. This lasted through the night of the 26th and well along into the morning of the next day. But the terrible energy thus smothered was merely suppressed for a time. It accumulated deep in the earth beneath the small sca that hown to be so one afternoon when I was quickly filled up the crater above, and iding out in the Bois de Boulogne, that the longer it was confined the greater bebeautiful park of 2,200 acres just outside came its power. At 5:30 o'clock in the the fortifications towards the west. I was morning came the first outbreak, but it riding slowly along, listening to the music and not enough; the water poured in inster than the power below could throw it out, and the forces of fire below were many of the listeners, must have been in ] under in such ontion by the sea. There was German shot and shell heard there so another outburst at 6:14 o'clock, but this, short a time age, when a policeman stopped me and ordered me to go another way. I did not understand which way, but turned about and rode off. In about furned for nearly four hours. Then, at it of the craft, very half an hour I met the same policeman in another craft for the water could be gesticulated wildly and talked so fast a hundred feet high, that rolled on for i could say nothing. Finally, when I thousands of miles before they wholly could get in a word, I said I did not under unbelied. NOISE OF THE GREAT CRASH. The noise of this last great crash of the conflict between the forces of the water and of fire was heard over an area equal ng one-thirteenth of the surface of the lobe. People a thousand miles away thought a vessel in distress was firing minuto guns and sent out a ship to her aid. At Ceylon, 2,000 miles away, people thought that ships were practicing with their heavy guns somewhere in the neighborhood, and even as far as Rodriguez, 3,000 miles from Krakatoa, a sound was heard as of the roar of distant artillery. More than this, the air waves which ac companied the sound spread after the sound itself had become inaudible and ielicate instruments at various observatories and other stations in all parts of the world recorded the passage of unaccountable atmospheric impulses, not once, out time after time, until it is a scientifially ascertained and proven fact that the air wave from the explosion passed seven times around the world before it became so faint that it produced no effect upon the instruments that record such incidents. At Batavia, 100 miles distant, windows were blown in, gas put out, a gasometer lifted from its well, and even walls were cracked merely by the vibrations of the air. The sea waves hurled out from the volcano in all directions were more disastrous, if less far reaching, than the air waves. Thirty-three miles from the volcano some of the waves were 135 feet high. Towns, villages and lighthouses were swept away. A man of war was carried up the Telok Belong valley nearly two miles inland and left stranded thirty feet above the sea level. The wave was a very perceptible one all the way across the Indian ocean, and at Ceylon, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope its passage was made a matter of record long before anything was known of the explosion. EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION. In the immediate vicinity of the island the effect of the explosion was almost in-conceivable. Two-thirds of the island of Krakatoa and the whole of a neighboring island disappeared entirely. Lang Island was increased by an addition to its north-ern end, and Verlaten Island was enlarged to three times its former dimensions. The mass of matter which was blown away from Krakatoa has been calculated at 200,000,000,000 cubic feet. One of the incidental effects of the explosion was the exposure of a magnificent section of the island, nearly 2,000 feet high, showing admirably the formation of the interior of a crater. The most curious part of the report is that devoted to the optical phenomena that followed the eruption, including the remarkable colored sunsets in all parts of the globe, which were almost certainly the result of it. The Hon. Rollo Russell the result of it. The hon, hono Russen and Mr. Douglas Archibald had charge of the preparation of the parts of the re-port devoted to this subject. They found that at the time of the explosion so great a mass of dust and vapor was thrown into the air to heights estimated at from 12 to 23 miles that for 150 miles around darkness prevalled at midday. Much of this matter fell quickly to the earth, masses of pumice stone covering the sea thickly for a long distance about, and were carried by the scean currents to ab parts of the world, so that even yet they are being washed ashore in places far remote from the straits of Sunds.-New

A peep into one of the big up town restaurants, patronized largely by women out shopping, discloses the fact that women at luncheon are either excessively economical, or rather extravagant. Sho comes in flying, breathless, scans the bill of fare for the quickest thing to consume and the chespest, orders a bouillon, or a sindwich, a cup of tea, or perhaps just water; gobbles it, and is off on the trail of a bargain again in a jiffy. Or else she comes in slowly and calmly,

A Woman at a Restauraut.

with an evident intention of spending a pleasant hour, reads the bill of fare through without baste, calls the waiter to inquire if this or that dish is fresh, though she does not intend to order it; finally calls for a salad, an ice cream, an oyster patty, an eclaire, a cheese cake, and perhaps one or two other varieties of whipped froth and baked wind, dips a little into each, while chatting with her a iend about the weather, the bargains, the fashions, the theatre, her symptoms, her dentist, her servants, her dressmaker and her children; keeps the waiter hovering about in hopes of a tip, while she puts on a tight pair of gloves and buttons them np with a hairpin; is sure she has been overcharged, and requires considerable explanation to convince her to the contrary, trips up to the desk to pay and omits to count her change, and finally teters out beaming with satisfaction, to return a moment later in dire consterna tion, having left her parcels behind, and insists on opening them all then and there, to see if they have not been opened and robbed .- New York Tribune

Do Hearts Really Break? Then again do hearts really break?always in the metaphysical meaning Is the shock ever so violent and perr that life loses forever after a considerable | \_\_\_\_\_ portion of the comfort and happiness it formerly had? Does not the deceived suicide, always live on with a heart which simply performs its muscular duty, in a manner more or less impaired, to be sure. but which never more beats to passion, because passion can never more be felt? Are there not Camilles who forget their Armands as the conquer their consump tion and settle down into unremorseful and demi-respectable middle age?

Do immeasurable disappointments a! ways make existence a desert? Is there not such a thing as forgetfulness of acut. miseries instead of memorizing them into chronic griefs? Does not the expectant treatment often cure the most bruised and bleeding soul-expectancy that still looks for happiness both in this world and the world to come? Is there no true philosophy in that vulgar maxim which reminds us there are as good fish in the sea as ever were taken out? Can it be possible that any two souls, in spite of vast divergences, are so made for each other that when sundered by imperative fate neither again can over find a twin?--"A. E. L." in Home Journal.

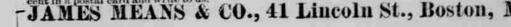
# The Cats of Paris.

We are promised a cat show in Paris. This will not, perhaps, be so interesting as a baby show, but it will be a novelty here. The Parisians like cats, and, as everybody knows, they have a highly dis-tinguished breed. Their long fur, bushy tails and amiable faces have made there celebrated as "French cats," although in reality they claim Oriental descent. At all times in favor here, they were chiefly appreciated during the siege, although the quantity of meat in proportion to fur was often disappointing A good cat of steady habits—the proffigate animals are always lean-was worth twenty frances or more a few days before the capitulation. If some old ladies had not clung to their cats with great determination and checked their roving impulses, they would doubtless have been all eaten Intelligence in cats grows in inverse ratio to fur. The long furred animals are sleepy and stupid, the short furred ones, with tails like rats, are active, widawake and enceedingly enterprising. These last are known by the name of "gutter rabbits" in Paris. Perched on music, and when they roam the streets at night they make the rats' lives a burden to them. Yet, with all their claims to consideration, the "gutter rabbits" with have no place in the exhibition. -Cor. Boston Transcript.





The provide the





he head of havigation, only to get stranded on a bar, or to find themselves I are not not between bars by the sudbunty ........... the length of a steam-: to and from the headwaters

wit is a scow 7 feet wide, 60 and 15 Inches deep. At one end the wir owless house high enough for a and the and apright in and 51x8 feet in the is the cabin. There is a sort mer deck abaft the house, and - the tweeps the tiller end of a long stand wields by we know to and fro on a shelf built balf in an the stern.

boat's bottom; but a clear gangway of at | bars as warnings to pedestrians, but in least fifteen inches in width is left along on each side of the merchandise, no matter how great the load. These gangways are also floored by planks laid bilge-keelson fashion.

A boat like this will carry twelve to fifte a tons dead weight of goods on a pedestrians. Here in Paris the wheelmen draught of eight inches. There are over have adopted the tram car horn, an in-100 of them regularly employed on the strument with a rubber bulb for forcing Big Sandy, and the cargoes carried up consist chiefly of the goods kept in the from those pneumatic levers is enough to country stores. At certain seasons, par-ticularly in the fall, down cargoes can be George B. Thayer in New York World. had.

SHOVING A BOAT. When the boat is loaded the skipper climbs to his shelf and grasps the tiller. The crow of four men cast off the ropes and pick up their push poles. These poles are about ten feet long and from an inch and a half thick at the upper end swell to two inches thick at the bottom, where they are shod with a short pike. Two of the crew stand on the starboard bow and two on the port, one behind the other, and facing aft, place the lower ends of the push poles on the bottom of the stream, the upper ends against their outboard shoulders, and then, throwing their weight against the poles, they walk aft. As the poles cannot slip along the bottom, the boat is forced forward. The push beat is a horizontally acting treadmill. Of course, the men walk aft on the bilge planks, which are left clear of merchandise, so that they can walk there freely. It is distressing to a stranger—it makes him feel as if his own back was about to break-merely to look at the men as they shove the boat along; but the Big Saudy boatmen are a hardy and cheerful race. and not only do not fret and chafe over their toil, but even walk away to the tune of some rollicking love song or ditty which they have learned from the favorite artist of a traveling theatrical troupe at

Catlettsburg. The men get \$1 a day each and board The day runs from sunrise to sumset, and in that time four men will shove a boat from thirteen to fourteen miles up stream on the Big Sandy. The pilot is usually the owner of the boat. He gets seventy. five cents a hundred pounds for general mertinadise brought from Catlettsburg to Pillevillo, a distance of 100 miles. Flour ho brings at \$1 a barrel. It is only when the boat has a full cargo and a prosthe pills boat owner gets any return on his investment, which, however, is not Prineville (Ky.) Cor. New York Sun.

Thought He Could Stand It. For would be sorry to lose your sister, you, Johnny?" asked the visitor to the little boy who was And the little boy who was had in the drawing room. And Johany. "I guess i Mr. Hankinson. Maw says had to wear short pants till after here is married." Chlorge Tellone.

asing contrast to the sound of the

dand, and could only speak English. "You are an Englishman?" he said in French I could understand, but without ceoling down any. "No," I said, "I am American." "Oh," he replied quickly, pass on," and he stepped aside with a wave of his hand, as pleasantly as could de. I happened, I have since found ont, o be riding in some of the drives provide the transformed and its is piled on three wide provides that run, like keels, the length of the boat, so as to cover a large part of the host's bottom, but a clear concernent of at Switzerland, where the noise of running water drowns all other ordinary sounds in so many localities, I found that my shrill whistle even was insufficient, and aothing but the most throat splitting yell would clear the road of the numerous the air through, and, really, one blast

Simple Method for Reanimation.

At a meeting of the last congress of German scientists this subject was discussed, and Dr. H. Frank mentioned that there are but two ways to stimulate the heart-electricity and mechanical concussion of the heart. The first is considered dangerous by him as it may easily destroy the last power of contraction remaining in the organ. But what is termed "pectoral concussion" is decidedly preferable. Dr. Frank's method is as follows: He

flexes the hands on the wrist to an obtuse angle, places them both near each other in the ileocæcal region, and makes vigorous strokes in the direction of the heart and of the diaphragm. These strokes are repeated from fifteen to twenty times, and are succeeded by a pause, during which he strikes the chest over the heart repeatedly with the palm of his hand. In favorable cases this method is early successful, and sometimes a twitching of the lids or the angles of the mouth appears with surprising rapidity as the first sign of returning life. As soon as these symp-toms are noted, the simple manipulations above described must be earnestly continued and persevered in from a half to one hour, for, with their cessation, the phenomena indicating beginning of return of life also cease. Generally, the face as-sumes a slight reddish tint, and at the same time a faint pulsation may be felt in the carotids. By this method Dr. Frank has seen life return in fourteen cases, among whom were such as had hung themselves, drowned and asphyxiated by car-bonic oxide, and in one case by croup.-Herald of Health.

## Ald to Memory.

Dumley (overtaking Brown on his way home to dinner)-Aren't you rather late to-night, Browni

Brown - Yes -washerwoman-washerwoman. I've had a hard day's workwasherwoman-washerwoman.

Dumley-What are you mumbling "washerwoman" for Brown-So that I wouldn't forget to

advertise for a washerwoman in this af-

## Threads Spon by the Spider.

The scientist Leuwenhock says: "I have often compared the size of the thread spun by full grown spiders with a hair of my beard. For this purpose I placed the thickest part of the hair before tho mi croscope, and from the most accurate judgment I could form, more than a hundred of such threads placed side by side could not equal the diameter of one such hair. If, then, we suppose such a hair to be of a round form, it follows that 10,000 of the threads spun by the full grown spider, when taken together, will not be equal in substance to the size of a single hair."-Boston Budget.

## Quite Rigid and Inflexible.

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"Gentlemen," said the little man at the chub as he looked at his watch, rose to his feet and took his bat, "it is now 9 20, and I promised my wife I would be home at 10. In matters of this kind I am rigid and inflexible. When my wife asks me to come home at a certain hour, and I promise to do so, I am firm as adamant in fulfilling that promise. Decision of character, gentlemen," he continued, "is in-dispensable to any man who expects to hold his position unquestioned as the head of the family. Gentlemen, good evening."--Chicago Tribune.

## A Literary Buscher.

Visitor-What a beautiful library you have! I really envy you. Retired Butcher-Yes; and just look at the binding of them books.

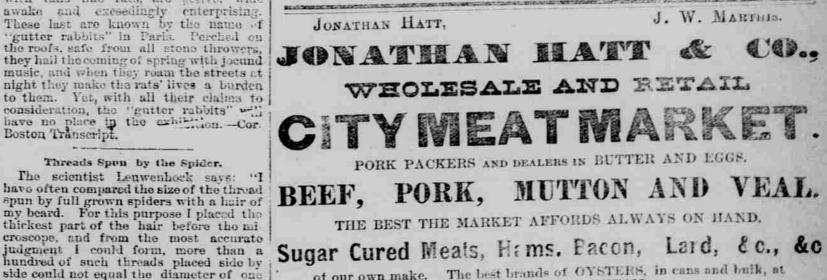
"I see; they are all bound in them calves "Just so, and I killed all them calves myself what furnished the leather."-

The Russian Ruler's Memorial. The czar, as a memorial to his late pa- 0 = rents, has devoted 1,000,000 rubles and an estate worth 200,000 roubles a year to the foundation and maintenance of an institution for the blind at St. Petersburg, to be called the Alexander-Marien Institute .--Chicago Herald.

Meani The meanest man up to date is Snifkins, fie sold Jones half interest in a cow, and then refused to divide the milk, main-taining that Jones owned the front half. The cow hooked Snifkins, and now Snif-king house for decays. These

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